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Linux Foundation Certified Kubernetes Application Developer Exam Sample Questions (Q150-Q155):

NEW QUESTION # 150

Exhibit:



Context

A web application requires a specific version of redis to be used as a cache.

Task

Create a pod with the following characteristics, and leave it running when complete:

- * The pod must run in the web namespace.

The namespace has already been created

- * The name of the pod should be cache

- * Use the lfcncf/redis image with the 3.2 tag

- * Expose port 6379

- **A. Solution:**

- **B. Solution:**

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 151

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.

```
FROM python:3.9
WORKDIR /app
COPY requirements.txt .
RUN pip install -r requirements.txt
COPY . .
CMD ["python", "app.py"]
```

- 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 (app.py in this example), import the 'requests' library. - Use the imported library functions to make HTTP requests as needed in your application logic.

```
import requests

def main():
    response = requests.get("https://example.com")
    print(response.status_code)

if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

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 # 152

You are tasked with deploying a stateful application, a distributed database, that requires persistent storage and consistent ordering of pods. The application's pods need to communicate With each other using a specific port (5432). How would you configure a StatefulSet to achieve this?

Answer:

Explanation:

See the solution below with Step by Step Explanation.

Explanation:

Solution (Step by Step) :

1. Create the StatefulSet YAML:

```

apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: StatefulSet
metadata:
  name: my-database
spec:
  serviceName: "my-database"
  replicas: 3
  selector:
    matchLabels:
      app: my-database
  template:
    metadata:
      labels:
        app: my-database
    spec:
      containers:
        - name: database
          image: postgres:14.2
          ports:
            - containerPort: 5432
          volumeMounts:
            - name: data
              mountPath: /var/lib/postgresql/data
      volumes:
        - name: data
          persistentVolumeClaim:
            claimName: my-database-pvc

```

2. Create a PersistentVolumeClaim (PVC):

```

apiVersion: v1
kind: PersistentVolumeClaim
metadata:
  name: my-database-pvc
spec:
  accessModes:
    - ReadWriteOnce
  resources:
    requests:
      storage: 1Gi

```

3. Apply the StatefulSet and PVC: `bash kubectl apply -f statefulset.yaml kubectl apply -f pvc.yaml` 4. Check the StatefulSet and Pods: `bash kubectl get statefulsets my-database kubectl get pods -l app=my-database`

- **StatefulSet** This defines the desired state for the database pods, ensuring their order and persistent storage.
- **serviceName**: This field defines the service name used to access the database instances.
- **replicas**: Defines the desired number of database instances (3 in this example).
- **selector**: Matches pods with the "app: my-database" label.
- **template**: Defines the pod template to use for each instance.
- **containers**: Contains the database container definition.
- **ports**: Exposes the database's internal port (5432) to the outside world.
- **volumeMounts**: Mounts the persistent volume claim to the container's storage directory.
- **volumes**: Defines the volume to use, in this case, a persistent volume claim.
- **persistentVolumeClaim**: Links the StatefulSet to the PVC.
- **PVC (my-database-pvc)**: Requests a persistent volume of 1 Gi for each database pod. This ensures data persistence between restarts.
- **accessModes: ReadWriteOnce**: Allows only one pod to access the volume at a time.
- **resources-requests-storage**: Specifies the storage request for each PVC. This setup ensures that each database pod:
- Has a unique name based on its ordinal position within the StatefulSet
- Has persistent storage using the PVC.
- Can communicate with other pods through the defined service.
- Maintains consistent ordering, essential for distributed database functionality

NEW QUESTION # 153

Context

You must switch to the correct cluster/configuration context. Failure to do so may result in a zero score.

```

root@kali:~# kubectl config use-context sk8s

```

Task:

A pod within the Deployment named buffalo-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"

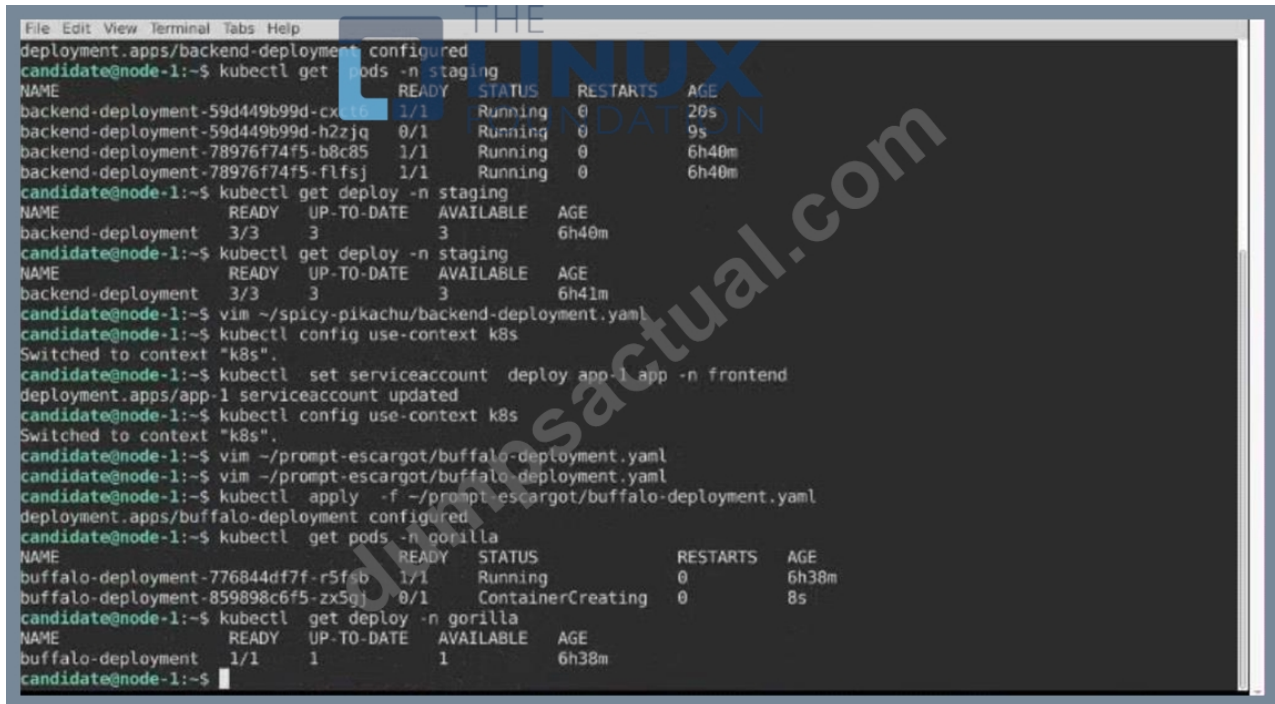
2) Update the Deployment buffalo-deployment to resolve the errors in the logs of the Pod.

The buffalo-deployment 'S manifest can be found at -/prompt/escargot/buffalo-deployment.yaml

Answer:

Explanation:

Solution:



```
deployment.apps/backend-deployment configured
candidate@node-1:~$ kubectl get pods -n staging
NAME                                READY   STATUS    RESTARTS   AGE
backend-deployment-59d449b99d-cx116 1/1     Running   0           29s
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-r5f6b 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:~$
```

NEW QUESTION # 154

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 mechanism 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. Use 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.

```

apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
  name: order-service-deployment
spec:
  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 verify that the 'order-service' pods are automatically assigned the correct backend services. ,

NEW QUESTION # 155

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