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Linux Foundation Certified Kubernetes Application Developer Exam Sample Questions (Q126-Q131):

NEW QUESTION # 126
You are building a microservice-based application with a frontend service and a backend service. The frontend service needs to communicate with the backend service via a Kubernetes Service. Design and implement a robust solution for the frontend service to discover the backend service's IP address and port, ensuring seamless communication between the services.

Answer:

Explanation:
See the solution below with Step by Step Explanation.
Explanation:
Solution (Step by Step) :
1. Create a Backend Service:
- Define a Kubernetes Service for the backend service, exposing it on a specific port.
- Ensure the service's 'selector' matches the labels of your backend pods.

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

2. Configure Frontend Service: - Create a Kubernetes Deployment for the frontend service. - Inject the backend service's name and pon into the frontend container's environment variables. This will allow the frontend service to access the backend service's information.

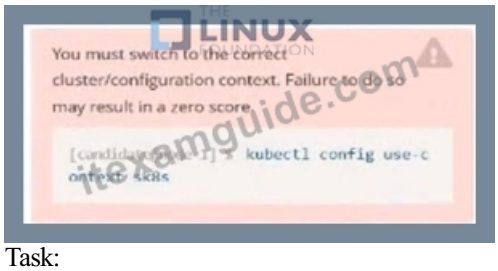
```
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
  name: frontend-deployment
spec:
  replicas: 2
  selector:
    matchLabels:
      app: frontend
  template:
    metadata:
      labels:
        app: frontend
    spec:
      containers:
      - name: frontend
        image: example/frontend:latest
        env:
          name: BACKEND_SERVICE_HOST
          valueFrom:
            configMapKeyRef:
              name: backend-service-config
              key: backend-service-host
          name: BACKEND_SERVICE_PORT
          valueFrom:
            configMapKeyRef:
              name: backend-service-config
              key: backend-service-port
```

3. Create a ConfigMap for Backend Service Informatiom - Create a ConfigMap to store the backend service's information, including its name and port

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: ConfigMap
metadata:
  name: backend-service-config
data:
  backend-service-host: backend-service
  backend-service-port: "8080"
```

4. Deploy the Services and ConfigMap: - Apply the YAML files for the backend service, frontend deployment, and ConfigMap to your Kubernetes cluster using kubectl apply -f 5. Test Communication: - Access the frontend service (e.g., through a LoadBalancer or Ingress) and ensure it successfully communicates with the backend service. Notes: - This approach utilizes a ConfigMap to store the backend service information, making it easy to update and manage the connection information. - The frontend service can access the backend service's information through environment variables, ensuring consistency in communication. - By utilizing Kubernetes Services, the trontend service can seamlessly communicate with the backend service without knowing the specific IP addresses or ports of individual pods. - The frontend service should be designed to handle potential errors when attempting to connect to the backend service (e.g., timeouts, network issues). Additional Tips for Robust Communication: - Health Checks: LJse Liveness and Readiness probes to ensure that only healthy backend pods are included in the backend service. - Service Discovery: Consider using advanced service discovery mechanisms like Consul or etcd to enable dynamic service discovery and updates. - Network Policies: Apply network policies to control communication between services, improving security and preventing unauthorized access.,

NEW QUESTION # 127
Refer to Exhibit.

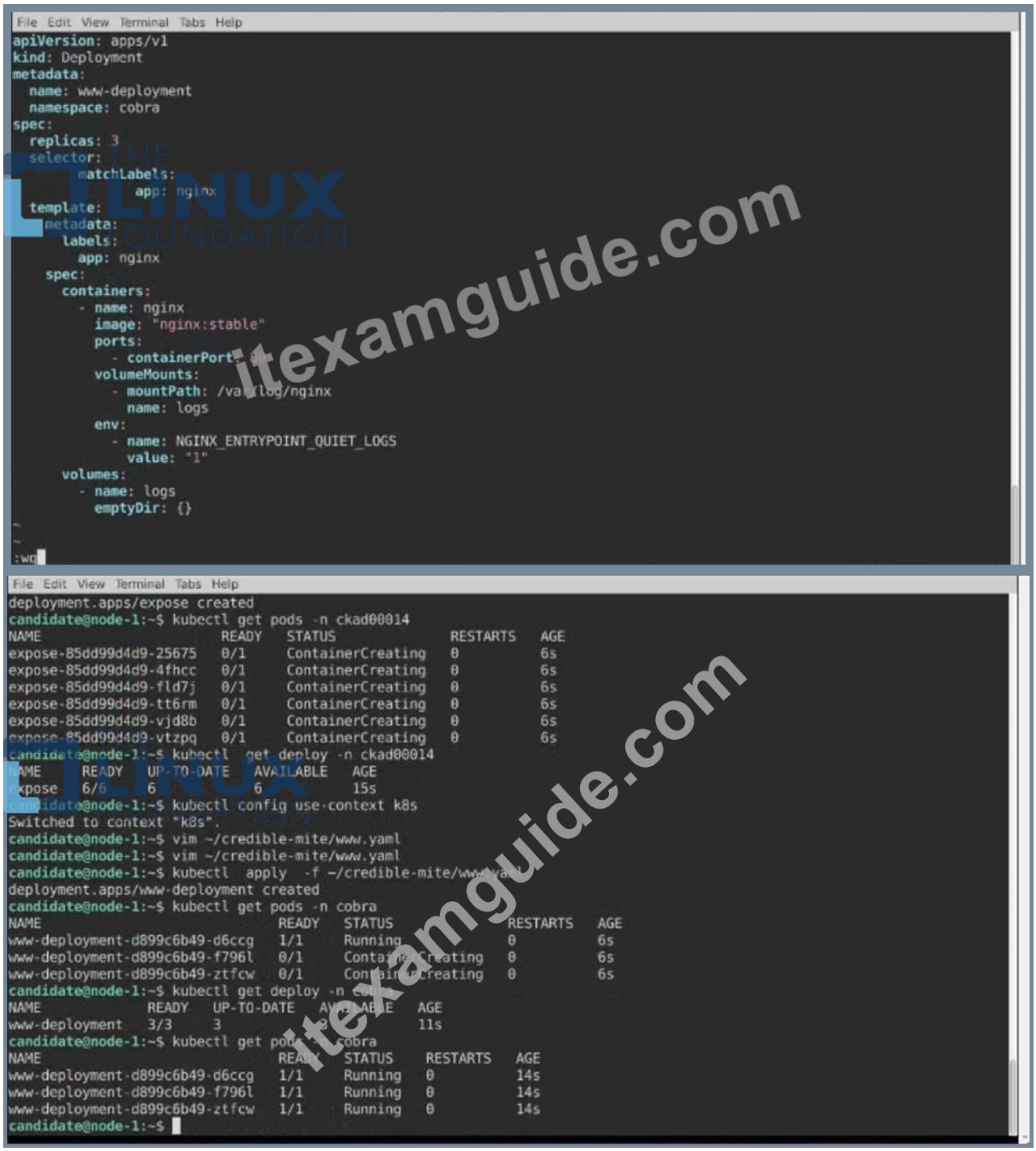


Task:
1) Fix any API depreciation issues in the manifest file -/credible-mite/www.yaml so that this application can be deployed on cluster K8s.

2) Deploy the application specified in the updated manifest file -/credible-mite/www.yaml in namespace cobra

Answer:

Explanation:
Solution:



NEW QUESTION # 128
You are designing a microservice architecture where a frontend application needs to communicate with multiple backend services. The services are deployed as Pods in a Kubernetes cluster- To streamline communication and security, you decide to implement a sidecar proxy pattern Explain the benefits of using a sidecar proxy in this scenario and illustrate how you would implement it using a container image like Envoy Proxy.

Answer:

Explanation:
See the solution below with Step by Step Explanation.
Explanation:
Solution (Step by Step) :
1. Understand Sidecar Proxy Pattern:
- In the sidecar proxy pattern, a proxy container runs alongside your main application container within the same Pod.

- The proxy acts as an intermediary, handling network tratfic between your application and other services.
2. Benefits of Using a Sidecar Proxy:
- Traffic Management:
- Routing requests to different backend services.
- Load balancing across multiple instances ot a service.
- Security:
- Enforcing access control and authentication.
- Handling SSL termination.
- Observability:
- Monitoring and logging network traffic.
- Simplified Development:
- Separating networking concerns from application logic.
3. Implementing with Envoy Proxy:
- Choose Envoy Proxy:
- Envoy is a popular open-source proxy designed for high-performance network communication.
- Create a Deployment YAML:
- Define a Deployment for your application, including a main container for your application code and a sidecar container for Envoy Proxy.

```yaml
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
  name: my-app-deployment
spec:
  replicas: 3
  selector:
    matchLabels:
      app: my-app
  template:
    metadata:
      labels:
        app: my-app
    spec:
      containers:
      - name: my-app
        image: my-app-image:latest
        ports:
        - containerPort: 8080
      - name: envoy
        image: envoyproxy/envoy:v1.23.0
        ports:
        - containerPort: 9901
        command: ["/usr/local/bin/envoy", "-c", "/etc/envoy/envoy.yaml"]
        volumeMounts:
        - name: config-volume
          mountPath: /etc/envoy
      volumes:
      - name: config-volume
        configMap:
          name: envoy-config
```


4. Configure Envoy: - Create a ConfigMap: - Create a ConfigMap to hold the Envoy configuration (envoy-yaml). - Define the routes, listeners, and clusters for your services.

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: ConfigMap
metadata:
  name: envoy-config
data:
  envoy.yaml: |-
    static_resources:
      listeners:
      - name: listener_0
        address:
          socket_address:
            port_value: 9901
        filter_chains:
        - filters:
          - name: envoy.filters.network.http_connection_manager
            typed_config:
              "@type": type.googleapis.com/envoy.config.filter.network.http_connection_manager.v3.HttpConnectionManager
              stat_prefix: ingress_http
              route_config:
                name: local_route
                virtual_hosts:
                - name: my_app_host
                  domains: [""]
                  routes:
                  - match:
                      prefix: "/service1"
                    route:
                      cluster: service1_cluster
                  - match:
                      prefix: "/service2"
                    route:
                      cluster: service2_cluster
              http_filters:
              - name: envoy.filters.http.router
      clusters:
      - name: service1_cluster
        connect_timeout: 0.25s
        type: strict_dns
        lb_policy: ROUND_ROBIN
        hosts:
        - socket_address:
            address: service1
            port_value: 8080
      - name: service2_cluster
        connect_timeout: 0.25s
        type: strict_dns
        lb_policy: ROUND_ROBIN
        hosts:
        - socket_address:
            address: service2
            port_value: 8080
```


5. Deploy the Configuration: - Apply the Deployment and ConfigMap using 'kubectl apply -f deployment.yaml' and 'kubectl apply -f configmap.yaml' 6. Test tne Setup: - Access your trontend application from outside the cluster. - Verity that traffic is routed correctly to the backend services through the Envoy proxy. 7. Optional: Service Discovery: - For more dynamic environments, you can integrate Envoy with service discovery mechanisms like Kubernetes Service or Consul to automatically update its configuration based on service changes. This configuration assumes that your backend services are named "servicel " and "service2" with ports 8080. Adjust the configuration based on your specific services and their port numbers.,

NEW QUESTION # 129
You have a Deployment named swordpress-deployment' running two pods for a WordPress website. The website is experiencing intermittent slowdowns and high latency. You suspect it might be due to excessive resource consumption by the Pods, particularly memory usage. To diagnose the issue, you need to:
Analyze the logs of the WordPress pods to identify any potential causes of the slowdowns.
Examine the resource consumption of tne Pods, especially memory utilization.
Identify and analyze any error messages or warnings that might indicate a problem.

Answer:

Explanation:
See the solution below with Step by Step Explanation.
Explanation:
Solution (Step by Step) :
1. Get Logs:
- Use 'kubectl logs -f wordpress-deployment-pod-name' to get the logs from one of the pods. Replace 'wordpress-deployment-

pod-name' with the actual name of the pod.
- Examine the logs for any error messages, warning messages, or anything that might indicate a performance issue. Look for messages related to memory pressure, disk l/o, or CPU usage.
- Example Log Analysis:
[INFO] Memory usage is high. Consider increasing memory limit
[ERROR] Database connection timeout.
2. Examine Resource Usage:
- Use kubectl describe pod wordpress-deployment-pod-names to check the resource consumption of the pod.
- Focus on the 'Containers' section, specifically the ' Memory' and 'CPU' usage- Check if these resources are approaching or exceeding the limits defined in the pod spec.
- Example Resource Usage Analysis:
Containers:
wordpress:
Memory: 1.97Gi (19.7% of Limit)
CPU: 400m (40% of Limit)
- If memory usage is consistently high, it indicates that your WordPress application may need more memory resources.
3. Analyze for Errors:
- If the logs contain error messages, carefully analyze them for potential issues.
- For example, if you see errors related to database connections, this could indicate a problem with your database configuration or capacity.
- Example Error Analysis:
- Errors related to database connections might suggest that the database server is under load or experiencing performance issues.
- Errors related to disk 1/0 mignt indicate problems with the persistent volumes used by the pods.
Troubleshooting based on Analysis:
- If memory usage is the problem:
- Increase the memory limit for the WordPress container within your deployment YAML.
- Re-apply the deployment to update the pods: 'kubectl apply -f wordpress-deploymentyamr
- Monitor the resource usage again to confirm that the memory usage has improved.
- If the logs show database connection issues:
- Check the configuration of your database server and ensure it has sufficient resources (CPU, memory, etc.).
- Verify that the database server is accessible from the WordPress pods.
- If your database server is hosted on a separate pod or service, scale it up to handle the increased load.
- If the logs show other issues:
- Refer to the specific error messages and consult the relevant documentation for your WordPress application or the Kubernetes components involved.
- Look for potential solutions based on the specific errors encountered. ,

NEW QUESTION # 130
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:

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:

```
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
  name: my-app-deployment
spec:
  replicas: 3
  selector:
    matchLabels:
      app: my-app
  template:
    metadata:
      labels:
        app: my-app
    spec:
      containers:
      - name: my-app
        image: my-app-image:latest
  strategy:
    type: RollingUpdate
    rollingUpdate:
      maxUnavailable: 1
      maxSurge: 0
```

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 # 131

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