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The CKAD Exam is designed to help developers demonstrate their expertise in Kubernetes application development and gain recognition in the industry. Linux Foundation Certified Kubernetes Application Developer Exam certification is ideal for developers who work with Kubernetes on a daily basis and want to showcase their skills to potential employers. By passing the CKAD Exam, developers can prove their proficiency in building and managing cloud-native applications using Kubernetes and enhance their career prospects.

The CKAD exam is designed to test the practical skills of developers in creating and deploying cloud-native applications on

Kubernetes platforms. CKAD Exam assesses the ability of developers to design, build, and troubleshoot Kubernetes applications, including skills in container orchestration, Kubernetes API primitives, and core concepts in Kubernetes architecture. Linux Foundation Certified Kubernetes Application Developer Exam certification is aimed at developers who are looking to enhance their skills in Kubernetes application development and demonstrate their proficiency to potential employers. The CKAD certification is also an essential prerequisite for developers looking to pursue advanced certifications in Kubernetes, such as the Certified Kubernetes Administrator (CKA) certification.

Linux Foundation Certified Kubernetes Application Developer Exam Sample Questions (Q135-Q140):

NEW QUESTION # 135

You have a Kubernetes deployment named 'myapp-deployment' that runs a container with a 'requirements.txt' file that lists all the dependencies. How can you use ConfigMaps to manage these dependencies and dynamically update the container with new dependencies without rebuilding the image?

Answer:

Explanation:

See the solution below with Step by Step Explanation.

Explanation:

Solution (Step by Step) :

1. Create a ConfigMap named 'myapp-requirements':

2. Apply the ConfigMap: `bash kubectl apply -f myapp-requirements.yaml` 3. Update the 'myapp-deployment' Deployment to use the ConfigMap:

4. Apply the updated Deployment: `bash kubectl apply -f myapp-deployment.yaml` 5. Test the automatic update: - Modify the 'myapp-requirements' ConfigMap: `bash kubectl edit configmap myapp-requirements` Add or remove dependencies from the 'requirements.txt' file in the ConfigMap. - Verify the changes in the pod- `bash kubectl exec -it bash -c 'pip freeze'` Replace with the name of the pod. The output will show the installed dependencies. This solution enables you to manage dependencies dynamically without rebuilding the container image. Whenever you make changes to the 'myapp-requirements' ConfigMap, the deployment will automatically pull the updated dependencies and install them within the container.

NEW QUESTION # 136

You have a Deployment that runs an application that requires specific environment variables to be set. These variables should be different for each Pod in the Deployment- How would you use a Daemonset to generate unique environment variables for each Pod based on its hostname?

Answer:

Explanation:

See the solution below with Step by Step Explanation.

Explanation:

Solution (Step by Step) :

I). Create a DaemonSet:

- Define a Daemonset named 'env-generator' that will run a container on every node in the cluster.
- The container in the Daemonset will be responsible for generating unique environment variables for each Pod.
- Replace 'your-env-generator-image:latest' with the actual image you want to use for the DaemonSet.

NEW QUESTION # 137

You are running a web application with multiple services exposed via Kubernetes Ingress. The application has two distinct environments: 'staging' and 'production', each with its own set of services and domain names. You need to configure Ingress rules to route traffic to the appropriate services based on the requested hostname and environment. For example, requests to 'staging.example.com' should be directed to the staging environment, while requests to 'example.com' should go to the production environment. Implement this configuration using Ingress rules.

Answer:

Explanation:

See the solution below with Step by Step Explanation.

Explanation:

Solution (Step by Step) :

1. Create a Service for Each Environment:

- Define services for both 'staging' and 'production' environments, ensuring that the services for each environment are named appropriately. For example, 'staging-service' and .

2. Create an Ingress Resource: - Define an Ingress resource that maps the hostnames to the corresponding services.

3. Apply the Configuration: - Apply the service and ingress definitions using 'kubectl apply -f services.yaml' and 'kubectl apply -f ingress.yaml' respectively. 4. Test the Configuration: - Access 'staging.example.com' and 'example.com' in your browser to ensure that the traffic is directed to the correct services and environments. ,

NEW QUESTION # 138

You need to configure a PodSecurityPolicy to restrict the capabilities of pods running in your Kubernetes cluster. You want to create a policy that allows pods to use only specific capabilities and prevent them from accessing host resources.

Answer:

Explanation:

See the solution below with Step by Step Explanation.

Explanation:

Solution (Step by Step) :

1. Create a PodSecurityPolicy:

- Create a PodSecurityPolicy YAML configuration file:

2. Apply the PodSecurityPolicy: - Apply the PodSecurityPolicy configuration to your Kubernetes cluster: bash kubectl apply -f restricted-pod-policy.yaml 3. Bind the Policy to ServiceAccount: - Create a RoleBinding or ClusterRoleBinding to bind the PodSecurityPolicy to a specific ServiceAccount or all users. - For example, to bind it to a ServiceAccount:

4. Test the Policy: - Create a pod using the ServiceAccount that has the PodSecurityPolicy applied. - Verify that the pod cannot access host resources or use unauthorized capabilities.

NEW QUESTION # 139

You are running a web application in a Kubernetes cluster. You have a deployment named 'web-app' with two replicas. You need to implement a Network Policy that allows only traffic from pods with the label app: database to access the 'web-app' deployment on port 8080. You also need to block all other traffic to the 'web-app' deployment.

Answer:

Explanation:

See the solution below with Step by Step Explanation.

Explanation:

Solution (Step by Step) :

1. Create the Network Policy:

- Create a YAML file named 'web-app-network-policy.yaml' with the following content:

2. Apply the Network Policy: - Apply the Network Policy to your cluster: bash kubectl apply -f web-app-network-policy.yaml 3.

Verify the Network Policy: - Verify that the Network Policy has been applied correctly by listing the Network Policies in your namespace: bash kubectl get networkpolicies -n default # Replace with your namespace You should see the 'web-app-network-policy' listed. 4. Test the Network Policy: - From a pod with the label 'app: database' , try to access the 'web-app' deployment on port 8080. This should be successful. - From any other pod, try to access the 'web-app' deployment on port 8080. This should be blocked.

- The 'podSelector' in the Network Policy specifies that it applies to pods with the label 'app: web-app'. - The 'ingress' section defines the allowed incoming traffic. In this case, it allows traffic from pods with the label 'app: database' on port 8080. - The 'egress' section defines the allowed outgoing traffic. In this case, it allows all outgoing traffic except on port 8080. This ensures that only pods with the 'app: database' label can access the 'web-app' deployment on port 8080. Note: - You may need to update the 'namespace' in the Network Policy YAML file to match the namespace where your 'web-app' deployment is running. - Make sure that pods with the label 'app: database' are allowed to access the 'web-app' deployment by other means, such as Service or Ingress, if needed.,

NEW QUESTION # 140

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