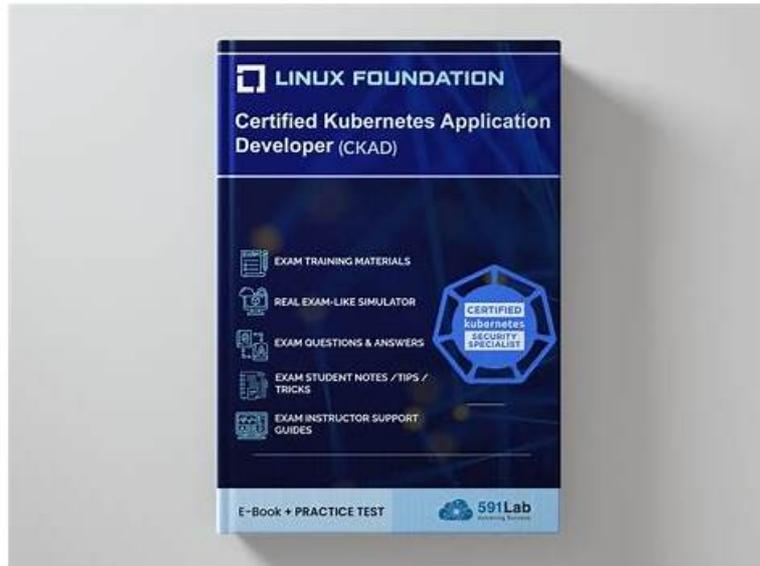


Linux Foundation CKAD Linux Foundation Certified Kubernetes Application Developer Exam Dumps - Easy To Prepare Exam [2026]



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Linux Foundation Certified Kubernetes Application Developer Exam Sample Questions (Q207-Q212):

NEW QUESTION # 207

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.yaml.
2. Create the Operator Project: - Use 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/v1' directory of your project. - Define the 'Database' resource as a custom resource struct
Go package v1 import ( metav1 "k8s.io/api/machinery/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 # 208

You are running a microservice-based application on Kubernetes- You want to deploy a new version of one of your microservices, but you need to ensure a smooth rollout without causing downtime. Explain the steps involved in implementing a blue-green deployment strategy for this microservice.

Answer:

Explanation:

See the solution below with Step by Step Explanation.

Explanation:

Solution (Step by Step) :

1. Create a Blue Deployment:

- Create a new Deployment With the updated image of the microservice.
- Configure this Deployment with a new label (e.g, 'app=my-service-blue'
- Use a 'service with a 'selectors that matches the 'app=my-service-blue' label to route traffic to the blue deployment.

2 Create a Green Deployment:

- Create a second Deployment with the previous version of the microservice.
- Configure this Deployment with the old label (e.g, 'app=my-service-green')

3. Configure a Service:

- Create a 'service' that initially targets only the green Deployment (app=my-service-green)

4. Initial Rollout (Optional):

- You can choose to perform an initial rollout of the blue Deployment with a low weight to test the new version. This allows you to gradually increase traffic to the blue Deployment.

5. Switch Traffic to Blue:

- Once you are confident with the new version, update the 'service' to target the blue Deployment (app=my-service-blue) and remove the green Deployment.

6. Cleanup:

- You can delete the green Deployment as it's no longer needed.

7. Continuous Integration/Continuous Delivery (CI/CD):

- Integrate your deployment process with CI/CD tools to automate blue-green deployments for future releases.,

NEW QUESTION # 209

You are tasked with creating a highly available, scalable, and stateful application that handles user profiles and associated data. The application must be able to handle high write and read traffic and ensure data consistency. Which Kubernetes resource is best suited for 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

- 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 the pod template for each replica. - Container: Specifies the container image, port mapping, and volume mounting for the user data - Volume Mounts: Mounts the persistent volume claim "user-data" to the '/data' directory inside the container. - Volumes: Defines the 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.pvc.yaml` - Create the StatefulSet using `kubectl 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 # 210

Context

As a Kubernetes application developer you will often find yourself needing to update a running application.

Task

Please complete the following:

* Update the app deployment in the kdpd00202 namespace with a maxSurge of 5% and a maxUnavailable of 2%

* Perform a rolling update of the web1 deployment, changing the Ifccncf/ngmx image version to 1.13

* Roll back the app deployment to the previous version

Answer:

Explanation:

See the solution below.

Explanation:

Solution:

]]

NEW QUESTION # 211

You have a microservice application that relies on a Redis cache for data retrieval. Design a multi-container Pod that incorporates a Redis sidecar container to provide local caching within the Pod. Ensure that the main application container can access the Redis sidecar container within the same Pod Namespace Without needing to communicate with an external Redis cluster.

Answer:

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