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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.

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To prepare for the CKAD Certification Exam, candidates should have a solid understanding of Kubernetes architecture and concepts, as well as experience working with Kubernetes in a production environment. The Linux Foundation offers a range of training courses and resources to help candidates prepare for the exam, including online courses, practice exams, and study guides. The Linux Foundation also provides a free Kubernetes training course, which covers the basic concepts of Kubernetes and is an excellent starting point for candidates who are new to the platform.

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

NEW QUESTION # 135
You have a custom resource definition (CRD) named that represents a database resource in your Kubernetes cluster. You want to create a custom operator that automates the creation and management of these database instances. The operator should handle the following:
- Creation: When a new 'database.example.com' resource is created, the operator should provision a new PostgreSQL database instance on the cluster-
- Deletion: When a 'database.example_com' resource is deleted, the operator should clean up the corresponding PostgreSQL database instance.
- Scaling: If the 'spec-replicas' field of the 'database-example.com' resource is updated, the operator should scale the number of database instances accordingly.
Provide the necessary Kubernetes resources, custom operator code, and steps to implement this operator. You should use the 'Operator Framework' to build and deploy this operator

Answer:

Explanation:
See the solution below with Step by Step Explanation.
Explanation:
Solution (Step by Step) :
1. Create the CRD:
- Apply this YAML file to your cluster using ' kubectl apply -f database-crd.yamr. 2. Create the Operator Project: - IJse the Operator Framework' to initialize a new operator project bash operator-sdk init -domain example.com -repo example.com/database-operator --version VO.O. I -license apache2 - Replace 'example_com' with your desired domain name. 3. Define the Custom Resource: - Create a 'database_types.go' file in the 'api/vl' directory of your project. - Define the 'Database' resource as a custom resource struct Go package v1 import (metavl "k8s.iofapimachinery/pkg/apis/meta/v1" // DatabaseSpec defines the desired state of Database type DatabaseSpec struct { If Replicas specifies the number of database instances to run.
// Password is the password for the database users.
} // DatabaseStatus defines the observed state of Database type DatabaseStatus struct { // Replicas is the actual number of database instances running.
// Ready indicates if the database is ready to accept connections.
}
4. Implement the Controller Logic: - Create a 'database_controller.go' file in the 'controllers' directory- - Implement the logic for creating, deleting, and scaling database instances.
5. Build and Deploy the Operator: - Build the operator using the 'operator-sdk build' command: bash operator-sdk build example.com/database-operator:vO.O.I --local - Deploy the operator to your Kubernetes cluster: bash kubectl apply -f deploy/operator.yaml 6. Test the Operator: - Create a new 'database-example-com' resource:
- Apply the YAML file to your cluster: bash kubectl apply -f my-database.yaml - Verify that the operator creates a PostgreSQL database instance. - Test scaling the database by updating the 'spec.replicas' field of the 'database.example.com' resource. - Delete the 'database.example.com' resource and verify that the operator cleans up the database instance. This step-by-step guide demonstrates a basic example of a custom operator using the Operator Framework. You can Kustomize this operator further to handle more complex operations and integrate with other Kubernetes resources. ,

NEW QUESTION # 136
You are developing a microservices application and want to deploy it to Kubernetes using Helm. You have two services: 'user-service and 'order-service. The 'order-service depends on the "user-service'. How would you use Helm to manage these deployments, ensuring that the 'order- service' only starts after the 'user-service' is successfully deployed and running?

Answer:

Explanation:
See the solution below with Step by Step Explanation.
Explanation:
Solution (Step by Step) :
1. Create a Helm Chart for Each Service:
- 'user-service' chart:
- Create a 'values.yamr file for the 'user-service' chart.
- Define the container image, resources, and any other necessary configurations for the 'user-service'.
- 'order-service' chart:
- Create a 'values-yamr file for the 'order-service' chart
- Define the container image, resources, and any other necessary configurations for the 'order-service'
- In tne 'values.yamr, add a dependency on the 'user-service' chart.

2. Configure Helm for Dependency Management: - Use the '-dependency-update' flag to ensure that Helm automatically updates the 'user-service chart before deploying the 'order-service' bash helm dependency update order-service 3. Deploy the Services Using Helm: - Deploy the 'user-service chart: bash helm install user-service Juser-service - Deploy the 'order-service' chart: bash helm install order-service ./order-service - Helm will automatically handle the dependency between the services, ensuring that the 'user-services is deployed before the 'order-service' 4. Verify Deployment and Dependency: - Use ' kubectl get pods -l app=user-service' and 'kubectl get pods -l app=order-service' to verify that the pods are running. - You Should observe that the 'user-service' pods are up and running before the 'order-services pods start. - You can also use 'kubectl describe pod' to see the pod events and confirm that the 'order-service' pod is waiting for the 'user-service' to be ready before starting.,

NEW QUESTION # 137
Exhibit:

Context
Your application's namespace requires a specific service account to be used.
Task
Update the app-a deployment in the production namespace to run as the restrictedservice service account. The service account has already been created.

- A. Solution:
- B. Solution:

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 138
You have a Deployment named 'wordpress-deployment' that runs 3 replicas of a Wordpress container with the image 'wordpress:latest You need to ensure that wnen a new image is pusned to the Docker Hub repository 'my-wordpress-repo/wordpressaatest' , tne Deployment automatically updates to use the new image. Additionally, you need to set up a rolling update strategy where only one pod is updated at a time- The maximum number of unavailable pods at any given time should be 1.

Answer:

Explanation:
See the solution below with Step by Step Explanation.
Explanation:
Solution (Step by Step) :
1. Update the Deployment YAML.
- Add 'imagePuIIPoIicy: Always' to the container definition to ensure the deployment pulls the latest image from the Docker Hub repository even if a local copy exists.
- Set 'strategy-type: Rollingupdate' to enable a rolling update strategy.
- Configure 'strategy.rollingupdate.maxonavailable: I ' to allow only one pod to be unavailable during the update process.
- Set 'strategy-rollingUpdate.maxSurge: O' to restrict the number of pods added during the update to zero.

NEW QUESTION # 139

Refer to Exhibit.
Task
You are required to create a pod that requests a certain amount of CPU and memory, so it gets scheduled to-a node that has those resources available.
* Create a pod named nginx-resources in the pod-resources namespace that requests a minimum of 200m CPU and 1Gi memory for its container
* The pod should use the nginx image
* The pod-resources namespace has already been created

Answer:

Explanation:
Solution:

NEW QUESTION # 140
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