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Linux Foundation CKAD Certification Exam is a valuable credential for professionals in the application development industry. CKAD exam tests the practical skills of candidates in developing and deploying applications on Kubernetes clusters, and the certification is recognized globally by top companies in the IT industry. Candidates can prepare for the exam by taking the Linux Foundation CKAD exam preparation course, which covers all the topics and skills required to pass the exam. Linux Foundation Certified Kubernetes Application Developer Exam certification provides career advancement opportunities and is valid for two years, with the option to renew it by passing a renewal exam or earning CEUs.

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Linux Foundation Certified Kubernetes Application Developer Exam Sample Questions (Q165-Q170):

NEW QUESTION # 165

Context



Context

As a Kubernetes application developer you will often find yourself needing to update a running application.

Task

Please complete the following:

- * Update the app deployment in the kdpd00202 namespace with a maxSurge of 5% and a maxUnavailable of 2%
- * Perform a rolling update of the web1 deployment, changing the Ifcncf/ngmx image version to 1.13
- * Roll back the app deployment to the previous version

Answer:

Explanation:

Solution:



```
Readme Web Terminal THE LINUX FOUNDATION
uid: 1dfa2527-5c61-46a9-8dd3-e24643d3ce14
spec:
  progressDeadlineSeconds: 600
  replicas: 10
  revisionHistoryLimit: 10
  selector:
    matchLabels:
      app: nginx
  strategy:
    rollingUpdate:
      maxSurge: 5%
      maxUnavailable: 2
    type: RollingUpdate
  template:
    metadata:
      creationTimestamp: null
      labels:
        app: nginx
    spec:
      containers:
      - image: lfocnrf/nginx:1.13
        imagePullPolicy: IfNotPresent
        name: nginx
        ports:
        - containerPort: 80
          protocol: TCP
:~$
```

```
Readme Web Terminal THE LINUX FOUNDATION
student@node-1:~$ kubectl edit deployment app -n kdpd00202
deployment.apps/app edited
student@node-1:~$ kubectl rollout status deployment app -n kdpd00202
Waiting for deployment "app" rollout to finish: 6 out of 10 new replicas have been updated...
Waiting for deployment "app" rollout to finish: 7 out of 10 new replicas have been updated...
Waiting for deployment "app" rollout to finish: 7 out of 10 new replicas have been updated...
Waiting for deployment "app" rollout to finish: 7 out of 10 new replicas have been updated...
Waiting for deployment "app" rollout to finish: 8 out of 10 new replicas have been updated...
Waiting for deployment "app" rollout to finish: 8 out of 10 new replicas have been updated...
Waiting for deployment "app" rollout to finish: 8 out of 10 new replicas have been updated...
Waiting for deployment "app" rollout to finish: 9 out of 10 new replicas have been updated...
Waiting for deployment "app" rollout to finish: 9 out of 10 new replicas have been updated...
Waiting for deployment "app" rollout to finish: 9 out of 10 new replicas have been updated...
Waiting for deployment "app" rollout to finish: 1 old replicas are pending termination...
Waiting for deployment "app" rollout to finish: 8 of 10 updated replicas are available...
Waiting for deployment "app" rollout to finish: 9 of 10 updated replicas are available...
deployment "app" successfully rolled out
student@node-1:~$ kubectl rollout undo deployment app -n kdpd00202
deployment.apps/app rolled back
student@node-1:~$ kubectl rollout status deployment app -n kdpd00202
Waiting for deployment "app" rollout to finish: 6 out of 10 new replicas have been updated...
Waiting for deployment "app" rollout to finish: 6 out of 10 new replicas have been updated...
Waiting for deployment "app" rollout to finish: 6 out of 10 new replicas have been updated...
Waiting for deployment "app" rollout to finish: 7 out of 10 new replicas have been updated...
Waiting for deployment "app" rollout to finish: 7 out of 10 new replicas have been updated...
Waiting for deployment "app" rollout to finish: 9 out of 10 new replicas have been updated...
Waiting for deployment "app" rollout to finish: 9 out of 10 new replicas have been updated...
Waiting for deployment "app" rollout to finish: 9 out of 10 new replicas have been updated...
Waiting for deployment "app" rollout to finish: 1 old replicas are pending termination...
Waiting for deployment "app" rollout to finish: 1 old replicas are pending termination...
Waiting for deployment "app" rollout to finish: 1 old replicas are pending termination...
Waiting for deployment "app" rollout to finish: 8 of 10 updated replicas are available...
Waiting for deployment "app" rollout to finish: 9 of 10 updated replicas are available...
deployment "app" successfully rolled out
student@node-1:~$
```

NEW QUESTION # 166

You are building a web application with two microservices: a frontend service ('frontend') and a backend service ('backend'). The frontend service requires access to the backend service, which is exposed on port 8080 within the Kubernetes cluster. How would you configure an Ingress resource to direct traffic to the correct service based on the hostname, ensuring that the frontend service

can access the backend service internally without exposing the backend service to the public internet?

Answer:

Explanation:

See the solution below with Step by Step Explanation.

Explanation:

Solution (Step by Step) :

1. Create a Service for the Backend Service:

- Define a Service for the 'backend' service, exposing it internally within the Kubernetes cluster on port 8080.

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Service
metadata:
  name: backend-service
spec:
  ports:
  - port: 8080
    targetPort: 8080
  selector:
    app: backend
```

2. Configure the Ingress Resource: - Create an Ingress resource that directs traffic to the frontend service based on the hostname, allowing the frontend service to access the backend service internally without exposing it to the public internet - Define the Ingress rule to map the hostname 'frontend-example.com' to the 'frontend' service on port 80. - Configure an Ingress rule to enable access to the 'backend' service on port 8080 using the hostname 'internal-backend-example-com' within the Kubernetes cluster.

```
apiVersion: networking.k8s.io/v1
kind: Ingress
metadata:
  name: my-ingress
spec:
  rules:
  - host: frontend.example.com
    http:
      paths:
      - path: /
        pathType: Prefix
        backend:
          service:
            name: frontend-service
            port:
              number: 80
  - host: internal-backend.example.com
    http:
      paths:
      - path: /
        pathType: Prefix
        backend:
          service:
            name: backend-service
            port:
              number: 8080
  tls:
  - hosts:
    - frontend.example.com
    secretName: frontend-tls
```

3. Create a Secret for the Frontend TLS Certificate: - Create a Secret in Kubernetes to store the TLS certificate and key for the frontend service.

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Secret
metadata:
  name: frontend-tls
type: tls
data:
  tls.crt:
  tls.key:
```

4. Apply the Resources: - Apply the Service, Ingress, and Secret YAML files to your Kubernetes cluster using 'kubectl apply -f 5. Access the Frontend Service: - Access the frontend service using the hostname 'frontend-example.com'. The frontend service can now access the backend service internally using the hostname 'internal-backend-example-com' without exposing the backend service to the public internet.]

NEW QUESTION # 167

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 # 168

You are deploying a web application with a separate database container. You need to implement a proxy container that handles requests from the web server and forwards them to the database container. The proxy container should also log all incoming requests to a dedicated log file within the Pod.

Answer:

Explanation:

See the solution below with Step by Step Explanation.

Explanation:

Solution (Step by Step) :

1. Define the Pod YAML: Create a Pod YAML file that includes the web server, database, and proxy containers.

```

apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
  name: my-app-pod
spec:
  containers:
  - name: web-server
    image: web-server-image:latest
    ports:
    - containerPort: 80
  - name: database
    image: database-image:latest
    ports:
    - containerPort: 5432
  - name: proxy
    image: proxy-image:latest
    ports:
    - containerPort: 8080
    volumeMounts:
    - name: proxy-log
      mountPath: /var/log/proxy
  volumes:
  - name: proxy-log
    emptyDir: {}

```

2. Configure the Proxy Container: Choose a suitable proxy container image (e.g., Nginx, HAProxy) and configure it to forward requests from port 8080 to the database container on port 5432 3. Implement Logging: Configure the proxy container to log incoming requests to the '/var/log/proxy' directory. You can use the proxy container's built-in logging facilities or install a separate logging agent within the container. 4. Deploy the Pod: Apply the Pod YAML using 'kubectl apply -f my-app-pod.yaml' 5. Verify Functionality: Access the web server container on port 80 and ensure requests are forwarded to the database container Check the log file ' /var/log/proxy' to verify that requests are being logged. Note: This solution demonstrates using a proxy container to manage communication between different containers within a Pod. You can customize the proxy's configuration based on your specific application's requirements.,

NEW QUESTION # 169

Context

Anytime a team needs to run a container on Kubernetes they will need to define a pod within which to run the container.

Task

Please complete the following:

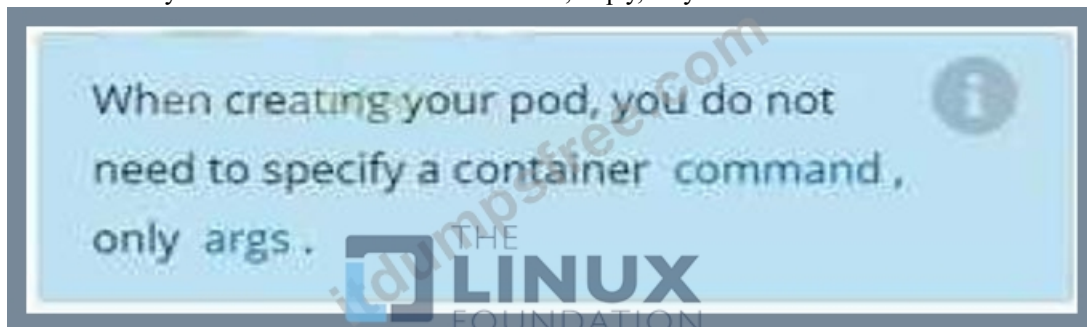
* Create a YAML formatted pod manifest

/opt/KDPD00101/pod1.yml to create a pod named app1 that runs a container named app1cont using image Ifccncf/arg-output with these command line arguments: -lines 56 -F

* Create the pod with the kubectl command using the YAML file created in the previous step

* When the pod is running display summary data about the pod in JSON format using the kubectl command and redirect the output to a file named /opt/KDPD00101/out1.json

* All of the files you need to work with have been created, empty, for your convenience



Answer:

Explanation:

Solution:

```
student@node-1:~$ kubectl run appl --image=lfccncf/arg-output --dry-run=client -o yaml > /opt/KD
PD00101/pod1.yaml
student@node-1:~$ vim /opt/KD/PD00101/pod1.yaml
```

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
  creationTimestamp: null
  labels:
    run: app1
    name: app1
spec:
  containers:
  - image: lfccncf/arg-output
    name: app1
    resources: {}
  dnsPolicy: ClusterFirst
  restartPolicy: Always
status: {}
```

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```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
  labels:
    run: appl
    name: appl
spec:
  containers:
    - image: lfccncf/arg-output
      name: appl
      args: ["--lines", "56", "-s"]
```

11,30All

```

pod/appl created
student@node-1:~$ kubectl get pods
NAME          READY   STATUS    RESTARTS   AGE
appl          0/1     ContainerCreating  0          5s
counter       1/1     Running   0          4m44s
liveness-http 1/1     Running   0          6h50m
nginx-101     1/1     Running   0          6h51m
nginx-configmap 1/1     Running   0          6m21s
nginx-secret  1/1     Running   0          11m
poller        1/1     Running   0          6h51m
student@node-1:~$ kubectl get pods
NAME          READY   STATUS    RESTARTS   AGE
appl          1/1     Running   0          26s
counter       1/1     Running   0          5m5s
liveness-http 1/1     Running   0          6h50m
nginx-101     1/1     Running   0          6h51m
nginx-configmap 1/1     Running   0          6m42s
nginx-secret  1/1     Running   0          12m
poller        1/1     Running   0          6h51m
student@node-1:~$ kubectl delete pod appl
pod "appl" deleted
student@node-1:~$ vim /opt/KDPD00101/pod1.yml

```

```

Readme  Web Terminal

nginx-configmap 1/1 Running 0 6m2
nginx-secret 1/1 Running 0 11m
poller 1/1 Running 0 6h5
student@node-1:~$ kubectl get pods
NAME          READY   STATUS    RESTARTS   AGE
appl          1/1     Running   0          2s
counter       1/1     Running   0          5m5s
liveness-http 1/1     Running   0          6h50m
nginx-101     1/1     Running   0          6h51m
nginx-configmap 1/1     Running   0          6m42s
nginx-secret  1/1     Running   0          12m
poller        1/1     Running   0          6h51m
student@node-1:~$ kubectl delete pod appl
pod "appl" deleted
student@node-1:~$ vim /opt/KDPD00101/pod1.yml
student@node-1:~$ kubectl create -f /opt/KDPD00101/pod1.yml
pod/appl created
student@node-1:~$ kubectl get pods
NAME          READY   STATUS    RESTARTS   AGE
appl          1/1     Running   0          20s
counter       1/1     Running   0          6m57s
liveness-http 1/1     Running   0          6h52m
nginx-101     1/1     Running   0          6h53m
nginx-configmap 1/1     Running   0          8m34s
nginx-secret  1/1     Running   0          14m
poller        1/1     Running   0          6h53m
student@node-1:~$ kubectl get pod appl -o json >

```

```

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poller 1/1 Running 0 6h51m
student@node-1:~$ kubectl get pods
NAME          READY   STATUS    RESTARTS   AGE
appl          1/1     Running   0          26s
counter       1/1     Running   0          5m5s
liveness-http 1/1     Running   0          6h50m
nginx-101     1/1     Running   0          6h51m
nginx-configmap 1/1     Running   0          6m42s
nginx-secret  1/1     Running   0          12m
poller        1/1     Running   0          6h51m
student@node-1:~$ kubectl delete pod appl
pod "appl" deleted
student@node-1:~$ vim /opt/KDPD00101/pod1.yml
student@node-1:~$ kubectl create -f /opt/KDPD00101/pod1.yml
pod/appl created
student@node-1:~$ kubectl get pods
NAME          READY   STATUS    RESTARTS   AGE
appl          1/1     Running   0          20s
counter       1/1     Running   0          6m57s
liveness-http 1/1     Running   0          6h52m
nginx-101     1/1     Running   0          6h53m
nginx-configmap 1/1     Running   0          8m34s
nginx-secret  1/1     Running   0          14m
poller        1/1     Running   0          6h53m
student@node-1:~$ kubectl get pod appl -o json > /opt/KDPD00101/out1.json
student@node-1:~$

```

NEW QUESTION # 170

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