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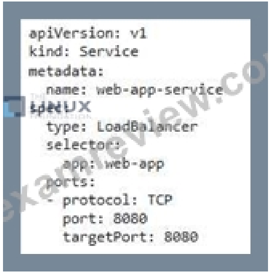
Linux Foundation Certified Kubernetes Application Developer Exam Sample Questions (Q94-Q99):

NEW QUESTION # 94
You have a Kubernetes application that uses a Deployment named sweb-app' to deploy multiple replicas of a web server pod. This web server application needs to be accessible through a public IP address. You are tasked with implementing a service that allows

users to access the application from outside the cluster. However, the service should exposed via a specific port number (8080), regardless ot the port that the web server listens on inside the pods.

Answer:

Explanation:
See the solution below with Step by Step Explanation.
Explanation:
Solution (Step by Step) :
1. Create the Service YAMI-:
- Define the service type as 'LoadBalancer' to expose it via a public IP
- Set the 'targetPort' to the port that the web server listens on inside the pods (let's assume it's 8080)-
- Set the 'port' to 8080, which will be the port used to access the service from outside the cluster.



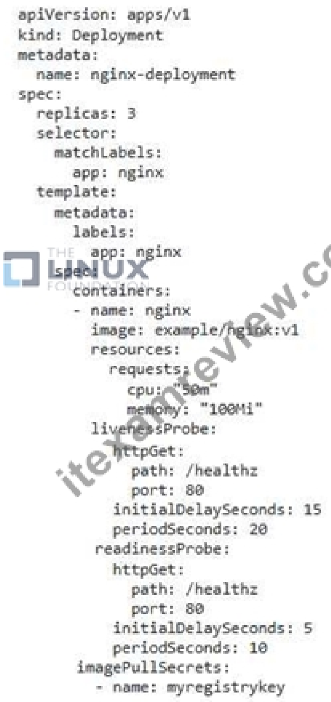
```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Service
metadata:
  name: web-app-service
spec:
  type: LoadBalancer
  selector:
    app: web-app
  ports:
  - protocol: TCP
    port: 8080
    targetPort: 8080
```

2. Apply the Service: - Use 'kubectl apply -f web-app-service.yaml' to create the service- 3. Get the External IP: - Once the service iS created, use 'kubectl get services web-app-services to get the external IP address. This will be assigned by the cloud provider and will be available for users to access the application. 4. Test the Service: - Access the application using the external IP address and port 8080. For example, if the external IP is '123.45.67.89' , you would access the application through 'http://123.45.67.89:8080' ,

NEW QUESTION # 95
You have a Deployment running with a specific image tag, and you want to roll out a new version with a different image tag- However, you want to ensure that the update process is gradual, and only one pod is updated at a time. Additional'" you need to monitor the performance metrics of the application during the update, and if the performance degrades significantly, you need to rollback to the previous version How would you implement this using Kustomize and other Kubernetes features?

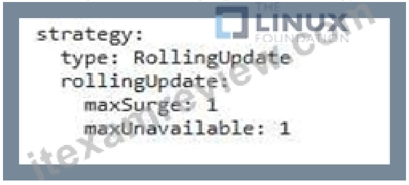
Answer:

Explanation:
See the solution below with Step by Step Explanation.
Explanation:
Solution (Step by Step) :
1. Create a customization file:
resources :
- deployment. yaml
2. Create a deployment-yaml file:



```
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
  name: nginx-deployment
spec:
  replicas: 3
  selector:
    matchLabels:
      app: nginx
  template:
    metadata:
      labels:
        app: nginx
    spec:
      containers:
      - name: nginx
        image: example/nginx:v1
        resources:
          requests:
            cpu: "50m"
            memory: "100Mi"
        livenessProbe:
          httpGet:
            path: /healthz
            port: 80
          initialDelaySeconds: 15
          periodSeconds: 20
        readinessProbe:
          httpGet:
            path: /healthz
            port: 80
          initialDelaySeconds: 5
          periodSeconds: 10
      imagePullSecrets:
        - name: myregistrykey
```

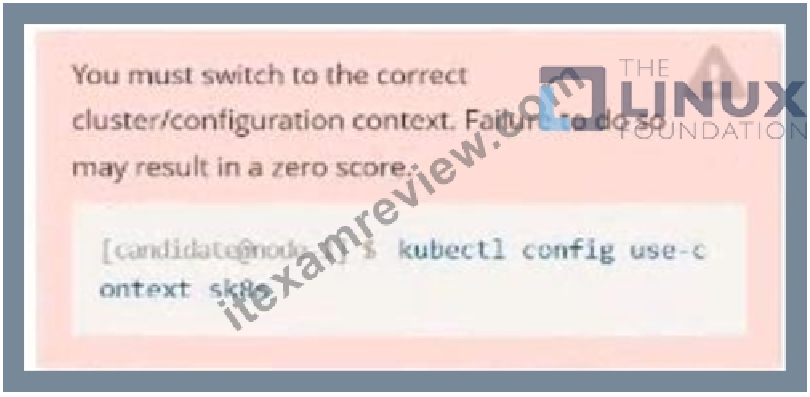
3. Configure a rolling update strategy: - Edit the 'deployment.yamr file and add the following to the 'spec-strategy' section:



```
strategy:
  type: RollingUpdate
  rollingUpdate:
    maxSurge: 1
    maxUnavailable: 1
```

4. Set up monitoring with Prometheus and Grafana: - Install Prometheus and Grafana on your Kubernetes cluster. - Configure Prometheus to scrape metrics from your application pods. - Create Grafana dashboards to visualize the relevant metrics. 5. Create an alert in Prometheus: - Define an alert that triggers if the application's performance degrades significantly - This alert should be configured to send notifications to your team. 6. Create a rollback mechanism: - IJse a script or a tool like 'oubect1 rollout undo' to rollback the deployment to the previous version if the performance alert is triggered. 7. Update the deployment with the new image tag: - Edit the 'deployment-yamp file and change the 'image' to 'example/nginx:v2 8. Apply the changes to your Kubernetes cluster: bash oubect1 apply -f deployment-yaml - The 'maxSurge' and 'maxunavailable' settings in the 'rollingIJpdate' strategy control the maximum number of pods that can be added or removed during the update process. - Prometheus and Grafana provide a way to monitor the performance metrics of your application. - The Prometheus alert helps you identify if the performance degrades significantly during the update process. - The rollback mechanism allows you to revert to the previous version if the performance alert is triggered. - This setup ensures a gradual update process and provides a mechanism to mitigate potential performance issues. ,

NEW QUESTION # 96

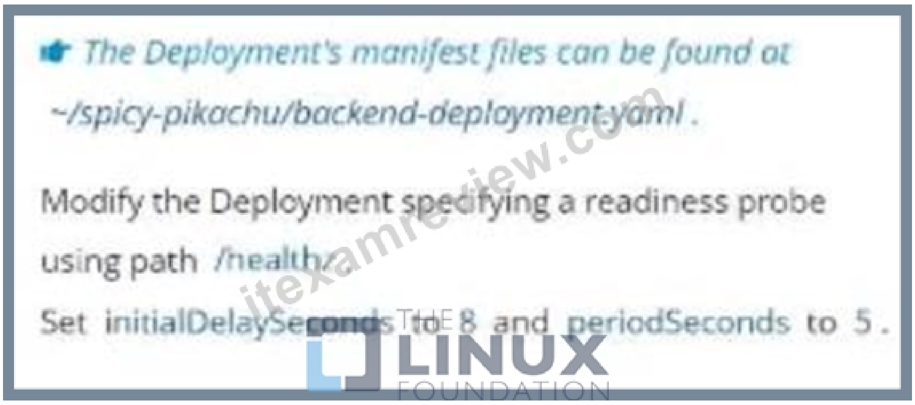


You must switch to the correct cluster/configuration context. Failure to do so may result in a zero score.

```
[candidate@node-1] $ kubectl config use-c
ontext sk8s
```

Task

A Deployment named backend-deployment in namespace staging runs a web application on port 8081.



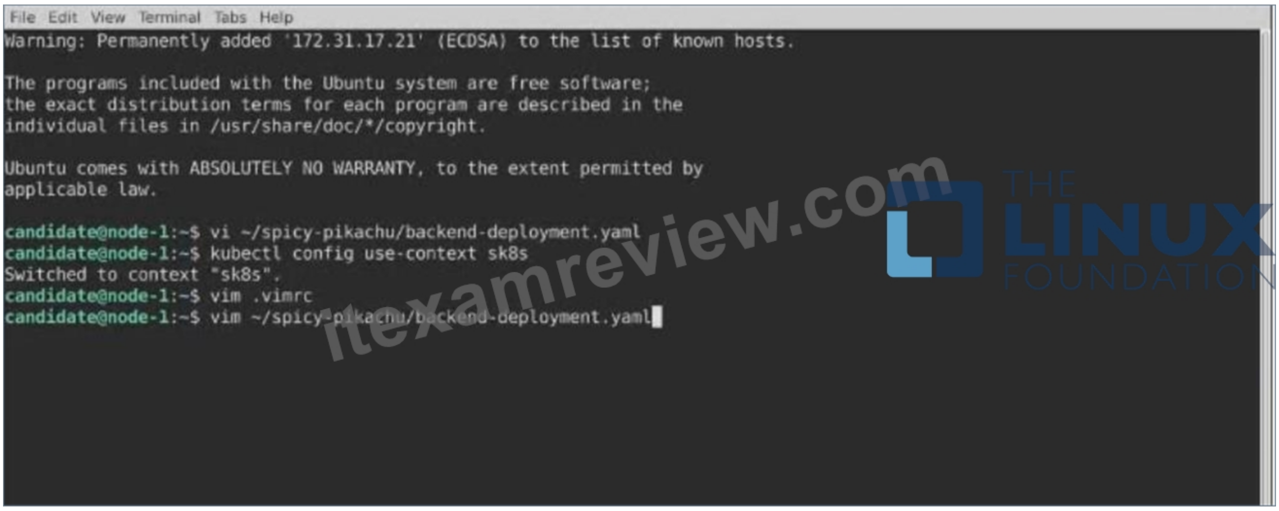
The Deployment's manifest files can be found at ~/spicy-pikachu/backend-deployment.yaml .

Modify the Deployment specifying a readiness probe using path /healthz .

Set initialDelaySeconds to 8 and periodSeconds to 5 .

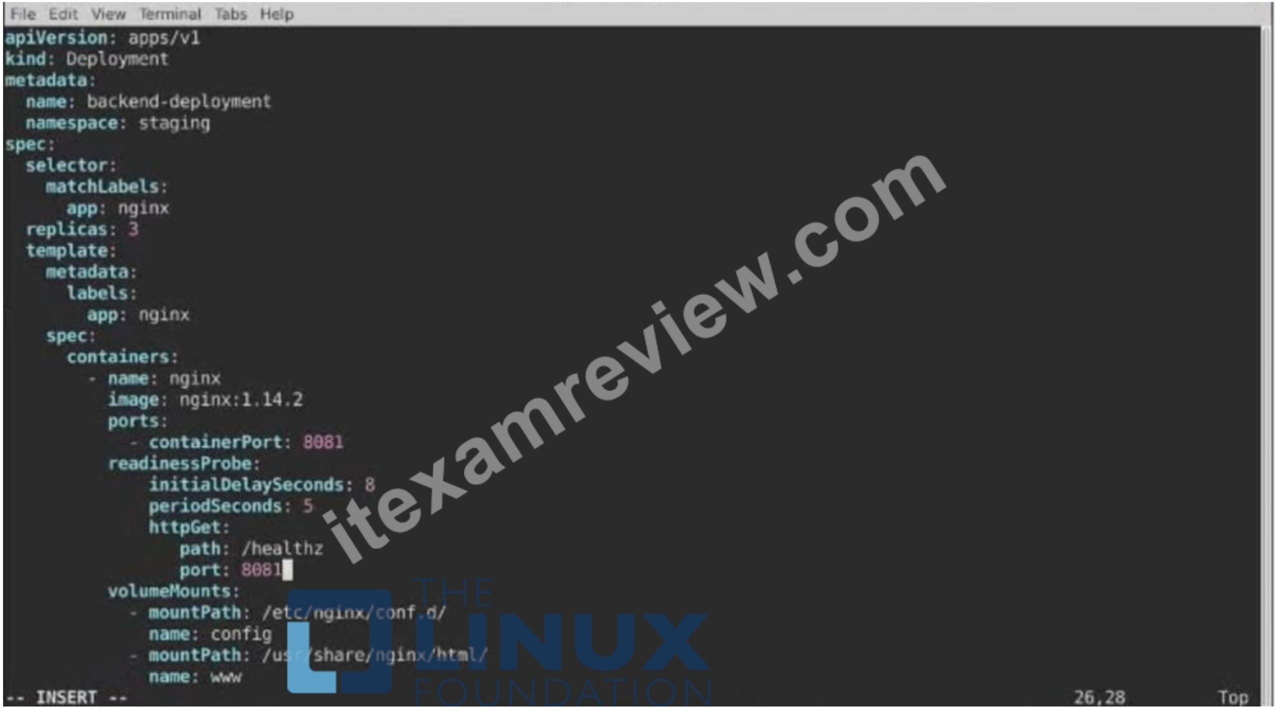
Answer:

Explanation:
See the solution below.
Explanation
Solution:

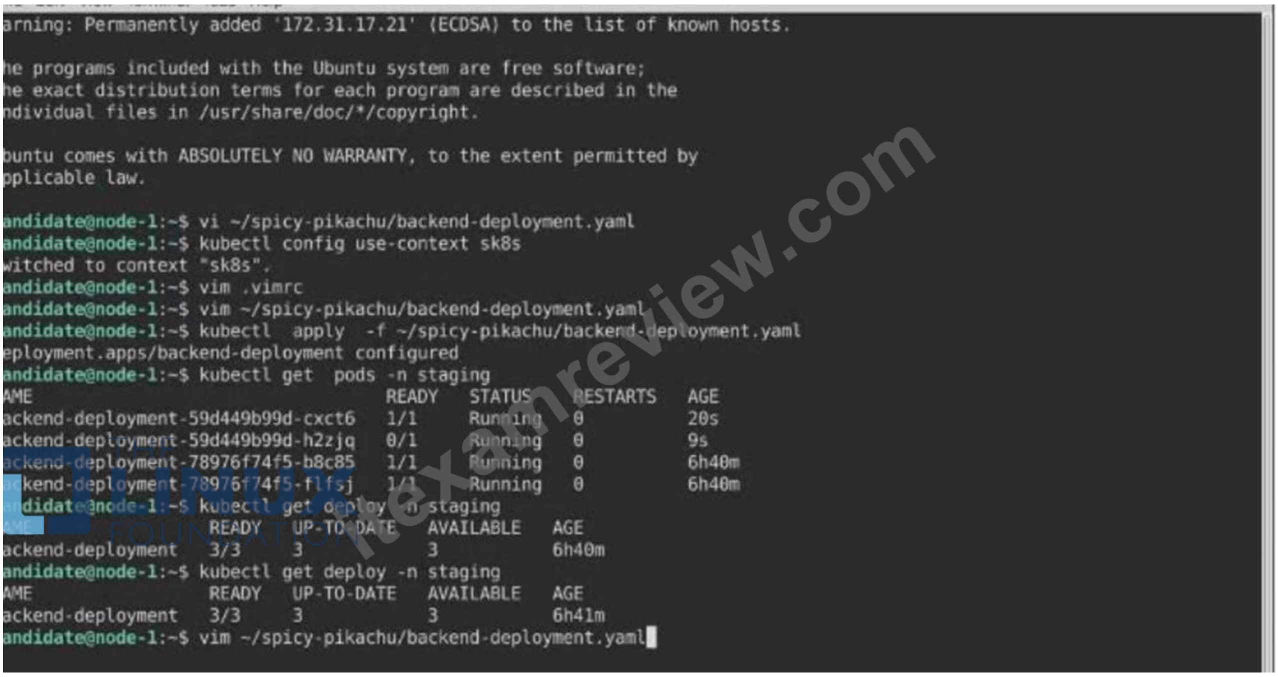


```
Warning: Permanently added '172.31.17.21' (ECDSA) to the list of known hosts.

The programs included with the Ubuntu system are free software;
the exact distribution terms for each program are described in the
individual files in /usr/share/doc/*/copyright.

Ubuntu comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY, to the extent permitted by
applicable law.

candidate@node-1:~$ vi ~/spicy-pikachu/backend-deployment.yaml
candidate@node-1:~$ kubectl config use-context sk8s
Switched to context "sk8s".
candidate@node-1:~$ vim .vimrc
candidate@node-1:~$ vim ~/spicy-pikachu/backend-deployment.yaml
```

Text Description automatically generated



```
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
  name: backend-deployment
  namespace: staging
spec:
  selector:
    matchLabels:
      app: nginx
  replicas: 3
  template:
    metadata:
      labels:
        app: nginx
    spec:
      containers:
        - name: nginx
          image: nginx:1.14.2
          ports:
            - containerPort: 8081
          readinessProbe:
              initialDelaySeconds: 8
              periodSeconds: 5
              httpGet:
                 path: /healthz
                 port: 8081
          volumeMounts:
            - mountPath: /etc/nginx/conf.d/
              name: config
            - mountPath: /usr/share/nginx/html/
              name: www
-- INSERT --                                                26,28         Top
```



```
arning: Permanently added '172.31.17.21' (ECDSA) to the list of known hosts.

he programs included with the Ubuntu system are free software;
he exact distribution terms for each program are described in the
ndividual files in /usr/share/doc/*/copyright.

buntu comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY, to the extent permitted by
pplicable law.

andidate@node-1:~$ vi ~/spicy-pikachu/backend-deployment.yaml
andidate@node-1:~$ kubectl config use-context sk8s
witched to context "sk8s".
andidate@node-1:~$ vim .vimrc
andidate@node-1:~$ vim ~/spicy-pikachu/backend-deployment.yaml
andidate@node-1:~$ kubectl  apply  -f ~/spicy-pikachu/backend-deployment.yaml
eployment.apps/backend-deployment configured
andidate@node-1:~$ kubectl get  pods -n staging
AME                                READY   STATUS    RESTARTS   AGE
ackend-deployment-59d449b99d-cxct6   1/1     Running   0          20s
ackend-deployment-59d449b99d-h2zjq   0/1     Running   0          9s
ackend-deployment-78976f74f5-b8c85   1/1     Running   0          6h40m
ackend-deployment-78976f74f5-flfsj   1/1     Running   0          6h40m
andidate@node-1:~$ kubectl get deploy -n staging
AME                 READY   UP-TO-DATE   AVAILABLE   AGE
ackend-deployment   3/3     3            3           6h40m
andidate@node-1:~$ kubectl get deploy -n staging
AME                 READY   UP-TO-DATE   AVAILABLE   AGE
ackend-deployment   3/3     3            3           6h41m
andidate@node-1:~$ vim ~/spicy-pikachu/backend-deployment.yaml
```

NEW QUESTION # 97

You are designing a container image for a Java application that utilizes a specific version of Maven. Explain how you would include this Maven version Within tne Docketflle to ensure consistent builds across different environments.

Answer:

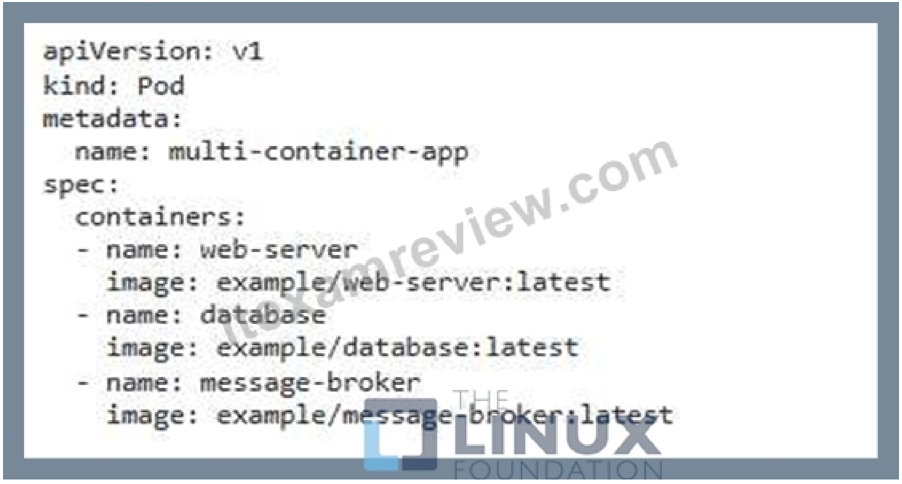
Explanation:
See the solution below with Step by Step Explanation.
Explanation:
Solution (Step by Step) :
1. Select Base Image:
- Choose a base image that provides the necessary Java runtime environment (like OpenJDK) and a suitable operating system (e.g., Debian, Ubuntu).
- Example:
dockerflle
FROM openjdk: 11 -jre-slim-buster
2. Install Maven (Specific Version):
- Utilize the instruction to download and install the required Maven version using 'wget' and commands.
- Example:
dockeffile
RUN wget -nv https://apache.org/dyn/closer.lua/maven/maven-3/3.8.6/binaries/apache-maven-3.8.6-bin.tar.gz \
&& tar -xzf apache-maven-3.8.6-bin.tar.gz -C lusr/local \
&& In -s /usr/local/apache-maven-3.8.6/bin/mvn /usr/bin/mvn \
&& rm apache-maven-3.8.6-bin.tar.gz
3. Copy Application Code:
- Copy your Java application code and its 'pom.xmr file to the Docker image-
- Example:
dockerfile
COPY
4. Build Java Application:
- Utilize the 'RUN' instruction to build your Java application using the 'mvn' command.
- Example:
dockeffile
RUN mvn clean package
5. Define Entrypoint (Optional):
- If your application requires specific entrypoint commands, define them in your Docker-file.
- Example:
dockeffile

ENTRYPOINT ["java", "-jar", "target/your-app.jar"]
6. Build and Deploy:
- Build tne Docker image using 'docker build'
- Deploy the image to Kubernetes.
- This ensures that the specific Maven version is used when building your application.

NEW QUESTION # 98
You are developing a multi-container application that includes a web server, a database, and a message broker. You want to ensure that the database and message broker start before the web server to avoid dependency issues. How can you design your deployment to achieve this?

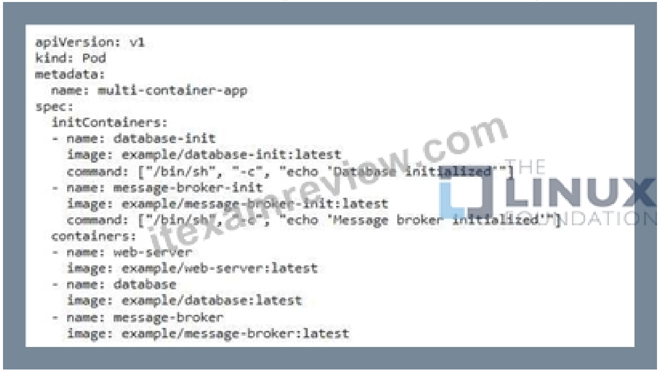
Answer:

Explanation:
See the solution below with Step by Step Explanation.
Explanation:
Solution (Step by Step) :
1. Define Pod with Containers:
- Create a 'Pod' definition with three containers: 'web-server', 'database' , and 'message-broker
- Include the appropriate image names for each container.



```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
  name: multi-container-app
spec:
  containers:
  - name: web-server
    image: example/web-server:latest
  - name: database
    image: example/database:latest
  - name: message-broker
    image: example/message-broker:latest
```

2. Implement Init Containers: - Define ' initcontainers' within the 'Pod' spec to run containers before the main application containers.
- Use 'initContainers' to set up the database and message broker:



```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
  name: multi-container-app
spec:
  initContainers:
  - name: database-init
    image: example/database-init:latest
    command: ["/bin/sh", "-c", "echo 'Database initialized'"]
  - name: message-broker-init
    image: example/message-broker-init:latest
    command: ["/bin/sh", "-c", "echo 'Message broker initialized'"]
  containers:
  - name: web-server
    image: example/web-server:latest
  - name: database
    image: example/database:latest
  - name: message-broker
    image: example/message-broker:latest
```

3. Apply the Pod Definition: - Apply the 'Pod' definition using 'kubectl apply -f multi-container-app.yamr 4. Verify Container Startup Order: - Check the pod logs using 'kubectl logs -f multi-container-app'. You will observe the init containers ('database-init and 'message-broker-init') starting first, followed by the main containers ('web-server', 'database' , and 'message-broker'). Note: In this example, the 'database-init and 'message-broker-init containers simply print a message. You can replace these with actual initialization scripts or commands relevant to your specific database and message broker services.

NEW QUESTION # 99
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