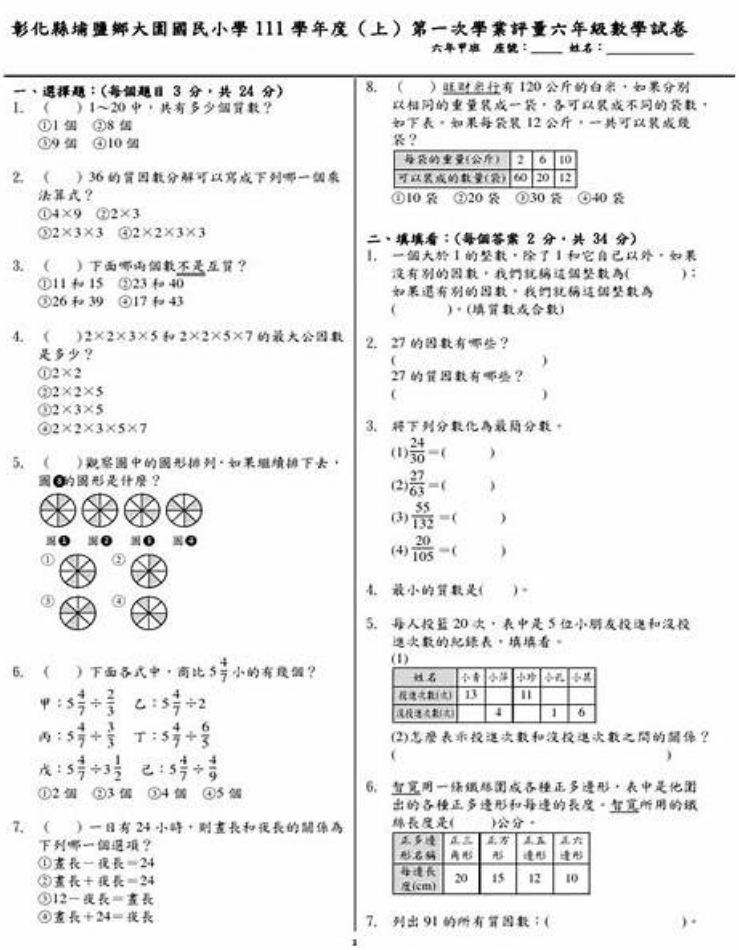
免費下載CKAD題庫更新資訊|第一次嘗試輕鬆學習並通過考試並且有效的Linux Foundation Linux Foundation Certified Kubernetes Application Developer Exam



彰化縣埔鹽鄉大園國民小學 111 學年度（上）第一次學業評量六年級數學試卷

六年甲班　座號：____　姓名：_____

一、選擇題：(每個題目 3 分，共 24 分)

1. (　) 1~20 中，共有多少個質數？
①1 個　②8 個
③9 個　④10 個

2. (　) 36 的質因數分解可以寫成下列哪一個乘法算式？
①4×9　②2×3
③2×3×3　④2×2×3×3

3. (　) 下面哪兩個數不是互質？
①11 和 15　②23 和 40
③26 和 39　④17 和 43

4. (　) 2×2×3×5 和 2×2×5×7 的最大公因數是多少？
①2×2
②2×2×5
③2×3×5
④2×2×3×5×7

5. (　) 觀察圖中的圖形排列，如果繼續排下去，圖❺的圖形是什麼？

圖❶　圖❷　圖❸　圖❹

①　②　③　④

6. (　) 下面各式中，商比 $5\frac{4}{7}$ 小的有幾個？
甲：$5\frac{4}{7}\div\frac{2}{3}$　乙：$5\frac{4}{7}\div 2$
丙：$5\frac{4}{7}\div\frac{3}{3}$　丁：$5\frac{4}{7}\div\frac{6}{5}$
戊：$5\frac{4}{7}\div 3\frac{1}{2}$　己：$5\frac{4}{7}\div\frac{4}{9}$
①2 個　②3 個　③4 個　④5 個

7. (　) 一日有 24 小時，則晝長和夜長的關係為下列哪一個選項？
①晝長－夜長＝24
②晝長＋夜長＝24
③12－夜長＝晝長
④晝長＋24＝夜長

8. (　) 旺財銀行有 120 公斤的白米，如果分別以相同的重量裝成一袋，各可以裝成不同的袋數，如下表，如果每袋裝 12 公斤，一共可以裝成幾袋？

每袋的重量(公斤)	2	6	10
可以裝成的數量(袋)	60	20	12

①10 袋　②20 袋　③30 袋　④40 袋

二、填填看：(每個答案 2 分，共 34 分)

1. 一個大於 1 的整數，除了 1 和它自己以外，如果沒有別的因數，我們就稱這個整數為(　　)；如果還有別的因數，我們就稱這個整數為(　　)。(填質數或合數)

2. 27 的因數有哪些？
(　　)
27 的質因數有哪些？
(　　)

3. 將下列分數化為最簡分數。
(1) $\frac{24}{30}$ =(　　)
(2) $\frac{27}{63}$ =(　　)
(3) $\frac{55}{132}$ =(　　)
(4) $\frac{20}{105}$ =(　　)

4. 最小的質數是(　　)。

5. 每人投籃 20 次，表中是 5 位小朋友投進和沒投進次數的紀錄表，填填看。
(1)

姓名	小育	小洋	小玲	小凡	小其
投進次數(次)	13		11		
沒投進次數(次)		4		1	6

(2)怎麼表示投進次數和沒投進次數之間的關係？
(　　)

6. 智宜用一條鐵絲圍成各種正多邊形，表中是他圍出的各種正多邊形和每邊的長度。智宜所用的鐵絲長度是(　　)公分。

正多邊形名稱	正三角形	正方形	正五邊形	正六邊形
每邊長度(cm)	20	15	12	10

7. 列出 91 的所有質因數：(　　)。

P.S. Fast2test在Google Drive上分享了免費的、最新的CKAD考試題庫：https://drive.google.com/open?id=14f0UblJfkE0oms7nS-_IQKwcDah8SOHR

Fast2test 考題大師的擬真試題覆蓋了真實的考試真題，已經成為考生通過 Linux Foundation CKAD 考试的首選學習資料。CKAD 考試主要用於具有較高水準的實施顧問能力，獲取證書，以確保考生有一個堅實的專業基礎知識，有利於他們將此能力企業專業化。準備 Linux Foundation 的 CKAD 考試的考生，需要熟練了解我們的擬真試題，快速完成測試，就能順利通過考試。

Linux Foundation CKAD 認證考試是 Kubernetes 開發人員的優秀認證計劃。認證考試旨在測試候選人部署、管理和疑難解決 Kubernetes 應用程序的能力。認證考試是一種全球範圍內可以在線進行的監考考試。 該認證適用於那些希望在雲本地應用程序開發領域發展職業生涯或需要確認符合標準的專業人士來協助他們構建和管理 Kubernetes 應用程序的組織。

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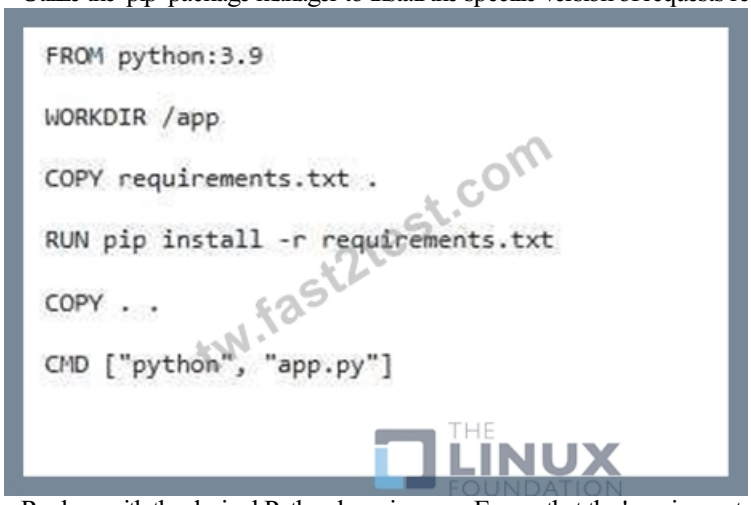
品質很好的考試資料來讓您做好準備來面對這個非常專業的考試，而且幫你順利通過Linux Foundation CKAD 認證考試拿到認證證書。

最新的 Kubernetes Application Developer CKAD 免費考試真題 (Q72-Q77):

問題 #72
You are building a container image for a Python application that requires a specific version of the 'requests' library. Explain how you would incorporate the 'requests' library into your Dockerfile and ensure that the application can access and use it within the container.

答案：

解題說明：
See the solution below with Step by Step Explanation.
Explanation:
Solution (Step by Step) :
1. Install the 'requests library in the Dockerfile:
- Use the 'RUN' instruction in your Dockerfile to install the library.
- Utilize the 'pip' package manager to install the specific version of requests required by your application.



- Replace with the desired Python base image. - Ensure that the 'requirements-txt file contains the required dependency, specifically 'requests' and its version. - Include the 'COPY' commands to transfer your application code and other files to the container 2. Import and use the 'requests' library in your Python application: - In your Python application code Capp.pys in this example), impon the 'requests' library. - Use the imported library functions to make HTTP requests as needed in your application logic.

3. Build the Docker image: - Execute the 'docker build' command in your terminal, specifying the Dockerfile location and the image tag. docker build -t my-python-app . 4. Run the container: - Use the 'docker run' command to launch the container, providing the image name. docker run -it my-python-app - The container will run your Python application, and the 'requests' library will be available for use within the container environment.

問題 #73
You need to create a container image for an application that uses a specific version of Node.js (v16.x). How would you define this version within your Dockerfile to ensure the application runs as expected in a Kubernetes cluster?

答案：

解題說明：
See the solution below with Step by Step Explanation.
Explanation:
Solution (Step by Step) :

1. Specify Node.js Base Image:
- In your Dockerfile, start by selecting a Node.js base image from Docker Hub that matches the required version (v16.x).
- Example:
dockerfile
FROM node:16.x
2. Copy Application Code:
- Copy your Node.js application code into the Docker image.
- Example:
dockerfile
COPY
3. Install Dependencies:
- Use the 'RIJN' instruction to install any necessary Node.js dependencies using 'npm install'.
- Example:
dockerfile
RUN npm install
4. Define Startup Command:
- Specify the command to start your Node.js application within the Dockerfile_
- Example:
dockeffile
CMD ["npm", "start"]
5. Build and Deploy:
- Build your Docker image using the 'docker build' command.
- Deploy the image to your Kubernetes cluster using a Deployment or Pod.
- Ensure the container utilizes the specified Node.js version (v16.x).

問題 #74
You have a Deployment named 'frontend-deployment that runs a frontend application. This deployment is configured to use a ' StatefulSet for its backend service. However, during a recent update, the update process for the 'StatefulSet failed. You need to understand how this failure mignt have impacted the deployment and the frontend application. Explain tne possible causes of this failure and how it might have affected the frontend service.

答案：

解題說明：
See the solution below with Step by Step Explanation.
Explanation:
Solution (Step by Step) :
The failure of a StatefulSet update can have significant repercussions for the 'frontend-deployment and its frontend application. Let's analyze the possible causes and their impact
1. Persistent Volume Provisioning Issues:
- StatetulSets rely on persistent volumes to maintain data and state across pod restarts.
- If the persistent volume provisioning fails, the pods in the StatefulSet might be unable to access their persistent volumes, causing application errors.
2. StatefulSet Pod Update Errors:
- If the update process for the StatefulSet pods encounters errors during the update, like image pull failures or container startup issues, the update might fail, leading to partially updated pods or even the removal of existing pods.
3. StatefulSet Pod Termination Issues:
- StatetulSets use a strict update strategy where pods are terminated in sequence based on their ordinal numbers.
- If the termination of a specific pod fails, tne update process will be interrupted, leaving the StatefulSet in a partially updated state.
Impact on the Frontend Application:
- Data Loss: If the StatefulSet's persistent volume provisioning fails, the backend service might lose data, leading to data inconsistencies and potential loss for the frontend application.
- Service Interruptions: The frontend application might experience service interruptions due to the backend service becoming unavailable or partially functional during the StatefulSet update failure-
- Functionality Degradation: If the StatefulSet update process results in partially updated pods, the frontend application might encounter degraded functionality or erratic benavior Troubleshooting:
- Examine the ' StatefulSet' and its pod logs for error messages.
- Check the persistent volume provisioning status and ensure the volumes are correctly mounted to the pods.
- Analyze the pod events for any failures during the update process.

問題 #75
You are building a Kubernetes application that manages a fleet of autonomous vehicles. Each vehicle is represented by a custom resource called 'Vehicle'. You need to implement a CRD that defines the 'Vehicle' resource, including its required fields (like 'location', and 'status'), and ensures that the 'status' field can only be updated by the controller managing the vehicles.

答案：

解題說明：
See the solution below with Step by Step Explanation.
Explanation:
Solution (Step by Step) :
1. Define the Vehicle Custom Resource Definition (CRD):
- Create a YAML file named 'vehicle-crd-yaml with the following content:

```yaml
apiVersion: apiextensions.k8s.io/v1
kind: CustomResourceDefinition
metadata:
  name: vehicles.example.com
spec:
  group: example.com
  names:
    kind: Vehicle
    plural: vehicles
    singular: vehicle
  scope: Namespaced
  versions:
  - name: v1
    served: true
    storage: true
    schema:
      openAPIV3Schema:
        type: object
        properties:
          spec:
            type: object
            properties:
              vehicleID:
                type: string
                description: Unique identifier of the vehicle
              location:
                type: object
                properties:
                  latitude:
                    type: number
                    format: float
                  longitude:
                    type: number
                    format: float
              status:
                type: string
                description: Current status of the vehicle (e.g., 'idle', 'driving')
          status:
            type: object
            properties:
              lastUpdated:
                type: string
                format: date-time
                description: Timestamp of the last status update
              condition:
                type: string
                description: Overall health condition of the vehicle
              errors:
                type: array
                items:
                  type: string
                description: List of any errors encountered
            x-kubernetes-preserve-unknown-fields: true # Allow unknown fields in status
```

2. create the CRD: - Apply the CRD definition using 'kubectl apply -f vehicle.crd.yaml'. 3. Validate the CRD: - Verity that the CRD is created successfully by running kubectl get crd vehicles-example.com'. 4. Create a Vehicle Resource: - Create a YAML file named 'vehicle-yamr with the following content:

```
apiVersion: example.com/v1
kind: Vehicle
metadata:
  name: vehicle-1
  namespace: default
spec:
  vehicleID: "AV-123"
  location:
    latitude: 37.7749
    longitude: -122.4194
  status: "idle"
```

5. Create the Vehicle Resource: - Apply the vehicle resource definition using 'kubectl apply -f vehicle-yamr 6. Verify the Vehicle Resource: - Ensure that the vehicle resource is created successfully by running 'kubectl get vehicles -n default 7. Update the 'status' Field: - Attempt to update tne 'status' field directly using 'kubectl patch vehicle vehicle-I -n default -p '{"spec": {"status": "driving"})" - Observe that the update fails because the 'status' field is considered immutable and can only be updated by the controller managing the vehicles. 8. Implement a Controller: - Create a controller that reads the 'Vehicles resources, updates the 'status' field based on the vehicle's state, and handles any errors. This controller should have read-only access to the 'spec' field and write access to the 'status' field. 9. Deploy the Controller: - Deploy the controller as a Deployment or a StatefulSet in Kubernetes- 10. IJpdate the 'status' Field through the Controller. - Trigger the controller to update the 'status' field of the 'vehicle-1' resource. - Verot that the 'status' field is updated successfully without violating the immutability rule. Key Points: - The CRD defines the 'Vehicle' resource schema and its required fields. - The 'status' field is marked as immutable to prevent direct updates by users- -A controller is responsible for updating the 'status' field based on the vehicle's state and ensuring data integrity. - This setup ensures that the 'status' field is always consistent and updated by the designated controller, maintaining data integrity and preventing accidental modifications.,

問題 #76

Context

Context

A pod is running on the cluster but it is not responding.

Task

The desired behavior is to have Kubernetes restart the pod when an endpoint returns an HTTP 500 on the /healthz endpoint. The service, probe-pod, should never send traffic to the pod while it is failing. Please complete the following:

* The application has an endpoint, /started, that will indicate if it can accept traffic by returning an HTTP 200. If the endpoint returns an HTTP 500, the application has not yet finished initialization.
* The application has another endpoint /healthz that will indicate if the application is still working as expected by returning an HTTP 200. If the endpoint returns an HTTP 500 the application is no longer responsive.
* Configure the probe-pod pod provided to use these endpoints
* The probes should use port 8080

答案：

解題說明：

Solution:

apiVersion: v1

kind: Pod

metadata:

labels:

test: liveness

name: liveness-exec

spec:
containers:
- name: liveness
image: k8s.gcr.io/busybox
args:
- /bin/sh
- -c
- touch /tmp/healthy; sleep 30; rm -rf /tmp/healthy; sleep 600
livenessProbe:
exec:
command:
- cat
- /tmp/healthy
initialDelaySeconds: 5
periodSeconds: 5
In the configuration file, you can see that the Pod has a single Container. The periodSeconds field specifies that the kubelet should perform a liveness probe every 5 seconds. The initialDelaySeconds field tells the kubelet that it should wait 5 seconds before performing the first probe. To perform a probe, the kubelet executes the command cat /tmp/healthy in the target container. If the command succeeds, it returns 0, and the kubelet considers the container to be alive and healthy. If the command returns a non-zero value, the kubelet kills the container and restarts it.
When the container starts, it executes this command:
/bin/sh -c "touch /tmp/healthy; sleep 30; rm -rf /tmp/healthy; sleep 600" For the first 30 seconds of the container's life, there is a /tmp/healthy file. So during the first 30 seconds, the command cat /tmp/healthy returns a success code. After 30 seconds, cat /tmp/healthy returns a failure code.
Create the Pod:
kubectl apply -f https://k8s.io/examples/pods/probe/exec-liveness.yaml
Within 30 seconds, view the Pod events:
kubectl describe pod liveness-exec
The output indicates that no liveness probes have failed yet:
FirstSeen LastSeen Count From SubobjectPath Type Reason Message
--------- -------- ----- ---- ------------- -------- ------ -------
24s 24s 1 {default-scheduler } Normal Scheduled Successfully assigned liveness-exec to worker0
23s 23s 1 {kubelet worker0} spec.containers{liveness} Normal Pulling pulling image "k8s.gcr.io/busybox"
23s 23s 1 {kubelet worker0} spec.containers{liveness} Normal Pulled Successfully pulled image "k8s.gcr.io/busybox"
23s 23s 1 {kubelet worker0} spec.containers{liveness} Normal Created Created container with docker id 86849c15382e; Security:[seccomp=unconfined]
23s 23s 1 {kubelet worker0} spec.containers{liveness} Normal Started Started container with docker id 86849c15382e After 35 seconds, view the Pod events again:
kubectl describe pod liveness-exec
At the bottom of the output, there are messages indicating that the liveness probes have failed, and the containers have been killed and recreated.
FirstSeen LastSeen Count From SubobjectPath Type Reason Message
--------- -------- ----- ---- ------------- -------- ------ -------
37s 37s 1 {default-scheduler } Normal Scheduled Successfully assigned liveness-exec to worker0
36s 36s 1 {kubelet worker0} spec.containers{liveness} Normal Pulling pulling image "k8s.gcr.io/busybox"
36s 36s 1 {kubelet worker0} spec.containers{liveness} Normal Pulled Successfully pulled image "k8s.gcr.io/busybox"
36s 36s 1 {kubelet worker0} spec.containers{liveness} Normal Created Created container with docker id 86849c15382e; Security:[seccomp=unconfined]
36s 36s 1 {kubelet worker0} spec.containers{liveness} Normal Started Started container with docker id 86849c15382e
2s 2s 1 {kubelet worker0} spec.containers{liveness} Warning Unhealthy Liveness probe failed: cat: can't open '/tmp/healthy': No such file or directory Wait another 30 seconds, and verify that the container has been restarted:
kubectl get pod liveness-exec
The output shows that RESTARTS has been incremented:
NAME READY STATUS RESTARTS AGE
liveness-exec 1/1 Running 1 1m

問題 #77
.....

Fast2test的資深專家團隊研究出了針對Linux Foundation CKAD考試的培訓教材。通過Fast2test提供的教材培訓和學習，通過Linux Foundation CKAD 認證考試將會很簡單。Fast2test能100%保證你首次參加Linux Foundation CKAD 認證考試就可以成功通過。我們給你提供的考試練習題和答案將在你考試的時候會出現。當你選擇了我們的幫助，Fast2test承諾給你一份準確而全面的考試資料，而且會給你提供一年的免費更新服務。

CKAD考題: https://tw.fast2test.com/CKAD-premium-file.html

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