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Linux Foundation Certified Kubernetes Application Developer Exam Sample Questions (Q163-Q168):

NEW QUESTION # 163
Context

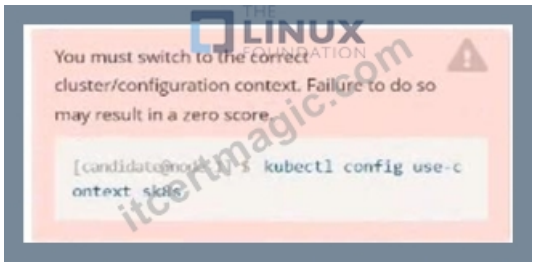
Context
It is always useful to look at the resources your applications are consuming in a cluster.
Task

* From the pods running in namespace cpu-stress , write the name only of the pod that is consuming the most CPU to file /opt/KDOBG030l/pod.txt, which has already been created.

Answer:

Explanation:
Solution:

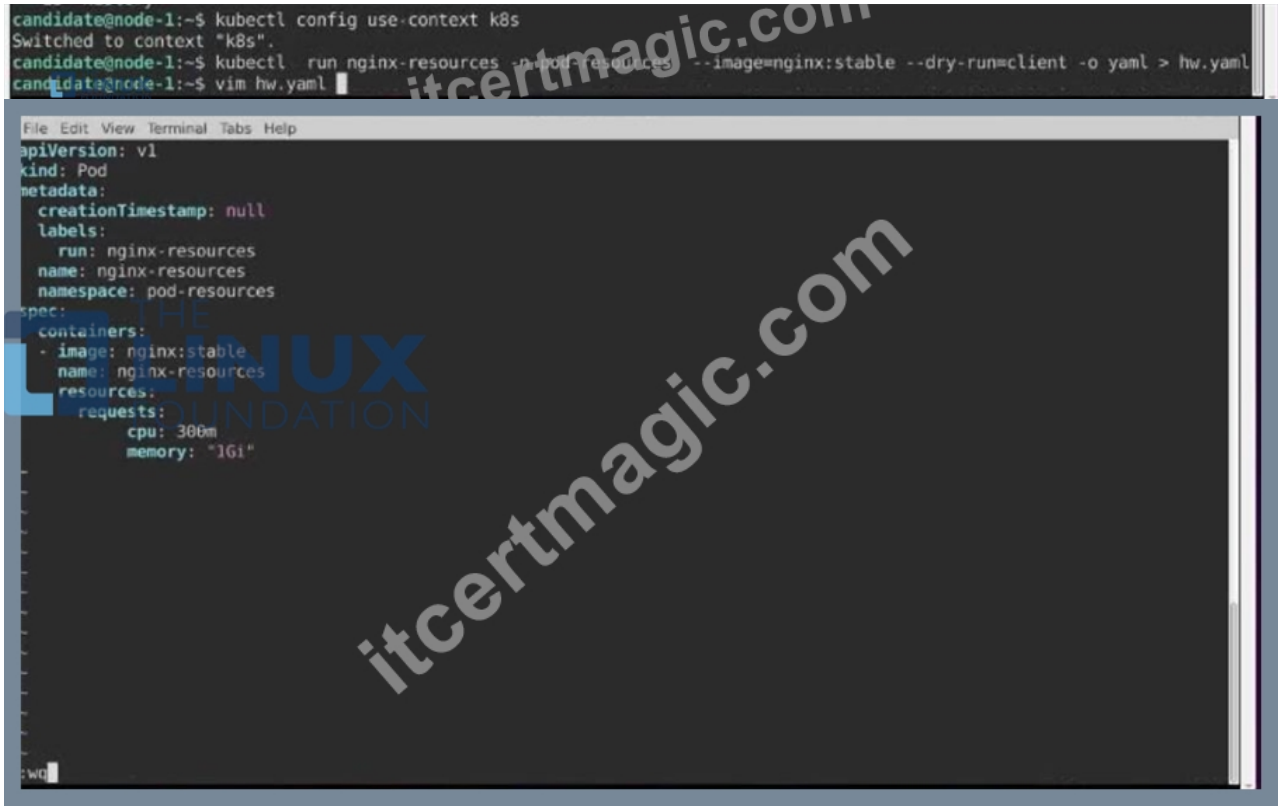
NEW QUESTION # 164
Refer to Exhibit.

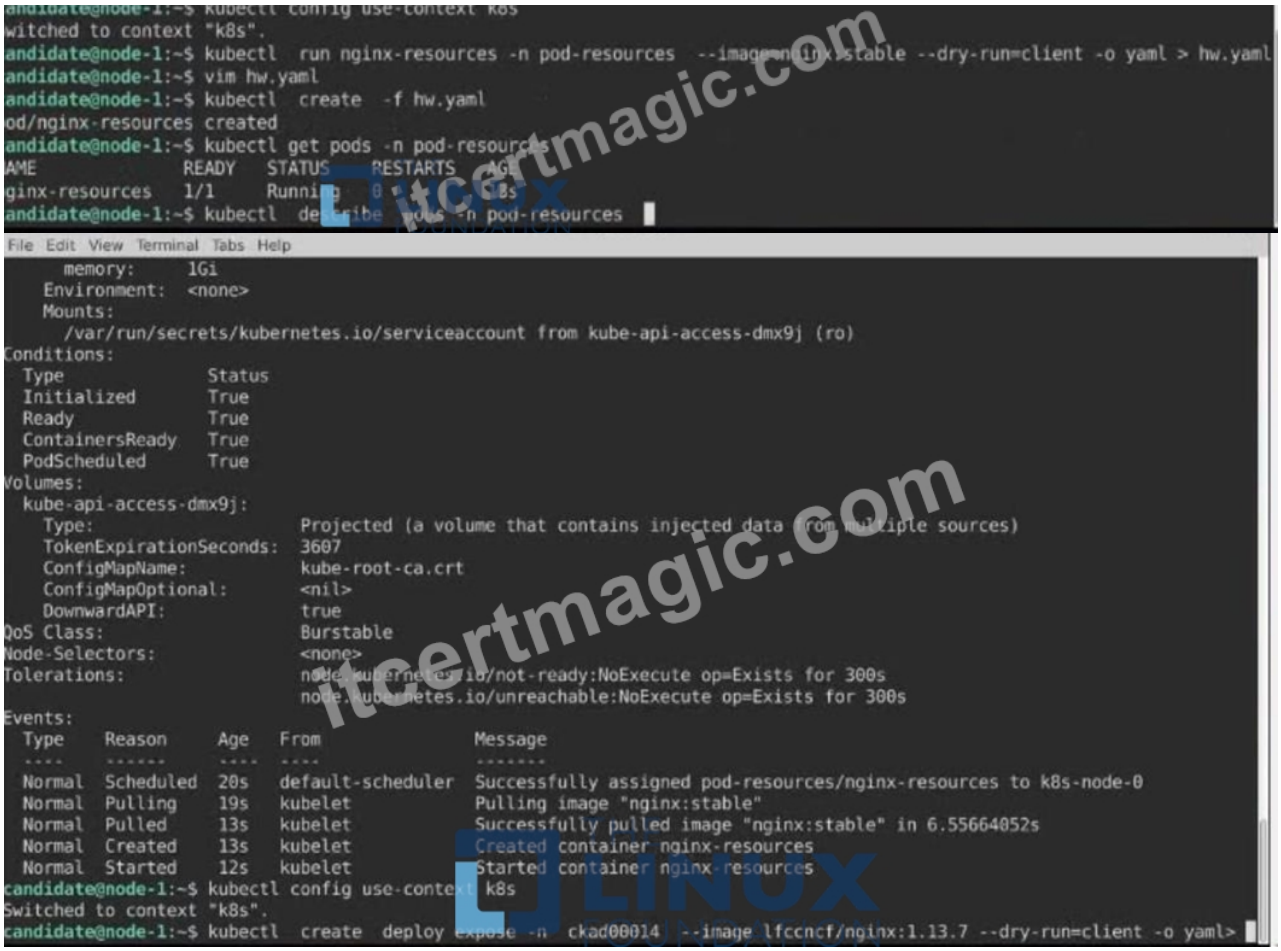


Task:
Create a Pod named nginx resources in the existing pod resources namespace.
Specify a single container using nginx:stable image.
Specify a resource request of 300m cpus and 1G1 of memory for the Pod's container.

Answer:

Explanation:
Solution:





NEW QUESTION # 165
You are developing a microservices application consisting of several deployments. One of the deployments, named 'order-service-deployments , is responsible for processing orders. Each order requires a specific backend service to process the order. You need to design a mechanism that automatically assigns an appropriate backend service to each order processing pod based on the order type. For example, orders for "books" should be assigned to the 'book-service' backend, while orders for "electronics" should be assigned to the 'electronics-service backend. Explain how you would implement this dynamic backend service assignment mechanism.

Answer:

Explanation:
See the solution below with Step by Step Explanation.
Explanation:
Solution (Step by Step) :
This scenario requires a mecnanism to dynamically assign a backend service to each order processing pod based on the order type. Here's how you can implement this:
1. Label the Backend Services:
- Label the backend services based on the order type they handle. For instance:
- 'book-service': 'order.type=books'
- 'electronics-service: 'order.type=electronics'
2. I-Ise a ConfigMap:
- Create a ConfigMap named 'order-backend-mapping' that stores the mapping between order types and backend service labels.
- Use the ConfigMap to dynamically assign backend services based on the order type.

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: ConfigMap
metadata:
  name: order-backend-mapping
data:
  books: "order.type=books"
  electronics: "order.type=electronics"
```

3. Modify the Order Service Deployment: - In the 'order-service-deployment , add an init container that retrieves the backend service mapping from the ConfigMap. - Use this mapping to determine the appropriate backend service for each order. - The init container can inject environment variables or modify the pod's annotations based on the mapping.

```
ind: Deployment
etadata:
 name: order-service-deployment
pec:
 replicas: 3
 selector:
   matchLabels:
     app: order-service
 template:
   metadata:
     labels:
       app: order-service
   spec:
     initContainers:
     - name: backend-mapping-init
       image: busybox:1.32.0
       command: ['sh', '-c', 'echo $(cat /var/run/secrets/kubernetes.io/serviceaccount/token) > /var/tmp/token && echo "order_backend=$(kubectl get configmap order-backend-mapping -o jsonpath="{.data['$(echo $ORDER_TYPE)']}")" >> /var/tmp/env.properties']
       volumeMounts:
       - name: token-volume
         mountPath: /var/run/secrets/kubernetes.io/serviceaccount
     containers:
     - name: order-service
       image: example/order-service:latest
       env:
       - name: ORDER_BACKEND
         valueFrom:
           configMapKeyRef:
             name: order-backend-mapping
             key: $(echo $ORDER_TYPE)
       volumeMounts:
       - name: token-volume
         mountPath: /var/run/secrets/kubernetes.io/serviceaccount
     volumes:
     - name: token-volume
       secret:
         secretName: default-token-XXX
```

4. Update the Order Service: - Ensure the 'order-service' container is configured to use the environment variable set by the init container to access the correct backend service. 5. Deploy the Changes: - Apply the updated ConfigMap and Deployment using 'kubectl apply' 6. Test the Dynamic Assignment: - Create orders of different types and verity that the 'order-service' pods are automatically assigned the correct backend services. ,

NEW QUESTION # 166
You are building a Kubernetes application that involves a microservice architecture with multiple pods for each service. One of your services requires a sidecar container to handle logging and monitoring. How would you design the pod structure and define the relationships between the application container and the sidecar container?

Answer:

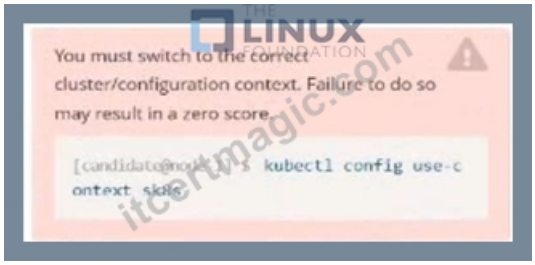
Explanation:
See the solution below with Step by Step Explanation.
Explanation:
Solution (Step by Step) :
1. Define Pod Specification:
- Create a pod definition file (e.g., 'pod.yaml').
- Include the 'apiVersion', 'kind', 'metadata' (name, labels), and 'spec' sections.
2. Define Application Container:
- Within the 'spec.containerS section, define the primary application container:
- 'name': Provide a descriptive name for the application container (e.g., 'app').
- Simage: Specify the Docker image for the application.
- 'ports': Define any ports that the application exposes.
- 'resources': (Optional) Specify resource requests and limits for the application container.
3. Define Sidecar Container.
- Add another container definition within the 'spec-containers' section for the sidecar:
- 'name': Provide a name for the sidecar container (e.g., Slogger').
- 'image': Specify the Docker image for the sidecar container (e.g., "busybox'
- 'command': Define the command to run within the sidecar. This might involve using a logging agent, monitoring tool, or any other custom script.
- 'volumeMountss: (Optional) If the sidecar needs access to shared data, mount volumes here.
4. Define Shared Volumes (Optional):
- If necessary, create a 'spec-volumes' section to define any shared volumes that both containers can access. This might include:
- 'emptyDir': For temporary data that only exists within the pod.

- 'persistentVolumeClaim': To use a persistent volume claim for shared data that persists beyond pod restarts.
5. Configure Container Relationships:
- Ensure that the 'name' of the application container and sidecar container is the same as the 'name' used in the 'volumeMounts' section.
Example YAML:

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
  name: my-app-pod
  labels:
    app: my-app
spec:
  containers:
  - name: app
    image: nginx:latest
    ports:
    - containerPort: 80
  - name: logger
    image: busybox
    command: ["sh", "-c", "while true; do sleep 5; echo 'Logging data'; done"]
    volumeMounts:
    - name: logs
      mountPath: /logs
  volumes:
  - name: logs
    emptyDir: {}
```


- The pod named 'my-app-pod' includes two containers: 'app' (the primary application) and 'logger' (the sidecar). - The 'loggers container uses a 'command' to simulate logging activity. - Both containers can access the 'logs' volume, which is an empty directory.
Important Note: - The sidecar container should ideally be configured to interact with the application container. This might involve using shared volumes, environment variables, or inter-process communication mecnanisms to facilitate data exchange or Signal passing. - Remember to adapt the example to your specific application requirements, choosing the appropriate container images, commands, and volumes.]

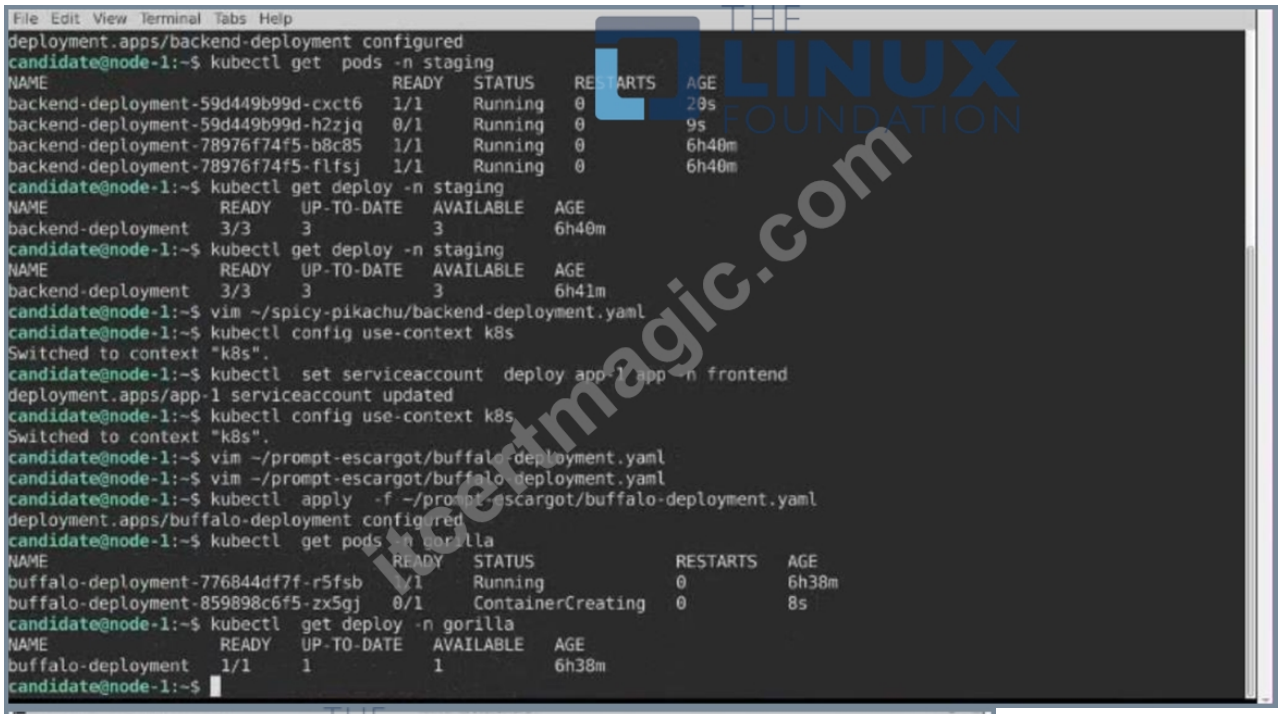
NEW QUESTION # 167
Refer to Exhibit.

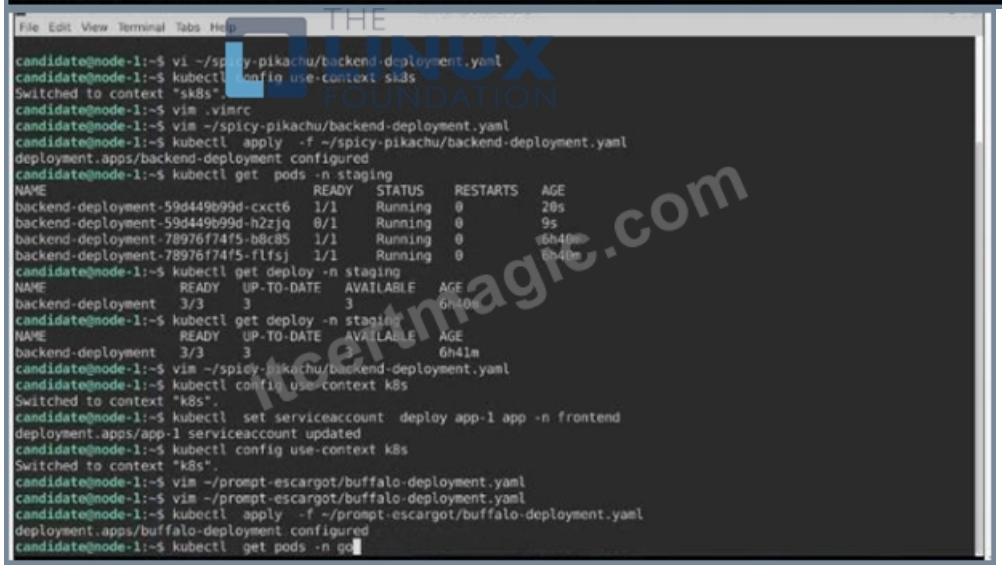


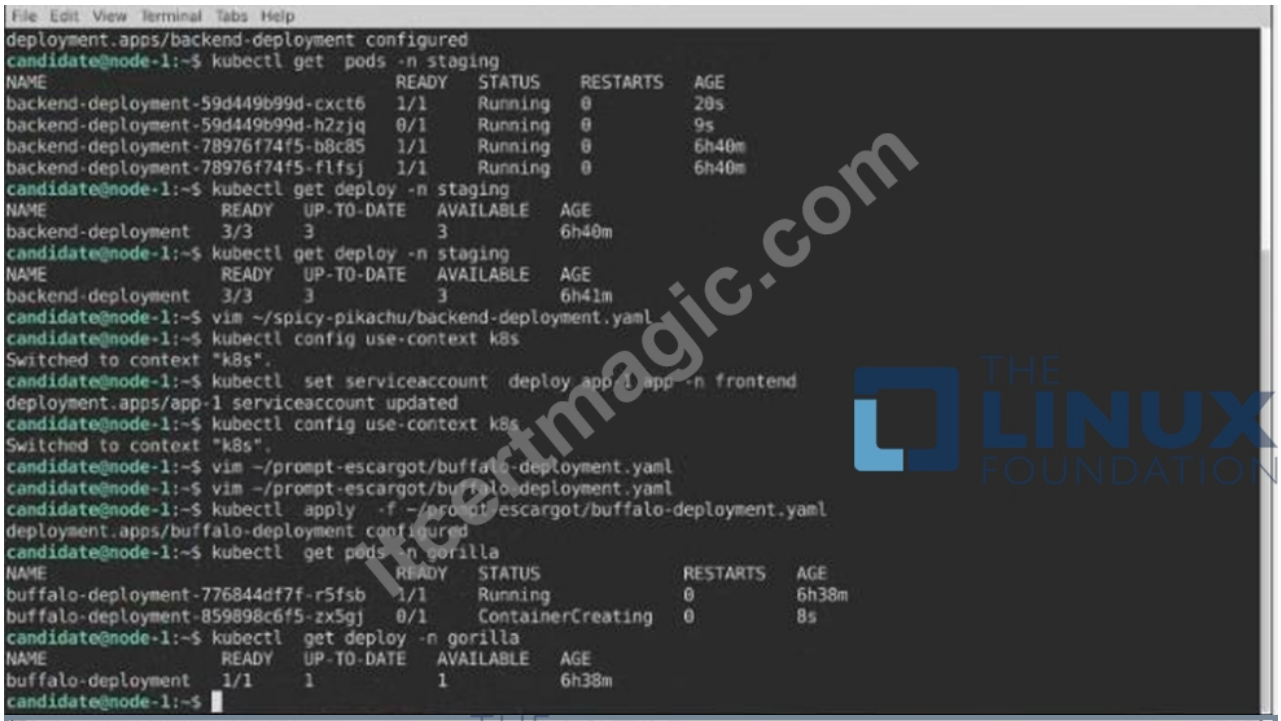
Task:
A pod within the Deployment named buffàle-deployment and in namespace gorilla is logging errors.
1) Look at the logs identify errors messages.
Find errors, including User "system:serviceaccount:gorilla:default" cannot list resource "deployment" [...] in the namespace "gorilla"
2) Update the Deployment buffàlo-deployment to resolve the errors in the logs of the Pod.
The buffàlo-deployment 'S manifest can be found at -/prompt/escargot/buffàlo-deployment.yaml

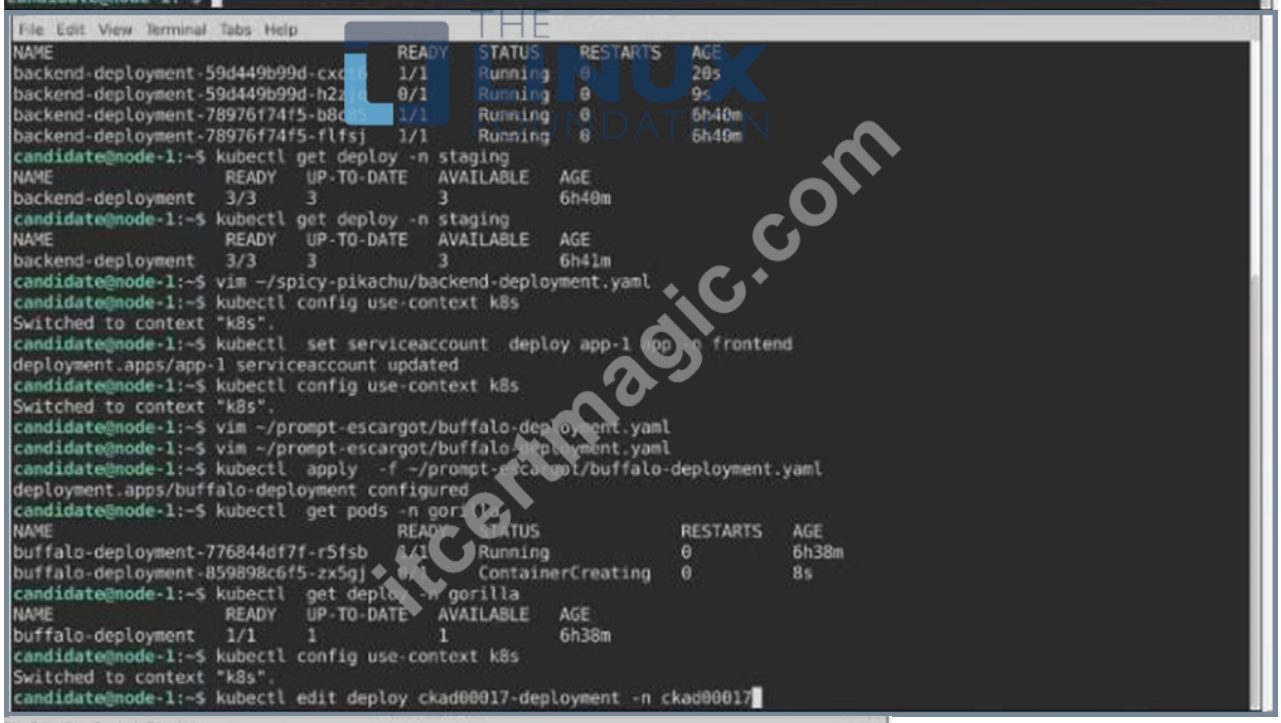
Answer:

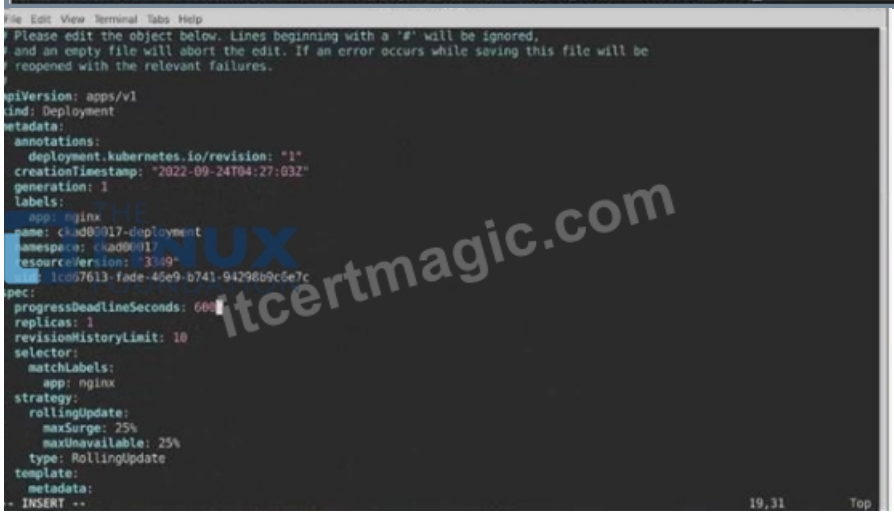
Explanation:
Solution:


File Edit View Terminal Tabs Help
deployment.apps/backend-deployment configured
candidate@node-1:~$ kubectl get pods -n staging
NAME READY STATUS RESTARTS AGE
backend-deployment-59d449b99d-cxct6 1/1 Running 0 20s
backend-deployment-59d449b99d-h2zjq 0/1 Running 0 9s
backend-deployment-78976f74f5-b8c85 1/1 Running 0 6h40m
backend-deployment-78976f74f5-flfsj 1/1 Running 0 6h40m
candidate@node-1:~$ kubectl get deploy -n staging
NAME READY UP-TO-DATE AVAILABLE AGE
backend-deployment 3/3 3 3 6h40m
candidate@node-1:~$ kubectl get deploy -n staging
NAME READY UP-TO-DATE AVAILABLE AGE
backend-deployment 3/3 3 3 6h41m
candidate@node-1:~$ vim ~/spicy-pikachu/backend-deployment.yaml
candidate@node-1:~$ kubectl config use-context k8s
Switched to context "k8s".
candidate@node-1:~$ kubectl set serviceaccount deploy app-1 app -n frontend
deployment.apps/app-1 serviceaccount updated
candidate@node-1:~$ kubectl config use-context k8s
Switched to context "k8s".
candidate@node-1:~$ vim ~/prompt-escargot/buffalo-deployment.yaml
candidate@node-1:~$ vim ~/prompt-escargot/buffalo-deployment.yaml
candidate@node-1:~$ kubectl apply -f ~/prompt-escargot/buffalo-deployment.yaml
deployment.apps/buffalo-deployment configured
candidate@node-1:~$ kubectl get pods -n gorilla
NAME READY STATUS RESTARTS AGE
buffalo-deployment-776844df7f-r5fsb 1/1 Running 0 6h38m
buffalo-deployment-859898c6f5-zx5gj 0/1 ContainerCreating 0 8s
candidate@node-1:~$ kubectl get deploy -n gorilla
NAME READY UP-TO-DATE AVAILABLE AGE
buffalo-deployment 1/1 1 1 6h38m
candidate@node-1:~$


File Edit View Terminal Tabs Help
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
candidate@node-1:~$ kubectl apply -f ~/spicy-pikachu/backend-deployment.yaml
deployment.apps/backend-deployment configured
candidate@node-1:~$ kubectl get pods -n staging
NAME READY STATUS RESTARTS AGE
backend-deployment-59d449b99d-cxct6 1/1 Running 0 20s
backend-deployment-59d449b99d-h2zjq 0/1 Running 0 9s
backend-deployment-78976f74f5-b8c85 1/1 Running 0 6h40m
backend-deployment-78976f74f5-flfsj 1/1 Running 0 6h40m
candidate@node-1:~$ kubectl get deploy -n staging
NAME READY UP-TO-DATE AVAILABLE AGE
backend-deployment 3/3 3 3 6h40m
candidate@node-1:~$ kubectl get deploy -n staging
NAME READY UP-TO-DATE AVAILABLE AGE
backend-deployment 3/3 3 3 6h41m
candidate@node-1:~$ vim ~/spicy-pikachu/backend-deployment.yaml
candidate@node-1:~$ kubectl config use-context k8s
Switched to context "k8s".
candidate@node-1:~$ kubectl set serviceaccount deploy app-1 app -n frontend
deployment.apps/app-1 serviceaccount updated
candidate@node-1:~$ kubectl config use-context k8s
Switched to context "k8s".
candidate@node-1:~$ vim ~/prompt-escargot/buffalo-deployment.yaml
candidate@node-1:~$ vim ~/prompt-escargot/buffalo-deployment.yaml
candidate@node-1:~$ kubectl apply -f ~/prompt-escargot/buffalo-deployment.yaml
deployment.apps/buffalo-deployment configured
candidate@node-1:~$ kubectl get pods -n go



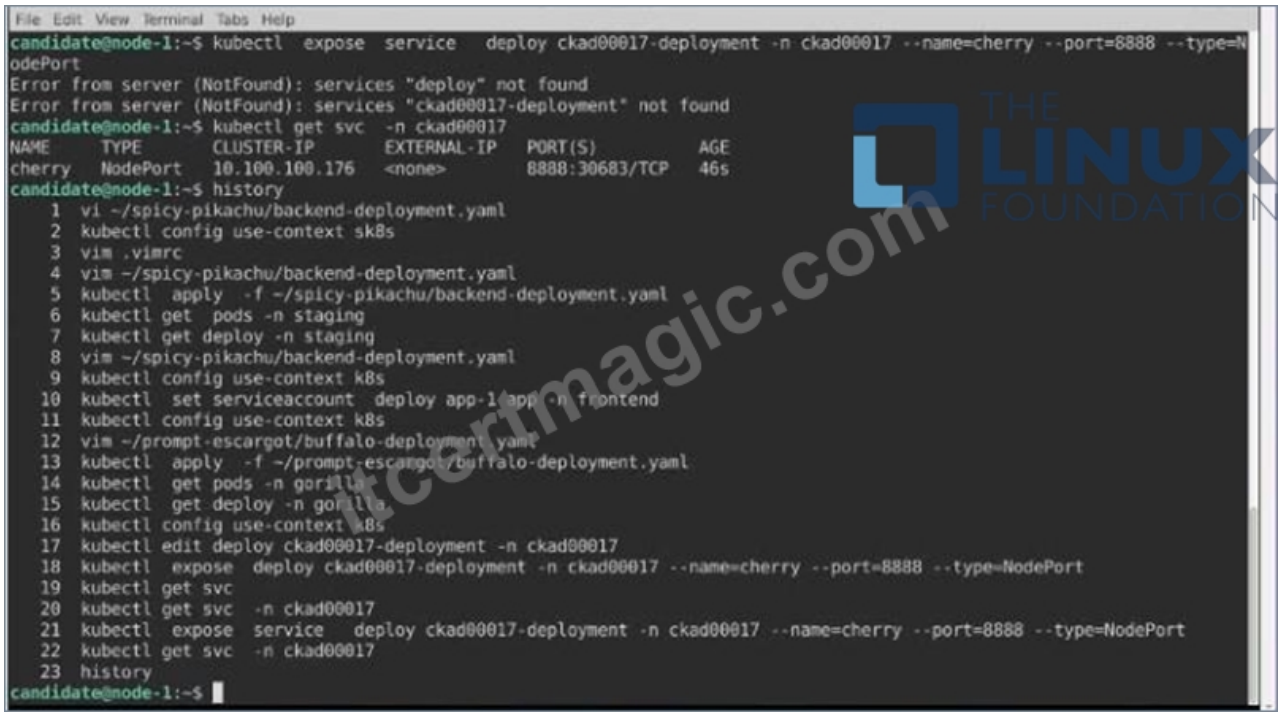




```
File Edit View Terminal Tabs Help
  resourceVersion: "3349"
  uid: 1cd67613-fade-46e9-b741-94298b9c6e7c
spec:
  progressDeadlineSeconds: 600
  replicas: 2
  revisionHistoryLimit: 10
  selector:
    matchLabels:
      app: nginx
  strategy:
    rollingUpdate:
      maxSurge: 25%
      maxUnavailable: 25%
    type: RollingUpdate
  template:
    metadata:
      creationTimestamp: null
      labels:
        app: nginx
    spec:
      containers:
      - image: nginx:latest
        imagePullPolicy: Always
        name: nginx
        ports:
        - containerPort: 80
          protocol: TCP
        resources: {}
        terminationMessagePath: /dev/termination-log
        terminationMessagePolicy: File
      dnsPolicy: ClusterFirst
-- INSERT --                                                        46,14         39%
```

```
File Edit View Terminal Tabs Help
backend-deployment-59d449b99d-h2zjq   0/1     Running   0          9s
backend-deployment-78976f74f5-b8c85   1/1     Running   0          6h4
backend-deployment-78976f74f5-flfsj   1/1     Running   0          6h4
candidate@node-1:~$ kubectl get deploy -n staging
NAME                 READY   UP-TO-DATE   AVAILABLE   AGE
backend-deployment   3/3     3            3           6h40m
candidate@node-1:~$ kubectl get deploy -n staging
NAME                 READY   UP-TO-DATE   AVAILABLE   AGE
backend-deployment   3/3     3            3           6h41m
candidate@node-1:~$ vim ~/spicy-pikachu/backend-deployment.yaml
candidate@node-1:~$ kubectl config use-context k8s
Switched to context "k8s".
candidate@node-1:~$ kubectl  set serviceaccount  deploy app-1 app   tend
deployment.apps/app-1 serviceaccount updated
candidate@node-1:~$ kubectl config use-context k8s
Switched to context "k8s".
candidate@node-1:~$ vim ~/prompt-escargot/buffalo-deployment.yaml
candidate@node-1:~$ vim ~/prompt-escargot/buffalo-deployment.yaml
candidate@node-1:~$ kubectl  apply  -f ~/prompt-escargot/buffalo-deployment.yaml
deployment.apps/buffalo-deployment configured
candidate@node-1:~$ kubectl  get pods -n gorilla
NAME                                  READY   STATUS              RESTARTS   AGE
buffalo-deployment-776844df7f-r5fsb   1/1     Running             0          6h38m
buffalo-deployment-859898c6f5-zx5gj   0/1     ContainerCreating   0          8s
candidate@node-1:~$ kubectl  get deploy -n gorilla
NAME                 READY   UP-TO-DATE   AVAILABLE   AGE
buffalo-deployment   1/1     1            1           6h38m
candidate@node-1:~$ kubectl config use-context k8s
Switched to context "k8s".
candidate@node-1:~$ kubectl edit deploy ckad00017-deployment -n ckad00017
deployment.apps/ckad00017-deployment edited
candidate@node-1:~$
```

```
le Edit View Terminal Tabs Help
uffalo-deployment   1/1     1            1           6h38m
ndidate@node-1:~$ kubectl config use-context k8s
itched to context "k8s".
ndidate@node-1:~$ kubectl edit deploy ckad00017-deployment -n ckad00017
eployment.apps/ckad00017-deployment edited
ndidate@node-1:~$ kubectl  expose  deploy ckad00017-deployment -n ckad0001
ad00014  ckad00015  ckad00017
ndidate@node-1:~$ kubectl  expose  deploy ckad00017-deployment -n ckad0001
ad00014  ckad00015  ckad00017
ndidate@node-1:~$ kubectl  expose  deploy ckad00017-deployment -n ckad0001
ad00014  ckad00015  ckad00017
ndidate@node-1:~$ kubectl  expose  deploy ckad00017-deployment -n ckad0001
ad00014  ckad00015  ckad00017
ndidate@node-1:~$ kubectl  expose  deploy ckad00017-deployment -n ckad0001
ad00014  ckad00015  ckad00017
ndidate@node-1:~$ kubectl  expose  deploy ckad00017-deployment -n ckad0001
ad00014  ckad00015  ckad00017
ndidate@node-1:~$ kubectl  expose  deploy ckad00017-deployment -n ckad0001
ad00014  ckad00015  ckad00017
ndidate@node-1:~$ kubectl  expose  deploy ckad00017-deployment -n ckad0001
ad00014  ckad00015  ckad00017
ndidate@node-1:~$ kubectl  expose  deploy ckad00017-deployment -n ckad0001
ad00014  ckad00015  ckad00017
ndidate@node-1:~$ kubectl  expose  deploy ckad00017-deployment -n ckad00017 --name=cherry --port=8888 --type=NodePort
rvice/cherry exposed
ndidate@node-1:~$ kubectl get svc
ME          TYPE        CLUSTER-IP   EXTERNAL-IP   PORT(S)   AGE
ubernetes   ClusterIP   10.96.0.1    <none>        443/TCP   77d
ndidate@node-1:~$ kubectl get svc  -n ckad00017
ME      TYPE       CLUSTER-IP       EXTERNAL-IP   PORT(S)          AGE
erry    NodePort   10.100.100.176   <none>        8888:30683/TCP   24s
ndidate@node-1:~$ kubectl get svc
```



NEW QUESTION # 168
.....

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