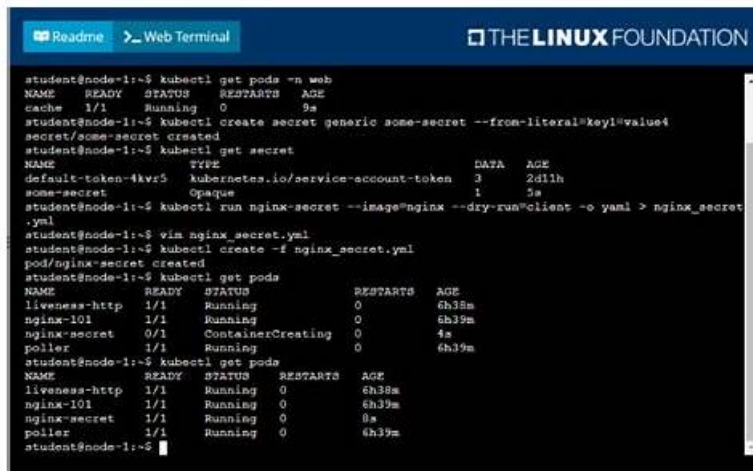


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```
student@node-1:~$ kubectl get pods -n web
NAME      READY   STATUS    RESTARTS   AGE
cache     1/1     Running   0           9s
student@node-1:~$ kubectl create secret generic some-secret --from-literal=key1=value4
secret/some-secret created
student@node-1:~$ kubectl get secret
NAME      TYPE      DATA   AGE
default-token-4kvr5  kubernetes.io/service-account-token  3     2d11h
some-secret  Opaque    1       3s
student@node-1:~$ kubectl run nginx-secret --image=nginx --dry-run=client -o yaml > nginx_secret.yaml
student@node-1:~$ vim nginx_secret.yaml
student@node-1:~$ kubectl create -f nginx_secret.yaml
pod/nginx-secret created
student@node-1:~$ kubectl get pods
NAME      READY   STATUS    RESTARTS   AGE
liveness-http  1/1     Running   0           6h38m
nginx-101     1/1     Running   0           6h39m
nginx-secret  0/1     ContainerCreating  0           4s
poller       1/1     Running   0           6h39m
student@node-1:~$ kubectl get pods
NAME      READY   STATUS    RESTARTS   AGE
liveness-http  1/1     Running   0           6h38m
nginx-101     1/1     Running   0           6h39m
nginx-secret  1/1     Running   0           8s
poller       1/1     Running   0           6h39m
student@node-1:~$
```

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Linux Foundation Certified Kubernetes Application Developer Exam Sample Questions (Q213-Q218):

NEW QUESTION # 213

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.

Answer:

Explanation:

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.py in this example), import 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.

NEW QUESTION # 214

You have a Deployment named 'nginx-deployment' running 3 replicas of an Nginx container. You need to ensure that all 3 pods are using the same ConfigMap for configuration. Additionally, you need to configure the ConfigMap so that changes made to it are automatically reflected in the running pods without requiring a new Deployment update.

Answer:

Explanation:

See the solution below with Step by Step Explanation.

Explanation:

Solution (Step by Step) :

1. Create the ConfigMap:
2. Apply the ConfigMap: `bash kubectl apply -f nginx-config.yaml`
3. Update the Deployment to use the ConfigMap:
4. Apply the updated Deployment `bash kubectl apply -f nginx-deployment.yaml`
5. Verify the Deployment: `bash kubectl get deployments nginx-deployment` You should see that the Deployment is using the 'nginx-config' ConfigMap for its configuration.
6. Test the automatic update: - Modify the 'nginx-config' ConfigMap: `bash kubectl edit configmap nginx-config` Change the 'nginx_conf' value in the ConfigMap.
- Verify the change in the pods: `bash kubectl exec -it -- bash -c 'cat /etc/nginx/conf-d/nginx_conf'` Replace with the name of one of the pods- This command will display the contents of the nginx configuration file within the pod. You will observe that the nginx configuration file in the running pods is automatically updated without needing a Deployment update.

NEW QUESTION # 215

You have a Deployment that runs a web application. The application requires a specific version of a library that is not available in the default container image. How would you use an Init Container to install this library before starting the main application container?

Answer:

Explanation:

See the solution below with Step by Step Explanation.

Explanation:

Solution (Step by Step) :

1. Create an Init Container:
 - Add an 'initContainers' section to the Deployment's 'spec-template-spec' configuration.
 - Define an Init Container with a suitable name (e.g., 'library-installer').
 - Specify the image for the Init Container. This image should contain the necessary tools and commands to install the required library.
 - Replace 'your-library-installer-image:latest' with the actual image you want to use.
2. Configure the Main Container: - In the main application container, ensure that the environment variable 'PATH' includes the installation directory of the library installed by the Init Container. - This allows the application to find and use the newly installed library.
3. Apply the Changes: - Apply the updated Deployment configuration using `'kubectl apply -t my-web-app-deployment.yaml'`
4. Verify the Installation: - Once the Pods are deployed, you can check the logs of the main application container to confirm that the library is installed and available for use.

NEW QUESTION # 216

You have a microservices application where you need to route traffic to different versions of a service based on the 'version' header in the incoming request. For example, if the header is set to 'V1', the request should be routed to the 'V1' version of the service, and if it's 'v?', it should be routed to the 'v?' version. Design and implement an Ambassador pattern in Kubernetes to achieve this dynamic routing.

Answer:

Explanation:

See the solution below with Step by Step Explanation.

Explanation:

Solution (Step by Step) :

1. Create Ambassador Service and Deployment:

- Define an Ambassador service and deployment using the Ambassador chart

- The chart can be found at: <https://github.com/datawire/ambassador>

- Update the chart to include the Ambassador configuration for dynamic routing based on the 'version' header

2. Configure Ambassador for Header-Based Routing: - Update the Ambassador YAML configuration to define a mapping that uses the 'version' header for routing. - This configuration will specify the mapping from the header value to the corresponding service endpoint.

3. Deploy the Ambassador Configuration: - Create a ConfigMap or Secret in Kubernetes to store the Ambassador configuration. - Then, apply this configuration to your Ambassador deployment. 4. Create the Service Versions: - You need to have separate deployments and services for each version of your application. - Each version will have a unique service name to be referenced in the Ambassador configuration.

5. Test the Routing: - Send requests to the Ambassador service with different 'Version' headers. - Observe the traffic being routed correctly to the corresponding version of the service. `bash curl -H 'Version: V1' http://ambassador-service-ip:8080/ curl -H 'Version: v2' http://ambassador-service-ip:8080/` This will route requests to the appropriate service version based on the 'Version' header.,

NEW QUESTION # 217

You are tasked with designing a multi-container Pod that runs a web application, a database, and a cache server. The application needs to initialize the database before the web server starts. How would you implement this using Kubernetes init containers?

Provide a comprehensive YAML configuration for the Pod.

Answer:

Explanation:

See the solution below with Step by Step Explanation.

Explanation:

Solution (Step by Step) :

1. Define Init Container:

- Create an init container named 'db-initializer' with the following:

- Image: Specify the image containing the script to initialize the database (e.g., 'mydatabase/initializer:latest')

- Command: Define the command to execute the initialization script.

- VolumeMounts: Mount any necessary volumes from the main container to the init container.

2. Main Container:

- Create a main container named 'webserver' with the following:

- Image: Specify the web server image (e.g., 'nginx:latest')

- Ports: Define any ports exposed by the web server.

- VolumeMounts: Mount any necessary volumes (e.g., data volumes).

3. Define Volumes:

- Define any volumes used by the containers (e.g., 'persistentVolumeClaim' for persistent storage).

4. Pod Specification:

- Create a Pod specification with the following:

- Containers: Include both the 'db-initializer' and 'webserver' containers.

- RestartPolicy: Set to 'Always' to ensure that the Pod restarts if a container fails.

- ImagePullSecrets: Add any necessary image pull secrets.

- The 'initContainers' section specifies the initialization steps to be executed before the main container starts. - The 'db-initializer' container runs the 'database-initializer-sm' script to initialize the database. - The 'volumeMounts' ensure that both the 'db-initializer' and 'webserver' containers have access to the same database volume. - The 'persistentVolumeClaim' provides a persistent storage for the database data. Remember: - Replace 'mydatabase/initializer:latest' and 'nginx:latest' with your actual container images. - Modify the 'database-initializer.sh' script based on your specific database initialization requirements. - Customize the volumes and volume mounts according to your application's needs.]

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