Google Discussions

Exam Associate Cloud Engineer All Questions

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EXAM ASSOCIATE CLOUD ENGINEER TOPIC 1 QUESTION 72 DISCUSSION

Actual exam question from Google's Associate Cloud Engineer

Question #: 72

Topic #: 1

[All Associate Cloud Engineer Questions]

You deployed a new application inside your Google Kubernetes Engine cluster using the YAML file specified below.

```
apiVersion: apps/v1
                             apiVersion: v1
kind: Deployment
                             kind: Service
metadata:
                             metadata:
 name: myapp-deployment
                               name: myapp-service
spec:
                             spec:
  selector:
                              ports:
   matchLabels:
                               - port: 8000
     app: myapp
                                targetPort: 80
                                 protocol: TCP
  replicas: 2
  template:
                              selector:
   metadata:
                                app: myapp
      labels:
        app: myapp
    spec:
      containers:
      - name: myapp
        image: myapp:1.1
        ports:
        - containerPort: 80
```

You check the status of the deployed pods and notice that one of them is still in PENDING status:

```
kubectl get pods -l app=myapp

NAME READY STATUS RESTART AGE
myapp-deployment-58ddbbb995-lp86m 0/1 Pending 0 9m
myapp-deployment-58ddbbb995-gipkg 1/1 Running 0 9m
```

mAabb_debioAmetro_andonnassa_dlbvd 1/1 varintind a sw

You want to find out why the pod is stuck in pending status. What should you do?

- A. Review details of the myapp-service Service object and check for error messages.
- B. Review details of the myapp-deployment Deployment object and check for error messages.
- C. Review details of myapp-deployment-58ddbbb995-lp86m Pod and check for warning messages.
- D. View logs of the container in myapp-deployment-58ddbbb995-lp86m pod and check for warning messages.

Show Suggested Answer

? ? upvoted 1 times ? Charumathi 2 years ago

C is correct, Debugging Pods

by ?umangsingh123 at June 11, 2020, 11:59 p.m.

Comments	
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 ? spudleymcdudley Highly Voted ? 4 years, 3 months ago It's C - https://kubernetes.io/docs/tasks/debug-application-cluster/debug-application/#debugging-pods ? ? upvoted 31 times 	
? ? someoneinthecloud Highly Voted ? 4 years, 3 months ago Answer is C - You can't view logs of a pod that isn't deployed, so D is incorrect. C allows you to check the pod deployment messages and look for errors ? ? upvoted 24 times	
? ? sidharthwader 3 years, 3 months ago What u said is incorrect you can view pod's log even in pending state. kubectl logs <pon-name> -n <namespace> ? ? upvoted 3 times</namespace></pon-name>	
? Captain1212 Most Recent 2 1 year, 1 month ago	
Selected Answer: C C is correct, as its help you to check the error 2 2 upvoted 2 times	
② Buruguduystunstugudunstuy 1 year, 8 months ago	
Selected Answer: C Answer C. Review details of myapp-deployment-58ddbbb995-lp86m Pod and check for warning messages.	
To find out why a pod is stuck in pending status, you can review the details of the pod and check for any warning messages. Answer C is the correct answer because it suggests reviewing the details of the specific pod that is stuck in pending status. You can use the kubectl describe pod <pod-name> command to view detailed information about the po including any warning messages that might indicate why the pod is not scheduled. ? ? upvoted 3 times</pod-name>	
? AKSHAT09jain 1 year, 9 months ago D: we first check logs	
? ? upvoted 1 times	
? Zoze 1 year, 11 months ago	
Salacted Answer: C	

I vote C; because if we imagine that we will go to a main menu that display the errors of the all deployment object as hole,

we will surely navigate thin to the pod menu! so the C option will direct take us to the second menu.

	The first step in debugging a Pod is taking a look at it. Check the current state of the Pod and recent events with the following command:
	kubectl describe pods \${POD_NAME}? ? upvoted 1 times
?	2 Letahrgicbeagle 2 years, 1 month ago
	Selected Answer: C
	Definitely
	? ? upvoted 1 times
	① Dheeraj1986 2 years, 2 months ago
i	Selected Answer: B guess it's B. its deployment that creates the pod and it has the information why it is not able to create. it shows the information if you describe the deployment (kubectl describe deployment) graphical Property (purposed 1 times)
?	abirroy 2 years, 2 months ago
	Selected Answer: C
,	Answer is C
	? ? upvoted 1 times
?	RanjithK 2 years, 3 months ago
	Selected Answer: C
	Answer is C
	? ? upvoted 1 times
	? AzureDP900 2 years, 4 months ago
	C is right
	? ? upvoted 1 times
	? haroldbenites 2 years, 4 months ago Go for C
	? ? upvoted 1 times
	?sharmaishu 2 years, 8 months ago
(C is the correct answer: The first step in debugging a Pod is taking a look at it. Check the current state of the Pod and recent events with the following command:
	kubectl describe pods \${POD_NAME}
	https://kubernetes.io/docs/tasks/debug-application-cluster/debug-application/
	? ? upvoted 1 times
	sharmaishu 2 years, 8 months ago
 	C is the correct answer. If a Pod is stuck in Pending it means that it can not be scheduled onto a node. Generally this is because there are insufficient resources of one type or another that prevent scheduling. Look at the output of the kubectl describe command above. There should be messages from the scheduler about why it can not schedule your Pod. Inttps://kubernetes.io/docs/tasks/debug-application-cluster/debug-application/ I upvoted 2 times
?	②vishnukumartr 2 years, 11 months ago
	C. Review details of myapp-deployment-58ddbbb995-lp86m Pod and check for warning messages.
?	?shawnkkk 2 years, 11 months ago
	C. Review details of myapp-deployment-58ddbbb995-lp86m Pod and check for warning messages. ? ? upvoted 2 times
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