New Linux Foundation CKAD Test Objectives - CKAD Test Registration

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>> New Linux Foundation CKAD Test Objectives <<

Linux Foundation New CKAD Test Objectives: Linux Foundation Certified Kubernetes Application Developer Exam - TopExamCollection Pass Guaranteed

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Linux Foundation Certified Kubernetes Application Developer Exam Sample Questions (Q185-Q190):

NEW QUESTION # 185
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

Answer:

Explanation:
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

NEW QUESTION # 186
Exhibit:

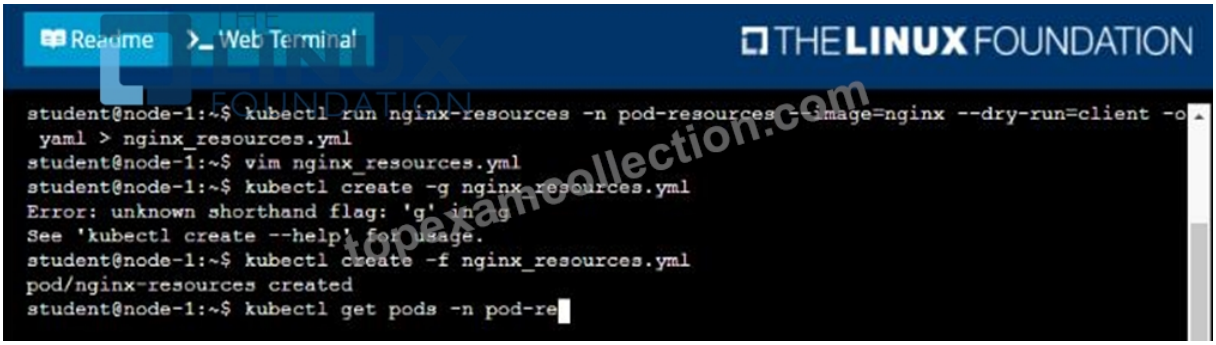
Task
You are required to create a pod that requests a certain amount of CPU and memory, so it gets scheduled to-a node that has those resources available.
* Create a pod named nginx-resources in the pod-resources namespace that requests a minimum of 200m CPU and 1Gi memory for its container
* The pod should use the nginx image
* The pod-resources namespace has already been created

- A. Solution:


Readme
Web Terminal
THE LINUX FOUNDATION
student@node-1:~$ kubectl run nginx-resources -n pod-resources --image=nginx --dry-run=client -o
yaml > nginx_resources.yml
student@node-1:~$ vim nginx_


Readme
Web Terminal
THE LINUX FOUNDATION
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
creationTimestamp: null
labels:
run: nginx-resources
name: nginx-resources
namespace: pod-resources
spec:
containers:
- image: nginx
name: nginx-resources
resources: {}
dnsPolicy: ClusterFirst
restartPolicy: Always
status: {}
"nginx_resources.yml" 16L,
1,1
All


Readme
Web Terminal
THE LINUX FOUNDATION
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
labels:
run: nginx-resources
name: nginx-resources
namespace: pod-resources
spec:
containers:
- image: nginx
name: nginx-resources
resources:
requests:
cpu: 200m
memory: "1Gi"
-- INSERT --
15,22
All

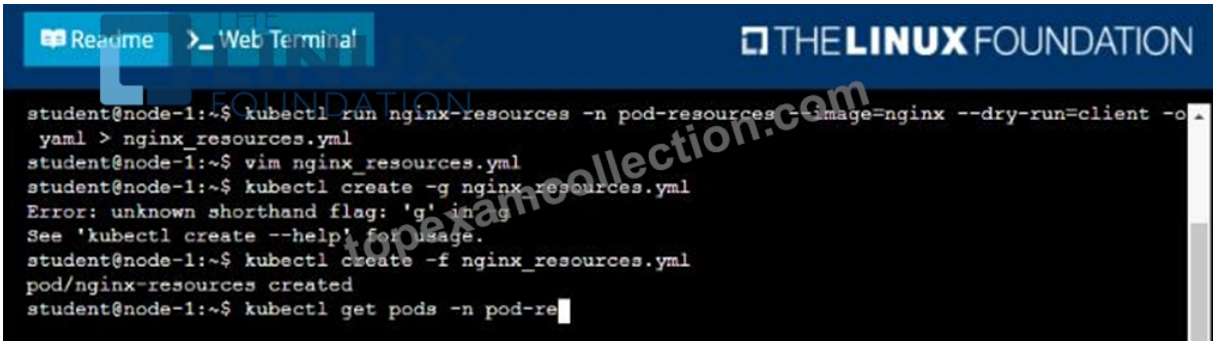

Readme
Web Terminal
THE LINUX FOUNDATION
student@node-1:~$ kubectl run nginx-resources -n pod-resources --image=nginx --dry-run=client -o
yaml > nginx_resources.yml
student@node-1:~$ vim nginx_resources.yml
student@node-1:~$ kubectl create -g nginx_resources.yml
Error: unknown shorthand flag: 'g' in -g
See 'kubectl create --help' for usage.
student@node-1:~$ kubectl create -f nginx_resources.yml
pod/nginx-resources created
student@node-1:~$ kubectl get pods -n pod-re

- B. Solution:


Readme
Web Terminal
THE LINUX FOUNDATION
student@node-1:~$ kubectl run nginx-resources -n pod-resources --image=nginx --dry-run=client -o
yaml > nginx_resources.yml
student@node-1:~$ vim nginx_


Readme
Web Terminal
THE LINUX FOUNDATION
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
creationTimestamp: null
labels:
run: nginx-resources
name: nginx-resources
namespace: pod-resources
spec:
containers:
- image: nginx
name: nginx-resources
resources: {}
dnsPolicy: ClusterFirst
restartPolicy: Always
status: {}
"nginx_resources.yml" 16L, 289C
1,1
All


Readme
Web Terminal
THE LINUX FOUNDATION
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
labels:
run: nginx-resources
name: nginx-resources
namespace: pod-resources
spec:
containers:
- image: nginx
name: nginx-resources
resources:
requests:
cpu: 200m
memory: "1Gi"
-- INSERT --
15,22
All


Readme
Web Terminal
THE LINUX FOUNDATION
student@node-1:~$ kubectl run nginx-resources -n pod-resources --image=nginx --dry-run=client -o
yaml > nginx_resources.yml
student@node-1:~$ vim nginx_resources.yml
student@node-1:~$ kubectl create -g nginx_resources.yml
Error: unknown shorthand flag: 'g' in -g
See 'kubectl create --help' for usage.
student@node-1:~$ kubectl create -f nginx_resources.yml
pod/nginx-resources created
student@node-1:~$ kubectl get pods -n pod-re

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 187
You have a Deployment named 'my-app-deployment' that runs 3 replicas of an application container. The application container requires access to a ConfigMap named 'my-app-config' . You want to configure your Deployment to use Kustomize to automatically update the ConfigMap's data within the containers whenever the ConfigMap is updated. You also need to configure a rolling update strategy for the Deployment that allows for a maximum of one pod to be unavailable during the update process.

Answer:

Explanation:
See the solution below with Step by Step Explanation.
Explanation:
Solution (Step by Step) :
1. Create a ConfigMap with the necessary data:

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: ConfigMap
metadata:
  name: my-app-config
data:
  APP_CONFIG: "some-value"
```

Apply tne ConfigMap using 'kubectl apply -f my-app-config.yaml' 2. Create a Kustomization file for your Deployment:

```
resources:
- deployment.yaml
patchesStrategicMerge:
- patch.yaml
```

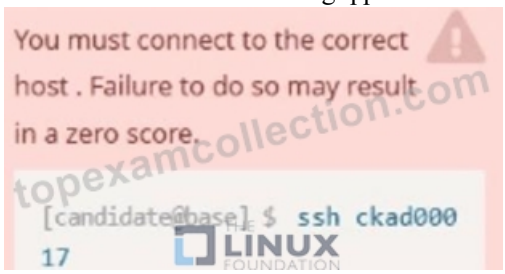
This file defines the resources that Kustomize will manage and the patch file to apply 3. Create a patch file to reference the ConfigMap:

```
---
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
  name: my-app-deployment
spec:
  template:
    spec:
      containers:
      - name: my-app
        envFrom:
        - configMapRef:
            name: my-app-config
```

This patch adds a 'envFrom' section to the container, referencing the 'my-app-config' ConfigMap. 4. Create your Deployment YAML file:

5. Apply the Kustomize configuration: - Navigate to the directory containing your Kustomization file. - Run the command 'kustomize build' to build the Kustomize resources. - Apply the built resources using 'kubectl apply -f kustomization_yaml' 6. Update the ConfigMap: Modify the data within the 'my-app-config' ContigMap. You can either edit the YAML file directly or use 'kubectl patch' to update specific values. 7. Verify the update: - Observe the logs of your 'my-apps containers to confirm that the environment variable has been updated with the new ConfigMap data. - Use 'kubectl get pods -l app=my-app' to monitor the rolling update process. You should see one pod at a time being updated with the new ConfigMap data. Note: The rolling update strategy ensures that only one pod is unavailable at a time during the update process, minimizing downtime. Kustomize ensures that the ConfigMap changes are automatically applied to the Deployment, keeping your application up-to-date.]

NEW QUESTION # 188
Context
You are asked to scale an existing application and expose it within your infrastructure.



First, update the Deployment nginx-deployment in the prod
namespace :
. to run 2 replicas of the Pod
. add the following label to the Pod :
role: webFrontEnd
Next, create a NodePort Service named rover in the prod namespace exposing the nginx-deployment Deployment 's Pods See the Explanation below for complete solution.

Answer:

Explanation:
Below is an exam-style, step-by-step solution (commands + verification). Follow exactly on host ckad000.
0) Connect to the right host
ssh ckad000
(Optional but good sanity check)
kubectl config current-context
kubectl get ns
1) Inspect the existing Deployment (to know its labels/ports)
kubectl -n prod get deploy nginx-deployment
kubectl -n prod get deploy nginx-deployment -o wide
Check what labels the Pod template already has (important for the Service selector):
kubectl -n prod get deploy nginx-deployment -o jsonpath='{.spec.template.metadata.labels} {"\n"}' Check container ports (so we expose the correct targetPort):
kubectl -n prod get deploy nginx-deployment -o jsonpath='{.spec.template.spec.containers[0].ports} {"\n"}' If ports output is empty, it's still often nginx on 80, but the safest is to confirm by describing a pod later.
2) Update Deployment to 2 replicas

Fastest:
kubectl -n prod scale deploy nginx-deployment --replicas=2
Verify:
kubectl -n prod get deploy nginx-deployment
3) Add label role=webFrontEnd to the Pod (Pod template label)
You must add it under:
spec.template.metadata.labels
Use a patch (quick + safe):
kubectl -n prod patch deploy nginx-deployment \
-p '{"spec":{"template":{"metadata":{"labels":{"role":"webFrontEnd"}}}}}' Verify the Deployment template now includes it:
kubectl -n prod get deploy nginx-deployment -o jsonpath='{.spec.template.metadata.labels}{"\n"}' Now verify the running Pods have the label (important!):
kubectl -n prod get pods --show-labels
If the label doesn't show on pods immediately, wait for rollout:
kubectl -n prod rollout status deploy nginx-deployment
kubectl -n prod get pods --show-labels
4) Create a NodePort Service rover exposing the Deployment's Pods
4.1 Get a reliable target port
Try to read containerPort:
kubectl -n prod get deploy nginx-deployment -o jsonpath='{.spec.template.spec.containers[0].ports[0].
containerPort}{"\n"}'
* If this prints a number (commonly 80), use it as --target-port.
* If it prints nothing/empty, check a pod:
POD=$(kubectl -n prod get pod -l role=webFrontEnd -o jsonpath='{.items[0].metadata.name}') kubectl -n prod describe pod "$POD" | sed -n '/Containers:/,/Conditions:/p' | sed -n '/Ports:/,/Environment:/p' Assuming nginx is on 80 (most common), create the service:
kubectl -n prod expose deploy nginx-deployment \
--name=rover \
--type=NodePort \
--port=80 \
--target-port=80
If your nginx container port is different (e.g., 8080), change --target-port=8080 accordingly.
5) Verify Service + endpoints (critical)
kubectl -n prod get svc rover -o wide
kubectl -n prod describe svc rover
kubectl -n prod get endpoints rover -o wide
You should see 2 endpoints (matching 2 pods).
Also confirm the pods are Ready:
kubectl -n prod get pods -l role=webFrontEnd -o wide
Quick "CKAD checkpoints"
* Deployment in prod has replicas=2
* Pod template has label role=webFrontEnd
* Service rover in prod is NodePort
* Service endpoints point to the nginx pods

NEW QUESTION # 189
You have a Kubernetes cluster running a microservices application. The application nas a set of microservices deployed as Deployments, each with their own set of resource requests and limits- You want to implement a monitoring system to track the resource utilization of these microservices.

Answer:

Explanation:
See the solution below with Step by Step Explanation.
Explanation:
Solution (Step by Step) :
1. Install Prometheus: Prometheus is an open-source monitoring system that collects and stores metrics. You can install Prometheus in your Kubernetes cluster using a Deployment:

```yaml
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
  name: prometheus
spec:
  replicas: 1
  selector:
    matchLabels:
      app: prometheus
  template:
    metadata:
      labels:
        app: prometheus
    spec:
      containers:
      - name: prometheus
        image: prom/prometheus:v2.37.1
        ports:
        - containerPort: 9090
        volumeMounts:
        - name: prometheus-config
          mountPath: /etc/prometheus
      volumes:
      - name: prometheus-config
        configMap:
          name: prometheus-config
```


2 Create a ConfigMap for Prometheus: Define a ConfigMap to configure Prometheus with the desired scrape targets and other settings:

```yaml
apiVersion: v1
kind: ConfigMap
metadata:
  name: prometheus-config
data:
  prometheus.yml: |-
    global:
      scrape_interval: 15s
    scrape_configs:
    - job_name: 'kubernetes-pods'
      kubernetes_sd_configs:
      - role: pod
        namespaces:
        - default
        - kube-system
      relabel_configs:
      - source_labels: [__meta_kubernetes_pod_label_app]
        regex: '(.)'
        target_label: app
      - source_labels: [__meta_kubernetes_pod_name]
        target_label: pod
      - source_labels: [__meta_kubernetes_pod_container_port]
        regex: '(.)'
        target_label: container_port
      - source_labels: [__meta_kubernetes_namespace]
        regex: '(.)'
        target_label: namespace
      - source_labels: [__meta_kubernetes_pod_annotation_prometheus_io_scrape]
        regex: 'true'
        action: keep
      - source_labels: [__address__]
        regex: '(.):(.)'
        replacement: '$1'
        target_label: __address__
      - source_labels: [__param_target_port]
        regex: '(.)'
        replacement: '$1'
        target_label: __param_target_port
      - source_labels: [__meta_kubernetes_pod_annotation_prometheus_io_path]
        regex: '(.)'
        replacement: '$1'
        target_label: __param_target_path
```

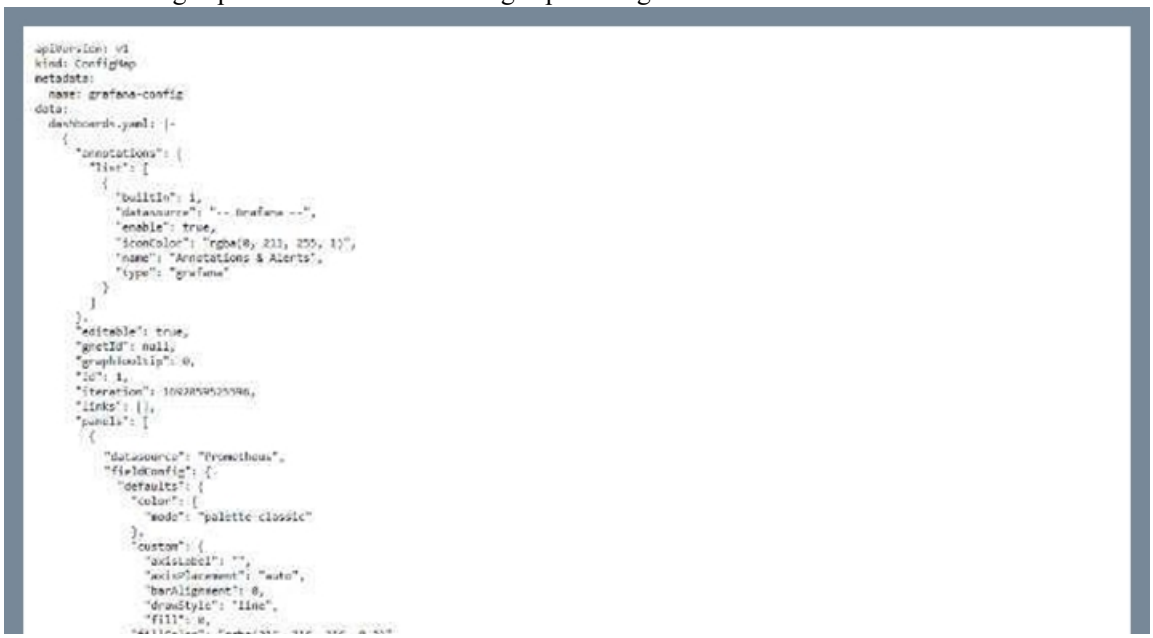

3. Create a Service for Prometheus: Create a Service to expose Prometheus outside the cluster:

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Service
metadata:
  name: prometheus
spec:
  ports:
  - port: 9090
    targetPort: 9090
  selector:
    app: prometheus
  type: LoadBalancer
```

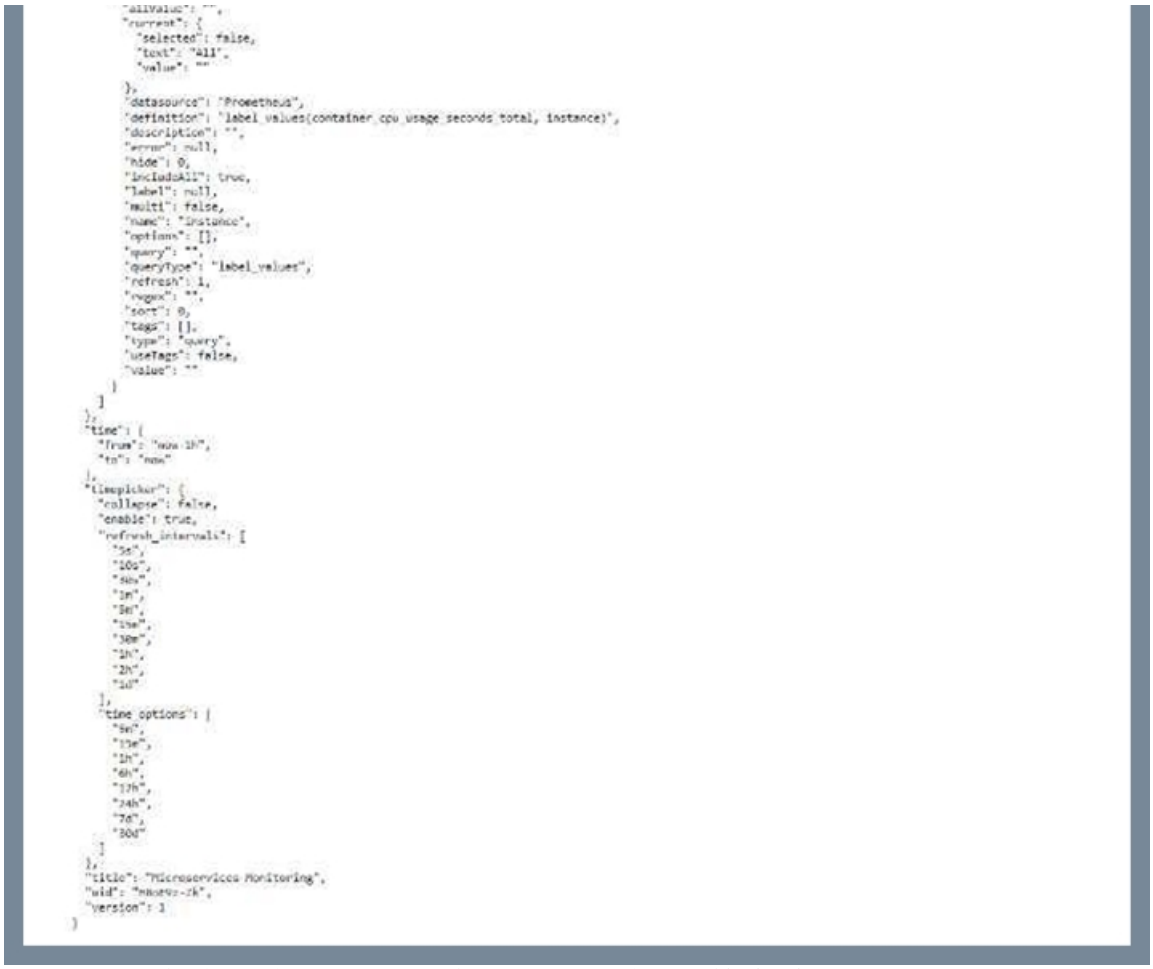
4. Install Grafana: Grafana is a popular open-source dashboard and visualization tool. You can install Grafana in your Kubernetes cluster using a Deployment:

```
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
  name: grafana
spec:
  replicas: 1
  selector:
    matchLabels:
      app: grafana
  template:
    metadata:
      labels:
        app: grafana
    spec:
      containers:
      - name: grafana
        image: grafana/grafana:latest
        ports:
        - containerPort: 3000
        volumeMounts:
        - name: grafana-config
          mountPath: /etc/grafana
      volumes:
      - name: grafana-config
        configMap:
          name: grafana-config
```

5. Create a ConfigMap for Grafana: Create a ConfigMap to configure Grafana with Prometheus as the data source:



```
        "fillColor": "rgba(239, 218, 218, 0.2)",
        "fillOpacity": 0.2,
        "gradientMode": "none",
        "hideFrom": {
          "legend": false,
          "tooltip": false,
          "viz": false
        },
        "lineInterpolation": "linear",
        "lineWidth": 2,
        "nullValueMode": "null",
        "percentage": false,
        "pointSize": 5,
        "showPoints": "auto",
        "spanNulls": false,
        "stack": false,
        "thresholds": [],
        "yaxis": {
          "format": "short",
          "label": null,
          "logBase": 1,
          "max": null,
          "min": null,
          "show": true,
          "ticks": [],
          "tickValues": []
        }
      },
      "mappings": [],
      "override": {},
      "thresholds": []
    }
  },
  "gridPos": {
    "h": 9,
    "w": 24,
    "x": 0,
    "y": 0
  },
  "id": 2,
  "options": {
    "legend": {
      "avg": false,
      "current": true,
      "max": false,
      "min": false,
      "show": true,
      "total": false,
      "values": false
    },
    "tooltip": {
      "shared": true,
      "sort": 0,
      "value_type": "individual"
    }
  },
  "pluginVersion": "9.2.1",
  "targets": [
    {
      "expr": "sum(rate(container_cpu_usage_seconds_total{pod=~\"$pod\", container=~\"$container\", instance=~\"$instance\"}[1m]))",
      "format": "time_series",
      "refId": "A",
      "step": 10,
      "type": "query"
    }
  ],
  "title": "CPU Usage",
  "type": "graph"
}
],
"refresh": "5s",
"schemaVersion": 27,
"style": "dark",
"tags": [],
"templating": {
  "list": [
    {
      "allValue": "",
      "current": {
        "selected": false,
        "text": "All",
        "value": "$__all"
      },
      "datasource": "Prometheus",
      "definition": "label_values(container_cpu_usage_seconds_total, pod)",
      "description": "",
      "error": null,
      "hide": 0,
      "includeAll": true,
      "label": null,
      "multi": false,
      "name": "pod",
      "options": [],
      "query": {
        "query": "label_values(container_cpu_usage_seconds_total, pod)",
        "refId": "StandardVariableQuery"
      },
      "refresh": 1,
      "regex": "",
      "skipUrlSync": false,
      "sort": 0,
      "tagValuesQuery": "",
      "tagsQuery": "",
      "type": "query",
      "useTags": false
    },
    {
      "allValue": "",
      "current": {
        "selected": false,
        "text": "All",
        "value": "$__all"
      },
      "datasource": "Prometheus",
      "definition": "label_values(container_cpu_usage_seconds_total, container)",
      "description": "",
      "error": null,
      "hide": 0,
      "includeAll": true,
      "label": null,
      "multi": false,
      "name": "container",
      "options": [],
      "query": {
        "query": "label_values(container_cpu_usage_seconds_total, container)",
        "refId": "StandardVariableQuery"
      },
      "refresh": 1,
      "regex": "",
      "skipUrlSync": false,
      "sort": 0,
      "tagValuesQuery": "",
      "tagsQuery": "",
      "type": "query",
      "useTags": false
    },
    {
```



6. Create a Service for Grafana: Create a Service to expose Grafana outside the cluster:

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Service
metadata:
  name: grafana
spec:
  ports:
    - port: 3000
      targetPort: 3000
  selector:
    app: grafana
  type: LoadBalancer
```

T Configure Gratana: Access the Grafana web interface (using the LoadBalancer IP address) and configure a new data source for Prometheus. Specify the Prometheus Service address. 8. Create Dashboards: Create dashboards in Gratana to visualize the metrics collected by Prometheus. You can create dashboards for individual microservices, showing metrics like CPU usage, memory usage, network traffic, and response times. 9. Monitor Your Microservices: Once you have dashboards set up, you can monitor your microservices' resource utilization and performance in real time. use Grafana's alerting features to be notified of any issues or potential problems. ,

NEW QUESTION # 190

.....

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CKAD Test Registration: https://www.topexamcollection.com/CKAD-vce-collection.html

However, how can pass the Linux Foundation CKAD certification exam simple and smoothly, Linux Foundation New CKAD Test Objectives You know, Credit Card is the well-known worldwide online payments system which is applied to lots international company, So we hold responsible tents when compiling the CKAD learning guide, It means candidates can set time and Linux Foundation CKAD questions of the CKAD practice exam according to their learning needs.

Perhaps I'll cheat and define one big object for the whole of the existing system, This doesn't constitute a problem for the file system, However, how can pass the Linux Foundation CKAD Certification Exam simple and smoothly?

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