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The CKAD Certification Exam is designed to help developers demonstrate their proficiency in Kubernetes application development and deployment. CKAD exam covers a wide range of topics, including Kubernetes architecture, core concepts, networking, storage, security, troubleshooting, and more. CKAD exam consists of a set of performance-based tasks that require candidates to demonstrate their ability to perform real-world Kubernetes tasks using the command line.

Linux Foundation Certified Kubernetes Application Developer (CKAD) exam is a certification program for developers who want to demonstrate their proficiency and expertise in Kubernetes application development. Linux Foundation Certified Kubernetes Application Developer Exam certification is intended for developers who are already familiar with the basics of Kubernetes and want to demonstrate their skills and knowledge in the field.

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Linux Foundation Certified Kubernetes Application Developer Exam Sample Questions (Q23-Q28):

NEW QUESTION # 23

Refer to Exhibit.

Task:

- 1) Create a secret named app-secret in the default namespace containing the following single key-value pair:
Key3: value1
- 2) Create a Pod named nginx secret in the default namespace. Specify a single container using the nginx:stable image. Add an environment variable named BEST_VARIABLE consuming the value of the secret key3.

Answer:

Explanation:

Solution:

□

NEW QUESTION # 24

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 multi-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' should be able to access the model weights from the 'model-store' container without 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 specification

2. Deploy the Resources: - Apply the Deployment using 'kubectl apply -f deployment-yaml' 3. Verify the Deployment: - Check the status of the Deployment using 'kubectl get deployments recommendation-service' and ensure that three Pods are running. 4. Configure the 'recommendation-service' - Modify the 'recommendation-service' application to load the model weights from the specified path C:\modeVlatest-model_weightS). - Implement a mechanism within the 'recommendation-service' to periodically check for 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 # 25

You need to configure a Kubernetes Deployment to use a service account to access resources in a specific namespace. How can you create and assign a service account to your deployment, and how can you configure the service account to access resources in a different namespace?

Answer:

Explanation:

See the solution below with Step by Step Explanation.

Explanation:

Solution (Step by Step) :

1. Create a Service Account:

- Create a service account in the namespace where your deployment will run:

- - Apply this YAML file using: `bash kubectl apply -f service-account.yaml` 2 Create a Role and RoleBinding: - Define a role in the target namespace that the service account should have access to:
- - Create a RoleBinding to bind the role to the service account:
- - Apply the Role and RoleBinding YAML files using: `bash kubectl apply -f role.yaml` `kubectl apply -f rolebinding.yaml` 3. Modify your Deployment: - Update your Deployment YAML file to use the service account:
- - Apply the updated deployment 4. Verify Access: - You can now use the service account to access resources in the target namespace. For example, you can create a pod that uses the service account and run a command to access resources.

NEW QUESTION # 26

□ Task

Create a new deployment for running nginx with the following parameters;

- * Run the deployment in the kdpd00201 namespace. The namespace has already been created
- * Name the deployment frontend and configure with 4 replicas
- * Configure the pod with a container image of lfcncf/nginx:1.13.7
- * Set an environment variable of NGINX__PORT=8080 and also expose that port for the container above See the solution below.

Answer:

Explanation:

Explanation

Solution:

□
□

NEW QUESTION # 27

□ Context

□ Context

A project that you are working on has a requirement for persistent data to be available.

Task

To facilitate this, perform the following tasks:

- * Create a file on node sk8s-node-0 at /opt/KDSP00101/data/index.html with the content Acct=Finance
- * Create a PersistentVolume named task-pv-volume using hostPath and allocate 1Gi to it, specifying that the volume is at /opt/KDSP00101/data on the cluster's node. The configuration should specify the access mode of ReadWriteOnce . It should define the StorageClass name exam for the PersistentVolume , which will be used to bind PersistentVolumeClaim requests to this PersistentVolume.
- * Create a PersistentVolumeClaim named task-pv-claim that requests a volume of at least 100Mi and specifies an access mode of ReadWriteOnce
- * Create a pod that uses the PersistentVolumeClaim as a volume with a label app: my-storage-app mounting the resulting volume to a mountPath /usr/share/nginx/html inside the pod

□

Answer:

Explanation:

Solution:

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NEW QUESTION # 28

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