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The CKAD exam is a performance-based exam that requires candidates to complete a set of tasks within a given time frame. CKAD exam is conducted online and candidates are required to use a terminal and a web browser to complete the tasks. CKAD exam is designed to test the candidate's ability to work with Kubernetes in a hands-on environment and to complete tasks that are similar to those encountered in real-world Kubernetes application development scenarios.

The CKAD certification exam is a hands-on, performance-based exam that assesses a candidate's ability to deploy, configure, and manage Kubernetes applications. CKAD Exam consists of a set of performance-based tasks that must be completed within a strict time limit, reflecting the real-world challenges that developers face when working with Kubernetes in production environments. CKAD exam is designed to test a candidate's ability to work with Kubernetes APIs, create and manage Kubernetes objects, and troubleshoot common issues that arise when working with Kubernetes applications.

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Linux Foundation Certified Kubernetes Application Developer Exam Sample

Questions (Q22-Q27):

NEW QUESTION # 22
You have a Deployment named 'redis-deployment that runs 3 replicas of a Redis container. You need to implement a rolling update strategy that allows tor a maximum ot one pod to be unavailable at any given time during tne update process, With the new pod becoming available before the old pod is terminated. Additionally, you want to ensure that the update process is triggered automatically whenever a new image is pushed to the Docker Hub repository 'redislabs/redis:latest.

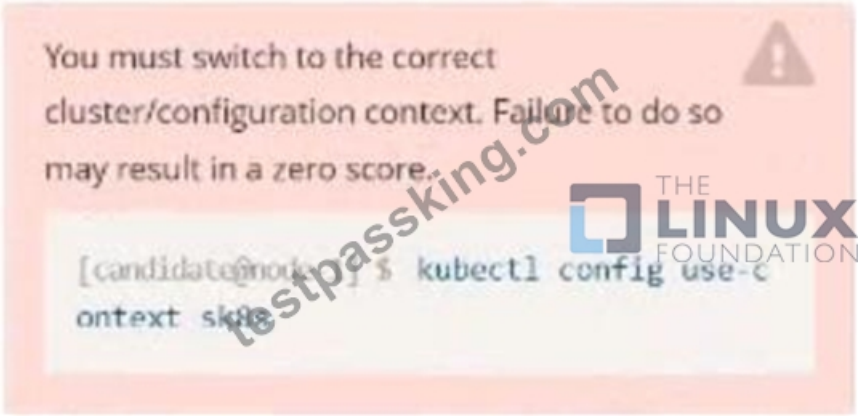
Answer:

Explanation:
See the solution below with Step by Step Explanation.
Explanation:
Solution (Step by Step) :
1. Update the Deployment YAML:
- Update the 'replicas to 2_
- Define 'maxunavailable: 1 ' and 'maxSurge: 1 ' in the 'strategy.rollingupdate' section to control the rolling update process.
- Configure a 'strategy-type' to 'Rollingupdate' to trigger a rolling update when the deployment is updated.
- Add a 'spec-template.spec.imagePullPolicy: Always' to ensure that the new image is pulled even if it exists in the pod's local cache.

```yaml
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
  name: redis-deployment
spec:
  replicas: 2
  selector:
    matchLabels:
      app: redis
  template:
    metadata:
      labels:
        app: redis
    spec:
      containers:
      - name: redis
        image: redislabs/redis:latest
        imagePullPolicy: Always
  strategy:
    type: RollingUpdate
    rollingUpdate:
      maxUnavailable: 1
      maxSurge: 1
```


2. Create the Deployment: - Apply the updated YAML file using 'kubectl apply -f redis-deployment.yaml' 3. Verify the Deployment - Check the status of the deployment using 'kubectl get deployments redis-deployment' to confirm the rollout and updated replica count. 4. Trigger the Automatic Update. - Push a new image to the Docker Hub repository 5. Monitor the Deployment: - Use 'kubectl get pods -l app=rediS to monitor the pod updates during the rolling update process. You will observe that one new pod with the updated image is created, and then one old pod is terminated- This ensures that there is no downtime during the update process. 6. Check for Successful Update: - Once the deployment is complete, use 'kubectl describe deployment redis-deployment' to see that the 'updatedReplicaS field matches the 'replicas' field, indicating a successful update.

NEW QUESTION # 23

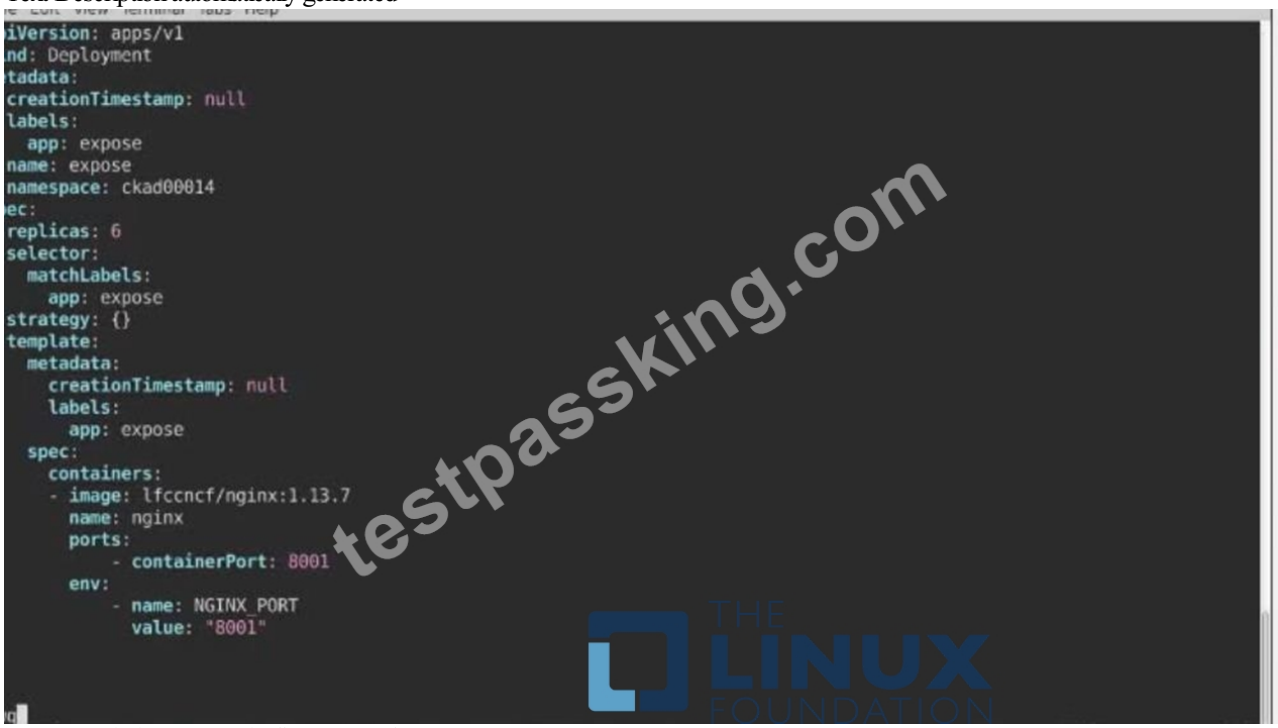


Task:
Create a Deployment named expose in the existing ckad00014 namespace running 6 replicas of a Pod. Specify a single container using the ifccncf/nginx: 1.13.7 image Add an environment variable named NGINX_PORT with the value 8001 to the container then expose port
8001

Answer:

Explanation:
See the solution below.
Explanation
Solution:

Text Description automatically generated



Text Description automatically generated

NEW QUESTION # 24
You have a Deployment named 'my-app-deployment' running three replicas of an application container. You need to implement a rolling update strategy were only one pod is updated at a time. Additionally, you need to ensure tnat tne update process is triggered automatically whenever a new image is pushed to your private Docker registry.

Answer:

Explanation:
See the solution below with Step by Step Explanation.
Explanation:
Solution (Step by Step) :
1. Update the Deployment YAML:
- Update the 'replicas' to 2.
- Define 'maxunavailable: 1' and 'maxSurge: O' in the 'strategy-rollingUpdate' section to control the rolling update process.
- Configure a 'strategy.types to 'Rollingupdates to trigger a rolling update wnen the deployment is updated.
- Add a 'spec-template.spec.imagePullP01icy: Always' to ensure tnat tne new image is pulled even if it exists in the pod's local cache.
- Add a 'spec-template-spec-imagePullSecrets' section to provide access to your private Docker registry. Replace 'registry-secret with the actual name of your secret.

```
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
  name: my-app-deployment
spec:
  replicas: 2
  selector:
    matchLabels:
      app: my-app
  template:
    metadata:
      labels:
        app: my-app
    spec:
      containers:
      - name: my-app
        image: your-private-registry.com/your-namespace/my-app:latest
        imagePullPolicy: Always
      imagePullSecrets:
      - name: registry-secret
  strategy:
    type: RollingUpdate
    rollingUpdate:
      maxUnavailable: 1
      maxSurge: 0
```

2. Create the Deployment - Apply the updated YAML file using 'kubectl apply -f my-app-deployment.yamr 3. Verify the Deployment: - Check the status of the deployment using 'kubectl get deployments my-app-deployment' to confirm the rollout and updated replica count. 4. Trigger the Automatic Update: - Push a new image to your private Docker registry with a tag like 'your-private-registry.com/your-namespacemy-app:latest. 5. Monitor the Deployment: - Use 'kubectl get pods -l app=my-apps to monitor the pod updates during the rolling update process. You will observe that one pod is terminated at a time, while one new pod with the updated image is created. 6. Check for Successful Update: - Once the deployment is complete, use 'kubectl describe deployment my-app-deployment' to see that the updatedReplicas' field matches the 'replicas' field, indicating a successful update.]

NEW QUESTION # 25
Refer to Exhibit.

Context
Developers occasionally need to submit pods that run periodically.
Task
Follow the steps below to create a pod that will start at a predetermined time and]which runs to completion only once each time it is started:
* Create a YAML formatted Kubernetes manifest /opt/KDPD00301/periodic.yaml that runs the following shell command: date in a single busybox container. The command should run every minute and must complete within 22 seconds or be terminated oy Kubernetes. The Cronjob namp and container name should both be hello
* Create the resource in the above manifest and verify that the job executes successfully at least once

Answer:

Explanation:
Solution:

NEW QUESTION # 26
You have a Deployment named swordpress-deployment' running two pods for a WordPress website. The website is experiencing intermittent slowdowns and high latency. You suspect it might be due to excessive resource consumption by the Pods, particularly memory usage. To diagnose the issue, you need to:
Analyze the logs of the WordPress pods to identify any potential causes of the slowdowns.
Examine the resource consumption of tne Pods, especially memory utilization.
Identify and analyze any error messages or warnings that might indicate a problem.

Answer:

Explanation:
See the solution below with Step by Step Explanation.
Explanation:
Solution (Step by Step) :

1. Get Logs:
- Use 'kubectl logs -f wordpress-deployment-pod-name' to get the logs from one of the pods. Replace 'wordpress-deployment-pod-name' with the actual name of the pod.
- Examine the logs for any error messages, warning messages, or anything that might indicate a performance issue. Look for messages related to memory pressure, disk l/o, or CPU usage.
- Example Log Analysis:
[INFO] Memory usage is high. Consider increasing memory limit
[ERROR] Database connection timeout.
2. Examine Resource Usage:
- Use kubectl describe pod wordpress-deployment-pod-names to check the resource consumption of the pod.
- Focus on the 'Containers' section, specifically the ' Memory' and 'CPU' usage- Check if these resources are approaching or exceeding the limits defined in the pod spec.
- Example Resource Usage Analysis:
Containers:
wordpress:
Memory: 1.97Gi (19.7% of Limit)
CPU: 400m (40% of Limit)
- If memory usage is consistently high, it indicates that your WordPress application may need more memory resources.
3. Analyze for Errors:
- If the logs contain error messages, carefully analyze them for potential issues.
- For example, if you see errors related to database connections, this could indicate a problem with your database configuration or capacity.
- Example Error Analysis:
- Errors related to database connections might suggest that the database server is under load or experiencing performance issues.
- Errors related to disk 1/0 mignt indicate problems with the persistent volumes used by the pods.
Troubleshooting based on Analysis:
- If memory usage is the problem:
- Increase the memory limit for the WordPress container within your deployment YAML.
- Re-apply the deployment to update the pods: 'kubectl apply -f wordpress-deploymentyamr
- Monitor the resource usage again to confirm that the memory usage has improved.
- If the logs show database connection issues:
- Check the configuration of your database server and ensure it has sufficient resources (CPU, memory, etc.).
- Verify that the database server is accessible from the WordPress pods.
- If your database server is hosted on a separate pod or service, scale it up to handle the increased load.
- If the logs show other issues:
- Refer to the specific error messages and consult the relevant documentation for your WordPress application or the Kubernetes components involved.
- Look for potential solutions based on the specific errors encountered. ,

NEW QUESTION # 27
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