

Key CKAD Concepts | Latest Linux Foundation Certified Kubernetes Application Developer Exam 100% Free Passing Score Feedback



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>> Key CKAD Concepts <<

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Linux Foundation Certified Kubernetes Application Developer Exam Sample

Questions (Q99-Q104):

NEW QUESTION # 99



Task

A deployment is falling on the cluster due to an incorrect image being specified. Locate the deployment, and fix the problem.

Answer:

Explanation:

See the solution below

Explanation

```
create deploy hello-deploy --image=nginx --dry-run=client -o yaml > hello-deploy.yaml Update deployment image to nginx:1.17.4:
kubectl set image deploy/hello-deploy nginx=nginx:1.17.4
```

NEW QUESTION # 100

You are running a web application on a Kubernetes cluster, and you want to ensure that the container running your application is protected from potential security vulnerabilities. You are specifically concerned about unauthorized access to the container's filesystem. Explain how you would implement AppArmor profiles to restrict access to the container's filesystem.

Answer:

Explanation:

See the solution below with Step by Step Explanation.

Explanation:

Solution (Step by Step) :

1. Define the AppArmor Profile:

- Create a new AppArmor profile file, for example, 'nginx-apparmor.conf', within your Kubernetes configuration directory.
- Within this file, define the restrictions for the container.
- For instance, to allow access to specific directories and files:

```
# include common AppArmor profile
include /etc/apparmor.d/abstractions/base/nginx.apparmor
# Allow access to specific directories
/var/www/html r,
/etc/nginx r,
# Allow access to specific files
/etc/nginx/nginx.conf r,
/usr/sbin/nginx r,
# Deny access to all other files and directories
Deny
```

Deny

2. Load the AppArmor Profile:

- Use the 'create configmap' command to create a ConfigMap containing your AppArmor profile:

Bash

```
kubectl create configmap nginx-apparmor-profile --from-file=nginx-apparmor.conf
```

3. Apply the Profile to Your Deployment:

- Update your Deployment YAML file to include the AppArmor profile:

```
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
  name: nginx-deployment
spec:
  replicas: 2
  selector:
    matchLabels:
      app: nginx
  template:
    metadata:
      labels:
        app: nginx
    spec:
      containers:
      - name: nginx
        image: nginx:latest
        securityContext:
          # Enable AppArmor and specify the profile name
          appArmor: nginx-apparmor-profile
      # ... (rest of your Deployment YAML)
```

4. Restart the Pods: - Apply the updated Deployment YAML using 'kubectl apply -f nginx-deployment.yaml' - The updated deployment will restart the pods with the new AppArmor profile. 5. Verify the Profile: - Check the status of the pods with 'kubectl describe pod' - Look for the "Security Context" section and verify that the AppArmor profile is correctly applied. 6. Test the Restrictions: - Try to access files or directories that are not allowed by your AppArmor profile. - This will help you confirm that the profile is effectively restricting access.

NEW QUESTION # 101

You are deploying a web application with a separate database container. You need to implement a proxy container that handles requests from the web server and forwards them to the database container. The proxy container should also log all incoming requests to a dedicated log file within the Pod.

Answer:

Explanation:

See the solution below with Step by Step Explanation.

Explanation:

Solution (Step by Step) :

1. Define the Pod YAML: Create a Pod YAML file that includes the web server, database, and proxy containers.

```

apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
  name: my-app-pod
spec:
  containers:
    - name: web-server
      image: web-server-image:latest
      ports:
        - containerPort: 80
    - name: database
      image: database-image:latest
      ports:
        - containerPort: 5432
    - name: proxy
      image: proxy-image:latest
      ports:
        - containerPort: 8080
  volumeMounts:
    - name: proxy-log
      mountPath: /var/log/proxy
  volumes:
    - name: proxy-log
      emptyDir: {}

```

2. Configure the Proxy Container: Choose a suitable proxy container image (e.g., Nginx, HAProxy) and configure it to forward requests from port 8080 to the database container on port 5432 3. Implement Logging: Configure the proxy container to log incoming requests to the '/var/log/proxy' directory. You can use the proxy container's built-in logging facilities or install a separate logging agent within the container. 4. Deploy the Pod: Apply the Pod YAML using 'kubectl apply -f my-app-pod.yaml' 5. Verify Functionality: Access the web server container on port 80 and ensure requests are forwarded to the database container Check the log file ' /var/log/proxy' to verify that requests are being logged. Note: This solution demonstrates using a proxy container to manage communication between different containers within a Pod. You can customize the proxy's configuration based on your specific application's requirements.,

NEW QUESTION # 102

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

```

[candidate@node] $ kubectl config use-context sk8s

```

Task:

Update the Deployment app-1 in the frontend namespace to use the existing ServiceAccount app.

Answer:

Explanation:

See the solution below.

Explanation

Solution:

Text Description automatically generated

```

File Edit View Terminal Tabs Help
The programs included with the Ubuntu system are free software;
the exact distribution terms for each program are described in the
individual files in /usr/share/doc/*/copyright.

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applicable law.

candidate@node-1:~$ vi ~/spicy-pikachu/backend-deployment.yaml
candidate@node-1:~$ kubectl config use-context sk8s
Switched to context "sk8s".
candidate@node-1:~$ vim .vimrc
candidate@node-1:~$ vim ~/spicy-pikachu/backend-deployment.yaml
candidate@node-1:~$ kubectl apply -f ~/spicy-pikachu/backend-deployment.yaml
deployment.apps/backend-deployment configured
candidate@node-1:~$ kubectl get pods -n staging
NAME                                READY   STATUS    REPLICAS   AGE
backend-deployment-59d449b99d-cxct6 1/1     Running   0           20s
backend-deployment-59d449b99d-h2zjq 0/1     Pending   0           9s
backend-deployment-78976f74f5-b8e85 1/1     Running   0           6h40m
backend-deployment-78976f74f5-1f1j 1/1     Running   0           6h40m
candidate@node-1:~$ kubectl get deploy -n staging
NAME                READY   UP-TO-DATE   AVAILABLE   AGE
backend-deployment 3/3     3             3           6h40m
candidate@node-1:~$ kubectl get deploy -n staging
NAME                READY   UP-TO-DATE   AVAILABLE   AGE
backend-deployment 3/3     3             3           6h41m
candidate@node-1:~$ vim ~/spicy-pikachu/backend-deployment.yaml
candidate@node-1:~$ kubectl config use-context k8s
Switched to context "k8s".
candidate@node-1:~$ kubectl set serviceaccount deploy app-1 app -n frontend
deployment.apps/app-1 serviceaccount updated
candidate@node-1:~$

```

NEW QUESTION # 103

You're managing a Kubernetes cluster with various applications. You want to implement a mechanism that automatically scales deployments based on CPU utilization. The scaling should be triggered when CPU utilization exceeds 70% and should scale down to 50% utilization.

Answer:

Explanation:

See the solution below with Step by Step Explanation.

Explanation:

Solution (Step by Step) :

1. Define the Horizontal Pod Autoscaler (HPA) YAMLI

- Create an HPA YAML file named 'auto-scaler.yaml' with the following contents:

```

apiVersion: autoscaling/v2beta2
kind: HorizontalPodAutoscaler
metadata:
  name: auto-scaler
  namespace: your-application-namespace
spec:
  scaleTargetRef:
    apiVersion: apps/v1
    kind: Deployment
    name: your-deployment
  minReplicas: 1
  maxReplicas: 5
  metrics:
  - type: Resource
    resource:
      name: cpu
      target:
        type: Utilization
        averageUtilization: 70
  targetCPUUtilizationPercentage: 50

```

2. Apply the HPA: - Apply the HPA YAML file using 'kubectl apply -f auto-scaler.yaml'. 3. Test the Auto-scaler - Monitor the CPU utilization of your deployment. When it exceeds 70%, the HPA will automatically scale up the deployment. - Observe the deployment scaling down when CPU utilization drops below 50%.

NEW QUESTION # 104

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