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What is CNCF Certified Kubernetes Application Developer Exam

CNCF Certified Kubernetes Application Developer Exam is a unique opportunity to show that you have mastered the fundamentals of Kubernetes. The exam tests your knowledge of the concepts and knowledge required for a successful implementation of a production-ready Kubernetes cluster. Scenarios are tailored for users who are new to Kubernetes, but familiar with application development. External users and organizations that issue and recognize the credentials of the developer may recognize this exam as a certification. Active releases of Kubernetes may also recognize the credentials of this exam.

Laptop and home computer requirements: A computer running Windows 10 (including Windows 10 S, Windows 10 Fall Creators Update, and Windows 10 October 2018 Update), Mac OS X (Darwin 17.3.5 or later), or Linux Red Hat Enterprise Linux 7 (or later). **CNCF CKAD Dumps** is formulated for people who are expected to install, configure, and manage multi-node production-grade clusters of Kubernetes nodes deployed on Linux. Topic includes: Kubernetes Concepts and Architecture, Deploying and Managing a multi-node cluster, and Administering and troubleshooting a multi-node cluster. Note that this exam is not meant for people working on Open Source projects unless you are the primary developer. CNCF Certified Kubernetes Application Developer Exam is a unique opportunity to show that you have mastered the fundamentals of Kubernetes. Valuable for companies

or individual developers who are responsible for the development, design, and implementation of containerized applications using Kubernetes. Knowing how to build, deploy, and maintain distributed applications running on Kubernetes is crucial for any modern software engineer.

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Linux Foundation Certified Kubernetes Application Developer Exam Sample Questions (Q218-Q223):

NEW QUESTION # 218
You are developing a service that uses a custom configuration file called 'service.properties'. You want to use ConfigMaps to store and manage this file in a secure and efficient manner. The 'service-properties' file contains sensitive information such as database credentials and API keys.
How would you create a ConfigMap that securely stores the 'service-properties' file, ensuring that the file is accessible only to the service's container?

Answer:

Explanation:
See the solution below with Step by Step Explanation.
Explanation:
Solution (Step by Step) :
1. Create a Secret for Sensitive Data:
- Create a Secret
- Encode the 'service-properties' file: bash echo "your-database-username=your-database-username" > service-properties echo "your-database-password=your-database-password" >> service-properties echo 'Your-api-key=your-api-key" >> service.properties base64 -w 0 service.properties - Replace with the output from the base64 command. 2. Create the ConfigMap for the File:
3. Apply the Secret and ConfigMap: bash kubectl apply -f service-secrets-yaml kubectl apply -f service-config.yaml 4. Update the Deployment to use the ConfigMap and Secret
5. Apply the updated Deployment: bash kubectl apply -f my-service-deployment-yaml 6. Access the File in the Container. - Mount the ConfigMap and Secret: - The ConfigMap mounts the 'service.properties' file as a placeholder. - The Secret mounts the actual 'service.properties' file securely. - Access the File: - The container should access the 'service.properties' file from '/var/secrets/service/service.properties' This approach uses a Secret to store sensitive data and a ConfigMap to mount the file securely within the container. The container will have access to the 'service-properties' file, but the actual data is stored in the Secret, ensuring its confidentiality'.

NEW QUESTION # 219
You are building a microservice that requires a specific configuration file to be mounted into the container This configuration file should be updated witnout restarting tne microservice container. How can you achieve this using Kubernetes?

Answer:

Explanation:
See the solution below with Step by Step Explanation.
Explanation:
Solution (Step by Step) :
1. use ConfigMaps:
- Create a 'ConfigMap' to store the configuration file.
- Create a YAML file (e.g., 'config.yamlS) with your configuration content:
2. Mount the ConfigMap: - In your 'Deployment definition, mount the 'configMap' into the container using a volume mount

3. Update the Configuration: - IJpdate the 'ConfigMap' directly using ' kubectl patch configmap my-microservice-config -type-merge -p '{"data": {"config-json"" "updated - The changes will be reflected in the mounted volume inside the container. 4. Access the Configuration: - Your microservice code should read the configuration file from the mounted path (e.g., '/etc/config')- Note: This approach avoids restarting the container when you need to update the configuration. The 'ConfigMaps acts as a persistent volume, and changes to its content are automatically reflected in the mounted volume inside the container

NEW QUESTION # 220
Context
Anytime a team needs to run a container on Kubernetes they will need to define a pod within which to run the container.
Task
Please complete the following:
* Create a YAML formatted pod manifest
/opt/KDPD00101/podl.yml to create a pod named app1 that runs a container named app1cont using image Ifccncf/arg-output with these command line arguments: -lines 56 -F
* Create the pod with the kubect1 command using the YAML file created in the previous step
* When the pod is running display summary data about the pod in JSON format using the kubect1 command and redirect the output to a file named /opt/KDPD00101/out1.json
* All of the files you need to work with have been created, empty, for your convenience

Answer:

Explanation:
Solution:

NEW QUESTION # 221
You have a Kubernetes cluster With several deployments using secrets for sensitive information. You need to implement a mechanism to ensure that these secrets are rotated regularly to enhance security. Explain how you can achieve this using Kubernetes native features, and provide a detailed example demonstrating the process of secret rotation for a deployment called "myapp" which utilizes a secret named "myapp-secret".

Answer:

Explanation:
See the solution below with Step by Step Explanation.
Explanation:
Solution (Step by Step) :
1. Create a Secret Rotation Job:
- Define a CronJob:
- This job will be scheduled to run periodically to trigger the secret rotation process.
- In the CronJob definition, specify the desired schedule (e.g., daily, weekly, monthly) using a cron expression.
2. Update Deployment to Use New Secret: - Modify the Deployment Configuration: - Update the Deployment YAML tile of "myapp" to utilize the newly generated secret. - Replace the old secret name with the new secret name.
3. Apply the Changes: - Run the Update Commands: - Apply the CronJ0b definition using kubectl apply -f myapp-secret-rotator.yamr - Apply the updated Deployment configuration using 'kubectl apply -f myapp-deployment.yamr. 4. Verification: - Monitor tne CronJob and Deployment: - Use ' kubectl get cronjobs myapp-secret-rotator' to confirm the CronJob is running and triggering the rotation. - Monitor the 'myapp' Deployment to ensure the pods are utilizing the newly generated secret using 'kubectl get pods -l app=myapp' - Observe the output of the Deployment to verifry the rotation is successful. Key Points: - Secret Rotation Logic: The CronJob runs a script that deletes the old secret (' myapp-secret) and creates a new secret with updated credentials. - Deployment Update: The Deployment is updated to use tne new secret, ensuring tne application uses the latest credentials. - Automated Process: This approach automates the secret rotation process, eliminating manual intervention and enhancing security. This example demonstrates how to implement automated secret rotation for deployments using Kubernetes. You can modify the script in the CronJob and the deployment configuration to suit your specific environment and credential management needs. ,

NEW QUESTION # 222
You are running a critical application in Kubernetes tnat requires nign availability and IOW latency. The application uses a statefulset

With 3 replicas, each consuming a large amount of memory. You need to define resource requests and limits for the pods to ensure that the application operates smoothly and doesn't get evicted due to resource constraints.

Answer:

Explanation:
See the solution below with Step by Step Explanation.
Explanation:
Solution (Step by Step) :
1. Determine Resource Requirements:
- Analyze tne application's memory usage. Determine tne average memory consumption per pod and the peak memory usage.
- Consider the resources available on your Kubernetes nodes.
- Define realistic requests and limits based on the application's needs and available node resources.
2. Define Resource Requests and Limits in the StatefulSet:
- Update the StatefulSet YAML configuration with resource requests and limits for the container.
- requests: Specifies the minimum amount of resources the pod will request
- limits: Specifies the maximum amount of resources the pod can use.
3. Apply the StatefulSet Configuration: - Apply the updated StatefulSet configuration to your Kubernetes cluster: bash kubectl apply -f my-critical-app-statefulset.yaml 4. Monitor Resource Usage: - Use 'kubectl describe pod' to monitor the resource usage of the pods. - Ensure that the pods are utilizing the requested resources and not exceeding the limits.

NEW QUESTION # 223
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