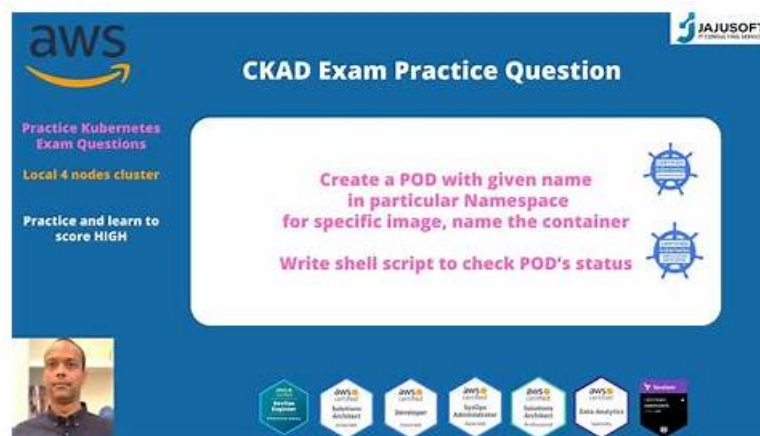


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Passing the Linux Foundation Certified Kubernetes Application Developer Exam certification test is an important step in professional development, and preparing with actual Linux Foundation Certified Kubernetes Application Developer Exam exam questions can help applicants achieve this certification. The CKAD Study Material promotes an organized approach to studying, aid applicants in identifying areas for development, build confidence and reduces exam anxiety. TestInsides has created three formats for applicants to pass the Linux Foundation Certified Kubernetes Application Developer Exam test on the first try.

The CKAD exam is a performance-based exam that tests your ability to solve real-world problems using Kubernetes. CKAD exam consists of a set of practical exercises that require you to apply your knowledge to solve specific problems. CKAD exam is conducted in a secure, proctored environment, and you have two hours to complete it. CKAD exam covers a wide range of topics, including Kubernetes core concepts, pod design, configuration, networking, and storage. To pass the exam, you need to demonstrate your ability to design, build, and deploy scalable and reliable applications on Kubernetes. Once you pass the exam, you will receive the CKAD Certification, which is a globally recognized certification that demonstrates your proficiency in Kubernetes application development.

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## 100% Pass Quiz Linux Foundation - CKAD - Linux Foundation Certified Kubernetes Application Developer Exam Newest Reliable Test Bootcamp

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### What languages and platforms do it work with?

Kubernetes supports programming languages such as C++, Go, Java, Python, and PHP. All of them can be used on both Mac and Linux. Week runtime. runtime. There are various container orchestration frameworks available, but Kubernetes is unique because of its versatility. Search and discover applications developed in other languages and run them anywhere. The button shows you the price in your native currency. Saves costs by reducing unnecessary resource utilization. African diaspora, and other digital immigrants. You can quickly test your applications in multiple environments. Provides a very good platform for testing. In addition to Python and Java, Python 3 is supported by Kubernetes. Attempts to raise the level of security. Avoid vulnerabilities and infection by attackers. You can run Kubernetes in a variety of environments, such as cloud providers, bare metal, and virtual machines. Avoid the configuration overhead. Containers have a specific IP address that is different from the location of the underlying physical machine. CNCF CKAD Dumps can help you achieve that.

## Linux Foundation Certified Kubernetes Application Developer Exam Sample

## Questions (Q180-Q185):

### NEW QUESTION # 180

You are building a Kubernetes application that requires access to sensitive credentials stored in a Secret. The application should only have access to specific keys within the Secret, and you need to ensure that the Secret is updated without disrupting the application's functionality. How would you design and implement this functionality using Custom Resource Definitions (CRDs) and Kubernetes resources?

#### Answer:

Explanation:

See the solution below with Step by Step Explanation.

Explanation:

Solution (Step by Step) :

1. Define a CRD for Secret Access:

- Create a Custom Resource Definition (CRD) named 'SecretAccess' , representing the required access to the Secret. This CRD will define the following fields:

- 'secretName': The name of the Secret containing the sensitive information.

- 'allowedKeys': A list of keys from the Secret that the application is allowed to access.

- The 'SecretAccess' CRD schema will be validated to ensure that the specified Secret and keys exist.

2. Create a Controller for SecretAccess CRD. - Implement a Kubernetes controller that watches for changes in 'SecretAccess' resources. - When a new 'SecretAccess' resource is created or updated, the controller: - Validates the specified Secret and allowed keys. - Creates or updates a new 'Secret' resource with the requested keys from the original Secret. - Updates the 'SecretAccess' resource status with the name of the generated Secret.

3. Create a SecretAccess Resource: - Define a 'SecretAccess' resource specifying the target Secret and allowed keys.

4. Update the Application to Use the Generated Secret: - Modify your application to use the generated Secret, which will contain only the allowed keys. - The generated Secret name can be retrieved from the 'SecretAccess' resource status. - The application can access the Secret using the Kubernetes API, similar to accessing a regular Secret.

- The SecretAccess CRD acts as a resource request for access to specific keys from a Secret - The controller ensures that only the requested keys are made available to the application, enhancing security. - By generating a separate Secret for each application with limited access, you prevent accidental exposure of sensitive data. - The automated update mechanism of the controller allows you to update the original Secret without disrupting the application.,

### NEW QUESTION # 181

Context

You have been tasked with scaling an existing deployment for availability, and creating a service to expose the deployment within your infrastructure.

Task

Start with the deployment named kdsn00101-deployment which has already been deployed to the namespace kdsn00101 . Edit it to:

\* Add the func=webFrontEnd key/value label to the pod template metadata to identify the pod for the service definition

\* Have 4 replicas

Next, create a deployment in namespace kdsn00101 a service that accomplishes the following:

\* Exposes the service on TCP port 8080

\* is mapped to the pods defined by the specification of kdsn00101-deployment

\* Is of type NodePort

\* Has a name of cherry

#### Answer:

Explanation:

See the solution below.

Explanation:

Solution:

□

### NEW QUESTION # 182

You are building a system for scheduling daily backups of a critical database. The backup process involves running a script that connects to the database, extracts the data, and saves it to an S3 bucket. How would you utilize Kubernetes JobS to automate this backup process and ensure it runs every day at 2:00 AM?

**Answer:**

Explanation:

See the solution below with Step by Step Explanation.

Explanation:

Solution (Step by Step) :

1. Create a Job YAML file.

- Replace 'your-backup-script-image:latest' With the actual image name of your backup script. - Replace 'your-backup-script.sh' with the actual name Of your backup script. - Replace 'saws-secret' with the name of the Kubernetes secret holding your AWS credentials (see step 2). - 'restartPolicy: Never' ensures the job runs only once. 2. Create a Secret for AWS Credentials:

- Replace "and" With your actual AWS credentials. 3. Create a CronJob YAML file:

- Adjust the 'schedules' to your desired daily execution time. - Ensure the 'jobTemplate' matches the Job YAML definition. 4. Apply the YAML files: - Use 'kubectl apply -f job.yaml' and 'kubectl apply -f cronjob.yaml' to create the Job and CronJob on your cluster. 5. Verify the CronJob: - Use 'kubectl get cronjobs' to check the status of the CronJob - You should see the CronJob running and triggering the Job at the specified time.

**NEW QUESTION # 183**

Exhibit:

Context

A container within the poller pod is hard-coded to connect the nginxsvc service on port 90 . As this port changes to 5050 an additional container needs to be added to the poller pod which adapts the container to connect to this new port. This should be realized as an ambassador container within the pod.

Task

\* Update the nginxsvc service to serve on port 5050.

\* Add an HAproxy container named haproxy bound to port 90 to the poller pod and deploy the enhanced pod. Use the image haproxy and inject the configuration located at /opt/KDMC00101/haproxy.cfg, with a ConfigMap named haproxy-config, mounted into the container so that haproxy.cfg is available at /usr/local/etc/haproxy/haproxy.cfg. Ensure that you update the args of the poller container to connect to localhost instead of nginxsvc so that the connection is correctly proxied to the new service endpoint. You must not modify the port of the endpoint in poller's args . The spec file used to create the initial poller pod is available in /opt/KDMC00101/poller.yaml

• A. Solution:

apiVersion: apps/v1

kind: Deployment

metadata:

name: my-nginx

spec:

selector:

matchLabels:

run: my-nginx

- name: my-nginx

image: nginx

ports:

- containerPort: 90

This makes it accessible from any node in your cluster. Check the nodes the Pod is running on:

```
kubectl apply -f ./run-my-nginx.yaml
```

```
kubectl get pods -l run=my-nginx -o wide
```

```
NAME READY STATUS RESTARTS AGE IP NODE
```

```
my-nginx-3800858182-jr4a2 1/1 Running 0 13s 10.244.3.4 kubernetes-minion-905m
```

```
my-nginx-3800858182-kna2y 1/1 Running 0 13s 10.244.2.5 kubernetes-minion-ljyd
```

Check your pods' IPs:

```
kubectl get pods -l run=my-nginx -o yaml | grep podIP
```

```
podIP: 10.244.3.4
```

```
podIP: 10.244.2.5
```

• B. Solution:

```
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
  name: my-nginx
spec:
  selector:
  matchLabels:
  run: my-nginx
  replicas: 2
  template:
    metadata:
    labels:
    run: my-nginx
  spec:
    containers:
    - name: my-nginx
      image: nginx
      ports:
      - containerPort: 90
```

This makes it accessible from any node in your cluster. Check the nodes the Pod is running on:

```
kubectl apply -f ./run-my-nginx.yaml
```

```
kubectl get pods -l run=my-nginx -o wide
```

```
NAME READY STATUS RESTARTS AGE IP NODE
```

```
my-nginx-3800858182-jr4a2 1/1 Running 0 13s 10.244.3.4 kubernetes-minion-905m
```

```
my-nginx-3800858182-kna2y 1/1 Running 0 13s 10.244.2.5 kubernetes-minion-ljyd
```

Check your pods' IPs:

```
kubectl get pods -l run=my-nginx -o yaml | grep podIP
```

```
podIP: 10.244.3.4
```

```
podIP: 10.244.2.5
```

**Answer: B**

#### NEW QUESTION # 184

Given a container that writes a log file in format A and a container that converts log files from format A to format B, create a deployment that runs both containers such that the log files from the first container are converted by the second container, emitting logs in format B.

Task:

- \* Create a deployment named deployment-xyz in the default namespace, that:

- \* Includes a primary

- lfcncf/busybox:1 container, named logger-dev

- \* includes a sidecar lfcncf/fluentd:v0.12 container, named adapter-zen

- \* Mounts a shared volume /tmp/log on both containers, which does not persist when the pod is deleted

- \* Instructs the logger-dev

- container to run the command

- which should output logs to /tmp/log/input.log in plain text format, with example values:

- \* The adapter-zen sidecar container should read /tmp/log/input.log and output the data to /tmp/log/output.\* in Fluentd JSON format.

Note that no knowledge of Fluentd is required to complete this task: all you will need to achieve this is to create the ConfigMap from the spec file provided at /opt/KDMC00102/fluentd-configmap.p.yaml, and mount that ConfigMap to /fluentd/etc in the adapter-zen sidecar container. See the solution below.

**Answer:**

Explanation:

Explanation







Solution:

```
□□□□
```

## NEW QUESTION # 185

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