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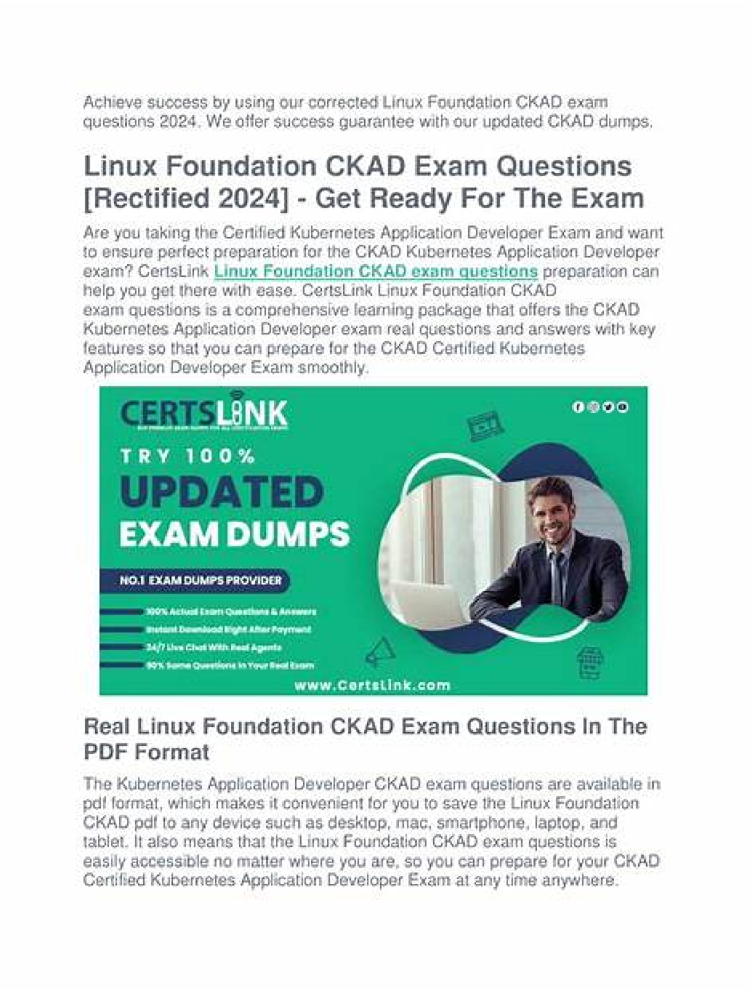

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Developer is a great certification for all students and professionals. Regularly updated practice exam questions are available, and they are the same questions that will be on the actual exam.

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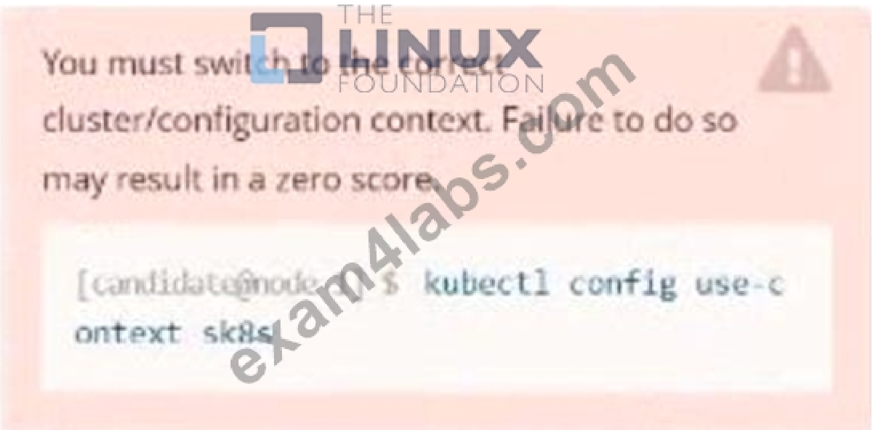
Linux Foundation CKAD (Certified Kubernetes Application Developer) Certification Exam is a popular certification exam for individuals who want to showcase their proficiency in Kubernetes application development. Kubernetes is an open-source system used for automating deployment, scaling, and management of containerized applications. As Kubernetes gains popularity, the demand for professionals with CKAD certification is rapidly increasing. Linux Foundation Certified Kubernetes Application Developer Exam certification exam is designed to test the candidate's ability to design, build, configure, and expose Kubernetes applications.

Linux Foundation Certified Kubernetes Application Developer (CKAD) exam is a certification program designed to evaluate and certify the skills and knowledge of developers in using Kubernetes to develop cloud-native applications. The CKAD Certification is recognized worldwide as a benchmark for Kubernetes application development expertise, and it validates the ability of developers to create and deploy cloud-native applications using Kubernetes.

Linux Foundation Certified Kubernetes Application Developer Exam Sample Questions (Q109-Q114):

NEW QUESTION # 109
Context



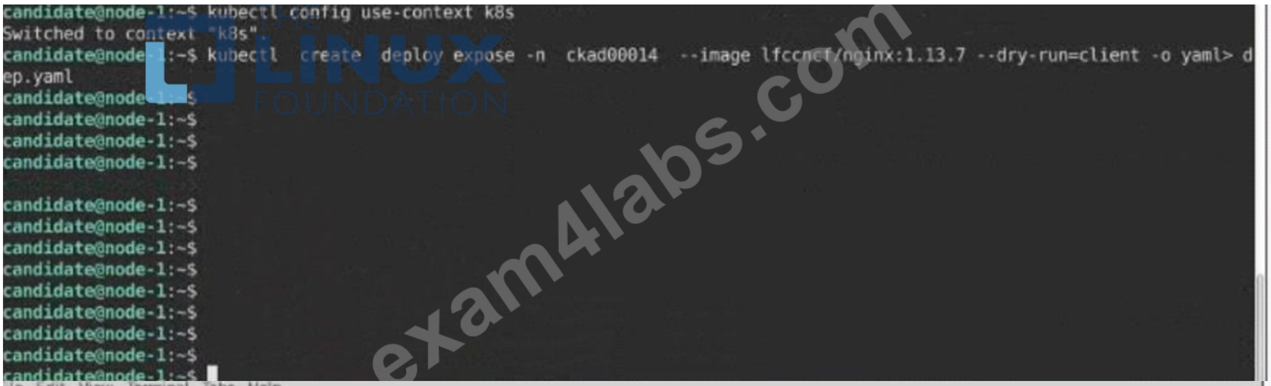
You must switch to the correct cluster/configuration context. Failure to do so may result in a zero score.

```
[candidate@node-1] $ kubectl config use-c
ontext sk8s
```

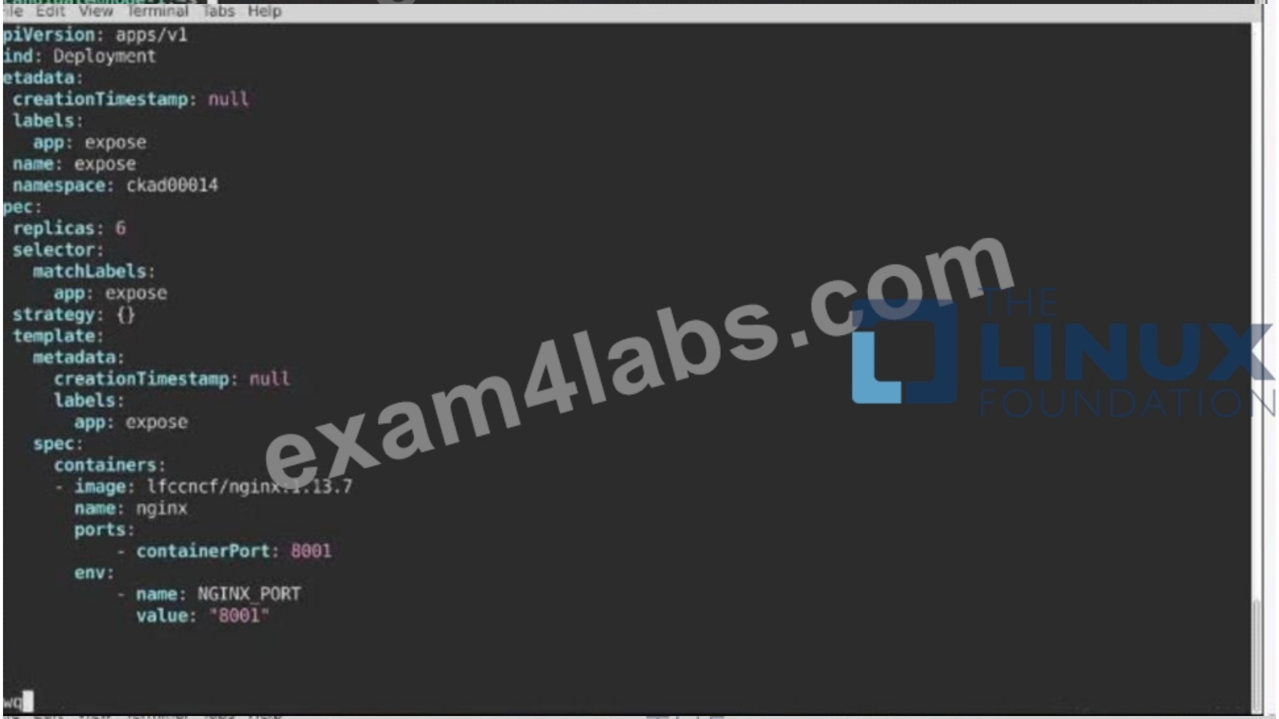
Task:
Create a Deployment named expose in the existing ckad00014 namespace running 6 replicas of a Pod. Specify a single container using the ifccncf/nginx: 1.13.7 image Add an environment variable named NGINX_PORT with the value 8001 to the container then expose port 8001

Answer:

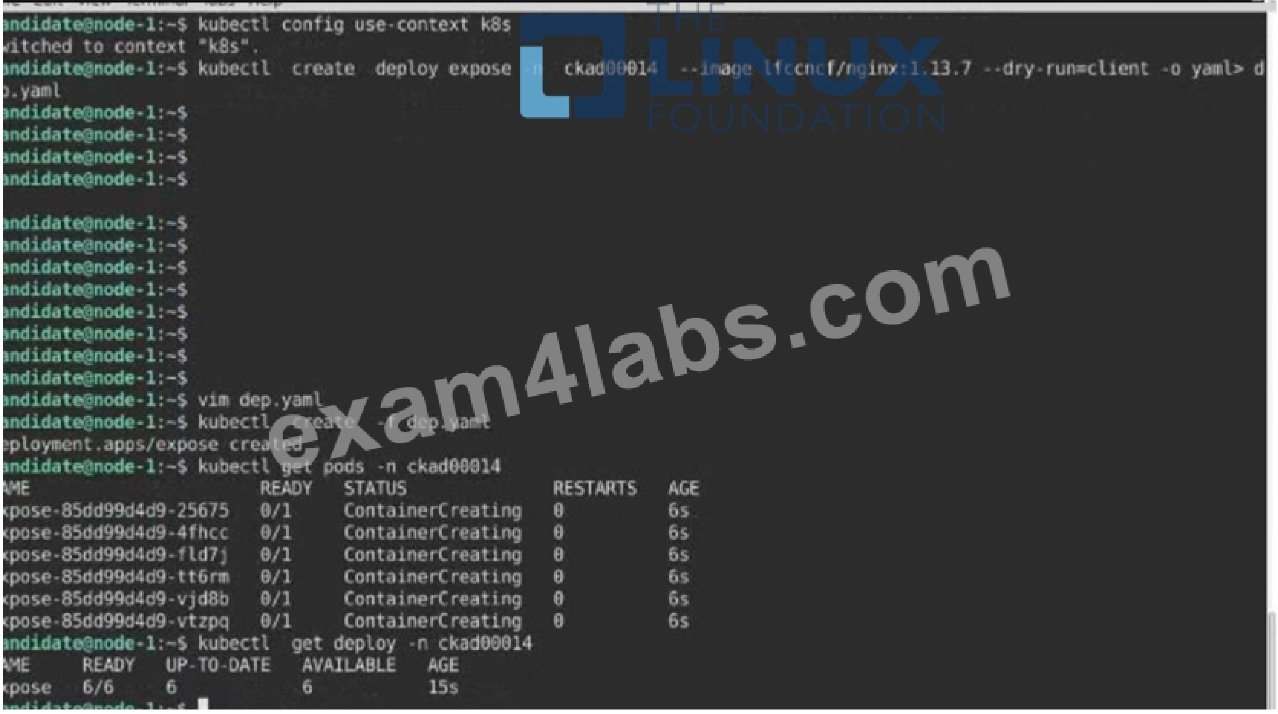
Explanation:
Solution:



```
candidate@node-1:~$ kubectl config use-context k8s
Switched to context "k8s".
candidate@node-1:~$ kubectl  create  deploy expose -n  ckad00014  --image lfccncf/nginx:1.13.7 --dry-run=client -o yaml> d
ep.yaml
candidate@node-1:~$
candidate@node-1:~$
candidate@node-1:~$
candidate@node-1:~$

candidate@node-1:~$
candidate@node-1:~$
candidate@node-1:~$
candidate@node-1:~$
candidate@node-1:~$
candidate@node-1:~$
candidate@node-1:~$
candidate@node-1:~$
candidate@node-1:~$
```



```
piVersion: apps/v1
ind: Deployment
etadata:
 creationTimestamp: null
 labels:
   app: expose
 name: expose
 namespace: ckad00014
pec:
 replicas: 6
 selector:
   matchLabels:
     app: expose
 strategy: {}
 template:
   metadata:
     creationTimestamp: null
     labels:
       app: expose
   spec:
     containers:
     - image: lfccncf/nginx:1.13.7
       name: nginx
       ports:
           - containerPort: 8001
       env:
           - name: NGINX_PORT
             value: "8001"


wq
```



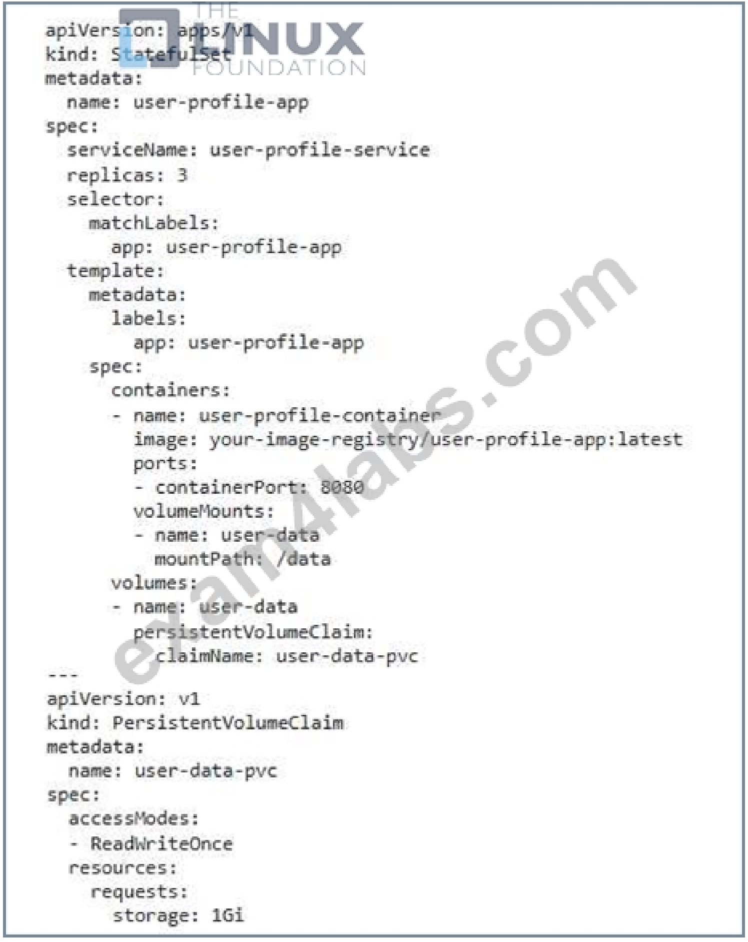
```
andidate@node-1:~$ kubectl config use-context k8s
itched to context "k8s".
andidate@node-1:~$ kubectl  create  deploy expose  -n  ckad00014  --image lfccncf/nginx:1.13.7 --dry-run=client -o yaml> d
p.yaml
andidate@node-1:~$
andidate@node-1:~$
andidate@node-1:~$
andidate@node-1:~$

andidate@node-1:~$
andidate@node-1:~$
andidate@node-1:~$
andidate@node-1:~$
andidate@node-1:~$
andidate@node-1:~$
andidate@node-1:~$
andidate@node-1:~$
andidate@node-1:~$ vim dep.yaml
andidate@node-1:~$ kubectl  create  -f dep.yaml
eployment.apps/expose created
andidate@node-1:~$ kubectl get pods -n ckad00014
AME                       READY   STATUS              RESTARTS   AGE
xpose-85dd99d4d9-25675    0/1     ContainerCreating   0          6s
xpose-85dd99d4d9-4fhcc    0/1     ContainerCreating   0          6s
xpose-85dd99d4d9-fld7j    0/1     ContainerCreating   0          6s
xpose-85dd99d4d9-tt6rm    0/1     ContainerCreating   0          6s
xpose-85dd99d4d9-vjd8b    0/1     ContainerCreating   0          6s
xpose-85dd99d4d9-vtzpq    0/1     ContainerCreating   0          6s
andidate@node-1:~$ kubectl  get deploy -n ckad00014
AME     READY   UP-TO-DATE   AVAILABLE   AGE
xpose   6/6     6            6           15s
andidate@node-1:~$
```

NEW QUESTION # 110

You are tasked with creating a highly available, scalable, and stateful application that handles user profiles and associated dat a. The application must be able to handle high write and read traffic and ensure data consistency. Which Kubernetes resource is best suited tor this scenario and why? Additionally, provide a code snippet illustrating the deployment of this resource with three replicas, each storing user data in a persistent volume.

Answer:

Explanation:
See the solution below with Step by Step Explanation.
Explanation:
Solution (Step by Step) :
1. Identify the Suitable Resource:
- The best Kubernetes resource for this scenario is a StatefulSet.
- StatefulSets provide unique network identities and persistent storage for each pod, making them ideal for stateful applications. They ensure ordered deployments and rollbacks, guaranteeing that pods are always launched in a specific order and with consistent data
2. Code Snippet



```
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: StatefulSet
metadata:
  name: user-profile-app
spec:
  serviceName: user-profile-service
  replicas: 3
  selector:
    matchLabels:
      app: user-profile-app
  template:
    metadata:
      labels:
        app: user-profile-app
    spec:
      containers:
      - name: user-profile-container
        image: your-image-registry/user-profile-app:latest
        ports:
        - containerPort: 8080
        volumeMounts:
        - name: user-data
          mountPath: /data
      volumes:
      - name: user-data
        persistentVolumeClaim:
          claimName: user-data-pvc
---
apiVersion: v1
kind: PersistentVolumeClaim
metadata:
  name: user-data-pvc
spec:
  accessModes:
  - ReadWriteOnce
  resources:
    requests:
      storage: 1Gi
```

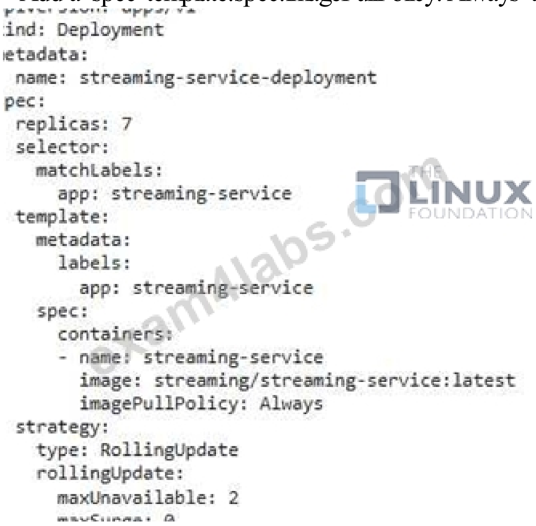
- StatefulSet Definition: Defines the StatefulSet With the name "user-profile-app", sets the replica count to 3, and defines a selector that matches pods with the label "app: user-profile-app". - Service Definition: Sets up a service named "user-profile-service" that exposes the application on port 8080. - Template: Defines tne pod template for each replica. - Container: Specifies the container image, port mapping, and volume mounting for the user datm - Volume Mounts: Mounts the persistent volume claim "user-data" to the ' Idata' directory inside the container. - Volumes: Defines tne persistent volume claim "user-data" which is linked to a PersistentVolumeClaim named "user-data-pvc." - PersistentVolumeClaim: Defines a PersistentVolumeClaim named "user-data-pvc" to request a persistent volume with 1 Gi storage- 4. Deployment Steps: - Create the PersistentVolumeClaim (PVC) using kubectl apply -f user-profile-app.yamr - Create the StatefulSet using 'kuactl apply -f user-profile-app.yaml' - Access the application through the service name "user-profile-service" This setup creates a highly available and scalable application that ensures data persistence and consistency across three replicas.]

NEW QUESTION # 111
You are deploying a new application named 'streaming-services that requires 7 replicas. You want to implement a rolling update strategy that allows for a maximum of two pods to be unavailable at any given time. However, you need to ensure that the update

process is triggered automatically whenever a new image is pusned to the Docker Hub repository 'streaming/streaming-service:latest'.

Answer:

Explanation:
See the solution below with Step by Step Explanation.
Explanation:
Solution (Step by Step) :
I). Update the Deployment YAMI-:
- Update the 'replicas' to 7.
- Define 'maxunavailable: 2" and 'maxSurge: (Y in the 'strategy.rollingUpdate' section.
- Configure a 'strategy.types to 'Rollingl_lpdates to trigger a rolling update when the deployment is updated.
- Add a 'spec-template.spec.imagePullPolicy: Always' to ensure that the new image is pulled even if it exists in the pod's local cache.



```
piVersion: apps/v1
ind: Deployment
etadata:
 name: streaming-service-deployment
pec:
 replicas: 7
 selector:
   matchLabels:
     app: streaming-service
 template:
   metadata:
     labels:
       app: streaming-service
   spec:
     containers:
     - name: streaming-service
       image: streaming/streaming-service:latest
       imagePullPolicy: Always
 strategy:
   type: RollingUpdate
   rollingUpdate:
     maxUnavailable: 2
     maxSurge: 0
```

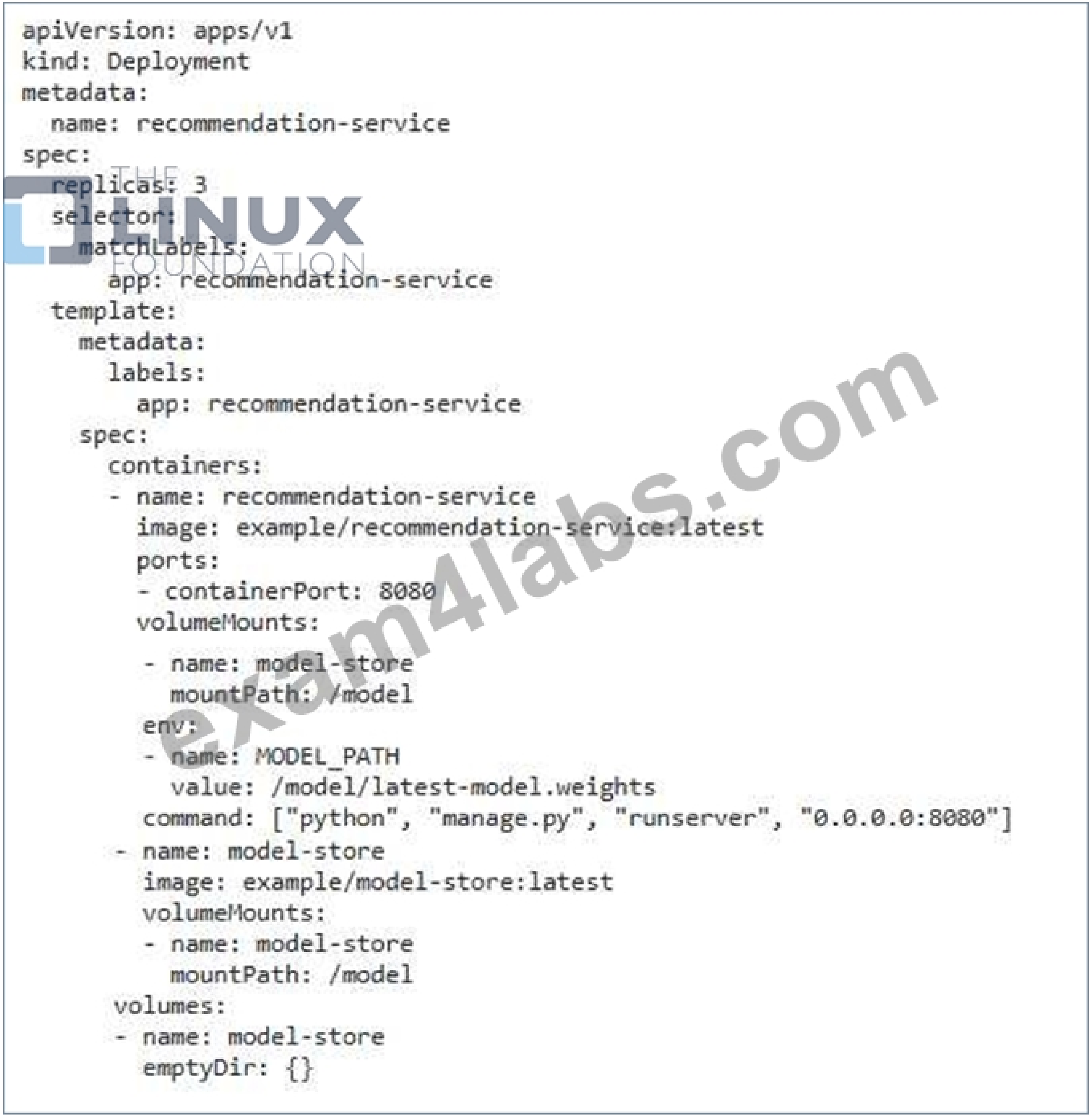
2. Create the Deployment: - Apply the updated YAML file using 'kubectl apply -f streaming-service-deployment-yamr 3. Verify the Deployment - Check the status of the deployment using 'kubectl get deployments streaming-service-deployment to confirm the rollout and updated replica count. 4. Trigger the Automatic Update: - Push a new image to the 'streaming/streaming-service:latest' Docker Hub repository. 5. Monitor the Deployment - Use 'kubectl get pods -l app=streaming-service' to monitor the pod updates during the rolling update process. You will observe that two pods are terminated at a time, while two new with the updated image are created. 6. Check for Successful Update: - Once the deployment is complete, use 'kubectl describe deployment streaming-service-deployment' to see that the 'updatedReplicas' field matches the 'replicas' field, indicating a successful update.

NEW QUESTION # 112
You are building a new web application that utilizes a microservice architecture- One of the microservices, 'recommendation-service', is responsible for providing personalized product recommendations to users.
This service uses a machine learning model for generating recommendations based on user purchase history and browsing behavior. The model is trained offline and its weights are stored in a 'model-store' service.
Design a mufti-container Pod for the 'recommendation-service' that incorporates the following considerations:
- The Pod should include a primary container for the 'recommendation-service' application.
- The Pod should include a secondary container that runs the 'model-store' service to provide access to the trained model weights.
- Both containers should share a common volume to ensure that the model weights are available to the 'recommendation-service' container-
- The recommendation-service' snould be able to access the model weignts from the 'model-store' container witnout relying on a network call to another service-
- The recommendation-service' container should be configured to periodically update the model weights from the 'model-store' container when a new version of the model is available.

Answer:

Explanation:
See the solution below with Step by Step Explanation.
Explanation:
Solution (Step by Step) :
1. Create the Deployment YAML:

- Define a Deployment with the name 'recommendation-service'
- Set the replicas to for redundancy and scalability.
- Specify the labels Sapp: recommendation-service' for selecting the Pods in the Deployment.
- Create a 'template' section to define the Pod specificatiom



```
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
  name: recommendation-service
spec:
  replicas: 3
  selector:
    matchLabels:
      app: recommendation-service
  template:
    metadata:
      labels:
        app: recommendation-service
    spec:
      containers:
      - name: recommendation-service
        image: example/recommendation-service:latest
        ports:
        - containerPort: 8080
        volumeMounts:
        - name: model-store
          mountPath: /model
        env:
        - name: MODEL_PATH
          value: /model/latest-model.weights
        command: ["python", "manage.py", "runserver", "0.0.0.0:8080"]
      - name: model-store
        image: example/model-store:latest
        volumeMounts:
        - name: model-store
          mountPath: /model
      volumes:
      - name: model-store
        emptyDir: {}
```

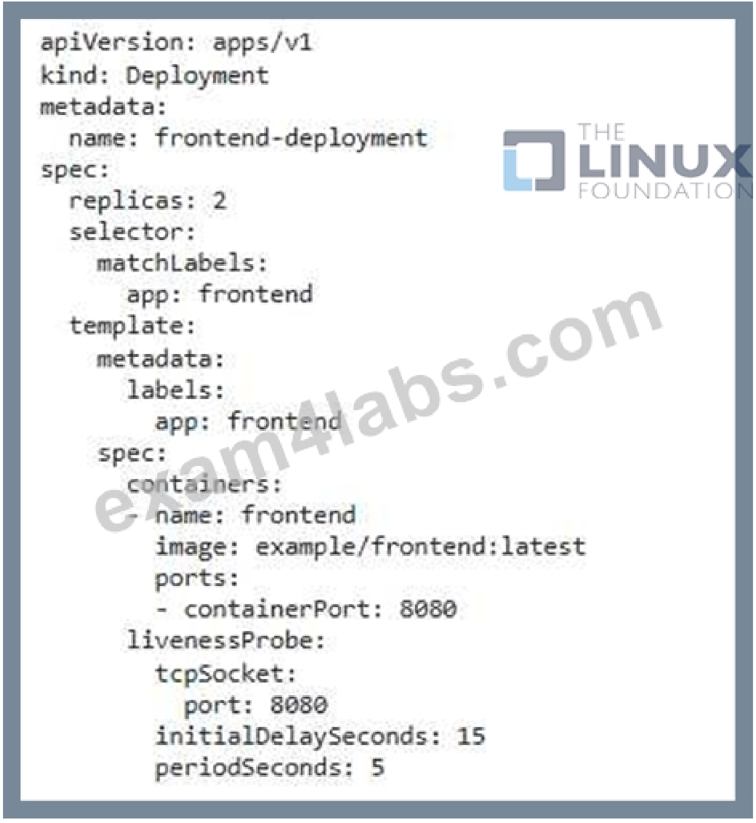
2. Deploy the Resources: - Apply the Deployment using 'kubectl apply -f deployment-yamp 3. Verify the Deployment: - Check the status of the Deployment using 'kubectl get deployments recommendation-service and ensure that three Pods are running. 4. Contigure the 'recommendation-service' - Modify the 'recommendation-service application to load the model weights from the specified path ClmodeVIatest-modeI_weightS). - Implement a mechanism within the 'recommendation-service to periodically check tor updated model weights in the shared volume. 5. Configure the 'model-store service: - Ensure that the model-store service is properly configured to store and retrieve the model weights. - Implement a mechanism in the 'model-store' service to notify the 'recommendation-service when a new model version is available. This notification can be achieved using a shared volume or a separate messaging system. 6. Test the Application: - Send requests to the 'recommendation-service' to generate recommendations. - Monitor the 'model-store' service and the shared volume to verify that the model weights are being updated correctly and the recommendation- service' is using the latest model version. Important Considerations: - Ensure that the 'recommendation-service' application is properly configured to access and load the model weights from the shared volume. - Implement a robust model management strategy, including versioning and rollback mechanisms, to ensure that the recommendation-service always uses the appropriate model. - Consider using a dedicated model store service that provides a dedicated API for retrieving and updating model weights. This can simplify the communication between the 'recommendation-service' and the model store. - Monitor the performance and resource usage of both services to ensure optimal performance.,

NEW QUESTION # 113

You are deploying a microservice application consisting of three components: 'frontend' , 'backend' , and 'database'. You want to ensure that the 'backend' service is deployed only after the 'frontend' service has successfully started and is healthy. Additionally, the 'database' service should be deployed only after the 'backend' service is ready. How would you implement this deployment strategy using Kubernetes deployments?

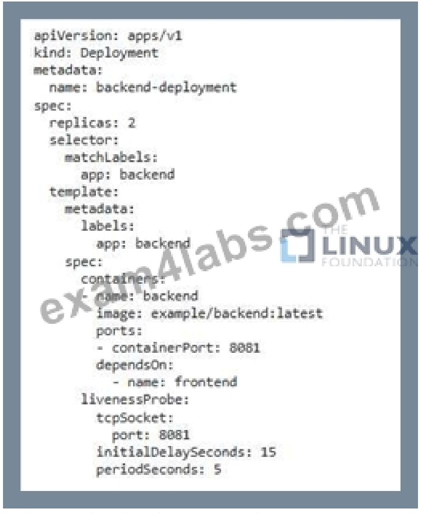
Answer:

Explanation:
See the solution below with Step by Step Explanation.
Explanation:
Solution (Step by Step) :
1. Define Pre-requisites for Services:
- Create a 'Deployment for each service (frontend', 'backend', and 'database').
- For the 'backend' service, define a 'pre-requisite' in the 'dependencies' section of the 'Deployment' object, specifying that the ' frontend' service needs to be healthy and running. This can be achieved using the 'dependson' field in the 'spec.template.spec_containers' section of the Deployment.
- Similarly, for the 'database service, define a Tre-requisite' specifying that the 'backend' service needs to be healthy and running.
- Example 'frontend' Deployment:



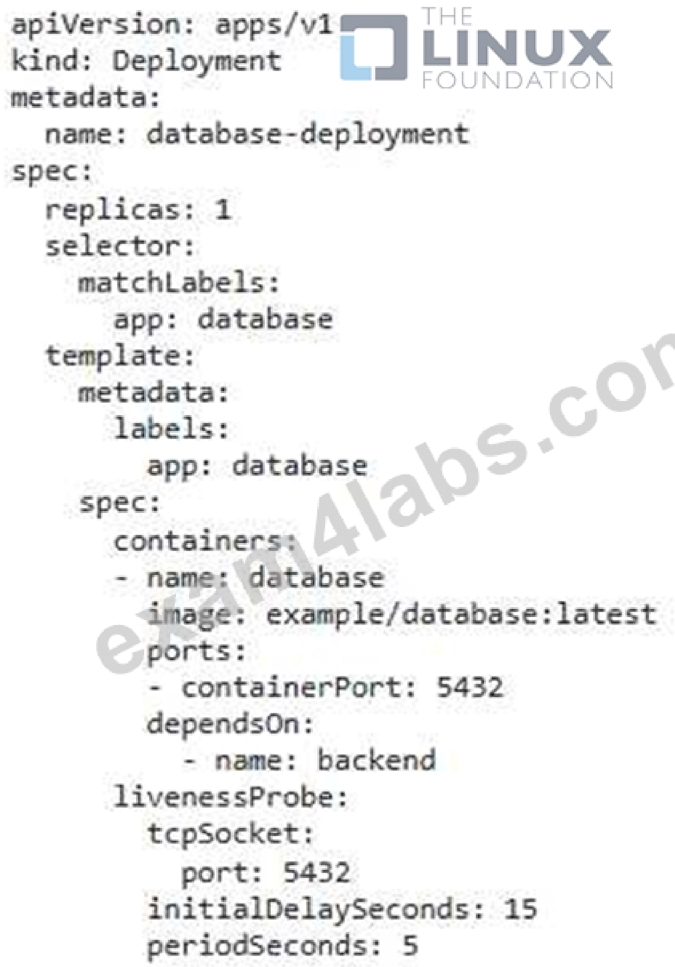
```
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
  name: frontend-deployment
spec:
  replicas: 2
  selector:
    matchLabels:
      app: frontend
  template:
    metadata:
      labels:
        app: frontend
    spec:
      containers:
      - name: frontend
        image: example/frontend:latest
        ports:
        - containerPort: 8080
      livenessProbe:
        tcpSocket:
          port: 8080
        initialDelaySeconds: 15
        periodSeconds: 5
```

- Example 'backend' Deployment:



```
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
  name: backend-deployment
spec:
  replicas: 2
  selector:
    matchLabels:
      app: backend
  template:
    metadata:
      labels:
        app: backend
    spec:
      containers:
      - name: backend
        image: example/backend:latest
        ports:
        - containerPort: 8081
        dependsOn:
          - name: frontend
      livenessProbe:
        tcpSocket:
          port: 8081
        initialDelaySeconds: 15
        periodSeconds: 5
```

- Example 'database' Deployment:



```
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
  name: database-deployment
spec:
  replicas: 1
  selector:
    matchLabels:
      app: database
  template:
    metadata:
      labels:
        app: database
    spec:
      containers:
      - name: database
        image: example/database:latest
        ports:
        - containerPort: 5432
        dependsOn:
          - name: backend
      livenessProbe:
        tcpSocket:
          port: 5432
        initialDelaySeconds: 15
        periodSeconds: 5
```

2. Create the Deployments: - Apply the YAML files using 'kubectl apply -f frontend-deployment.yamr , 'kubectl apply -f backend-deployment.yamr , and 'kubectl apply -f database- deployment-yaml. 3. Monitor the Deployment Process: - use 'kubectl get pods -l app=frontend' , 'kubectl get pods -l app=backend' , and 'kubectl get pods -l app=database' to monitor the deployment of the pods. - You will observe that the 'frontend' pods will start first, followed by the 'backend' pods after the 'frontend' pods are healthy. Finally, the 'database' pods will start after the 'backend' pods are healthy. 4. Verify the Deployment Success: - Use 'kubectl describe deployments frontend-deployment', 'kubectl describe deployments backend-deployment , and 'kubectl describe deployments database-deployment' to verify the successful deployment of each service. - Confirm that the 'Ready' status of each pod is true. This strategy ensures that the services are deployed in a predictable and reliable order, ensuring the application's integrity and functionality.,

NEW QUESTION # 114

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