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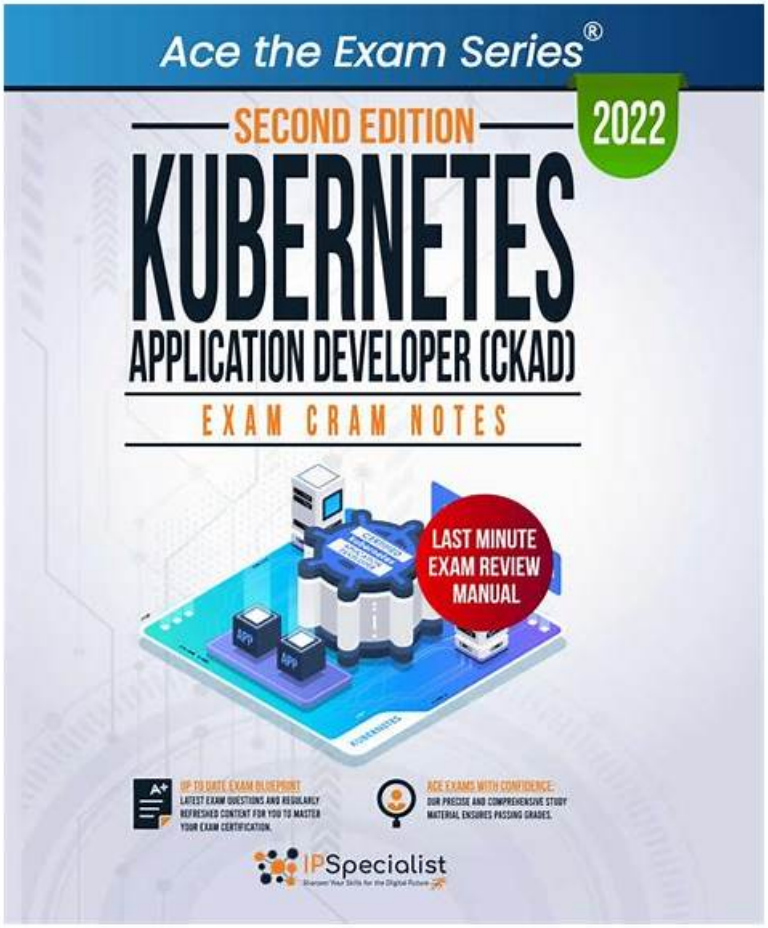

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Linux Foundation Certified Kubernetes Application Developer (CKAD) Exam is a certification program designed to test and validate the skills of individuals in the field of Kubernetes application development. It is an online, proctored exam that requires candidates to demonstrate their knowledge and ability to design, build, configure, and expose cloud native applications for Kubernetes.

The CKAD exam is a hands-on, performance-based exam that tests the candidate's ability to design and deploy applications on a Kubernetes cluster. CKAD exam is conducted online and consists of 19 tasks that must be completed within 2 hours. The tasks are designed to simulate real-world scenarios and require the candidate to demonstrate their ability to work with Kubernetes objects, configure networking and storage, troubleshoot issues, and deploy applications in a secure and reliable manner.

What are containers?

Containers are like self-contained environments that run on Linux servers. They are independent, and they can run services, applications, and other software inside them. Containers can act as an application repository. Cloud providers can put them together quickly and deploy them anywhere, so it is easier to scale. Containers are isolated from the host machine, so it's harder for attackers to break into them. Containers are fast because they don't have to compile the operating system. Guide containers that run on the master node, and then deploy them to the workers. You can create a new container in your Kubernetes console, or get it from a registry. Android applications are containers, and so are web applications. Helps cloud providers save on resources. Cover different environments, including testing and production. Containers run the same application on different operating systems, so testing is easy.

Run applications on the fly without installing them. Containers are more portable if they are detached from the VMs or cloud instances. Data is safe, and it can be encrypted. You can also protect data by encrypting the containers themselves. **CNCF CKAD Dumps** are enough to complete your preparation with ease and confidence.

Documentation is always up to date thanks to Travis. Isolates applications inside containers so they can be moved around and launched on different virtual machines. This helps to improve security. Made for running clustered applications. Paste a Dockerfile to a local directory and follow the instructions. Adapt to all programming language dependencies. Kubernetes was built to work with JSON, so you don't need to do any extra integration. The dependency will always be the same, which is very important for your application. Unique because it is focused on applications. Kubernetes is not the only popular container management system. Sector containers.

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Linux Foundation Certified Kubernetes Application Developer Exam Sample Questions (Q32-Q37):

NEW QUESTION # 32
You have a Helm cnan named 'my-app' that deploys a web application. The chan uses a 'service' and 'deployment' to expose the application. However, the chart currently deploys the application using a static 'image: my-app:v1.0.0' in the 'deployment section. How can you modify the Helm chan to dynamically pull the latest image tag from a Git tag tor the 'my-app' repository?

Answer:

Explanation:
See the solution below with Step by Step Explanation.
Explanation:
Solution (Step by Step) :
I). Configure Git Tag as Image Tag:
- In your 'my-app/values.yamr, add a new variable to hold the desired Git tag:

```
image:
  repository: my-app
  tag: latest  # Default to latest, will be overridden by Git tag
```

2. Modify the Deployment Template:

- In the `my-app/templates/deployment.yaml` file, update the `image` field of the container to use the `{{ .Values.image.repository }}:{{ .Values.image.tag }}` template:

```
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
  name: my-app-deployment
spec:
  ...
  template:
    ...
    spec:
      containers:
      - name: my-app
        image: {{ .Values.image.repository }}:{{ .Values.image.tag }}
        ...
```

3. Fetch Git Tag using 'helm template's - Before deploying the chart, use 'helm template to generate the template with the Git tag

injected. Assuming your Git repository is named 'my-repo' and the tag iS 'vl.1.0', run: bash helm template my-app -set image-tag=$(git Is-remote --tags my-repo I grep vl .1.0 | awk '{print $2}' | cut -f3) 4. Deploy the Chart: - Now you can deploy the Helm chart using the generated template or by setting the 'image-tag' value directly in the 'helm install' command. For example: bash helm install my-app my-appl --set image.tag=S(git Is-remote -tags my-repo I grep v1.1.0 | awk '{print $2)' | cut -d'/' -f3) - When deploying, the chart will automatically use the specified Git tag as the image tag for the deployment.

NEW QUESTION # 33
You are building a microservice application that involves multiple pods. You want to ensure that the database pod is always started before other pods, and the database is initialized before tne application pods can access it. Explain how you can achieve this using Kubernetes and init containers.

Answer:

Explanation:
See the solution below with Step by Step Explanation.
Explanation:
Solution (Step by Step) :
1. Create an Init Container:
- Define an init container within the database pod'S spec.
- This container will run before the main database container.
- Provide the necessary scripts or commands for database initialization within this container
- Example:

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
  name: database-pod
spec:
  containers:
  - name: database
    image: postgres:latest
    ports:
    - containerPort: 5432
    env:
    - name: POSTGRES_USER
      value: "user"
    - name: POSTGRES_PASSWORD
      value: "password"
    - name: POSTGRES_DB
      value: "mydatabase"
  initContainers:
  - name: database-init
    image: busybox:1.31.1
    command: ['sh', '-c', 'until pg_isready -h localhost -p 5432 -U user; do echo "Waiting for database..."; sleep 2; done; psql -h localhost -U user -d mydatabase -c "CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS mytable (id SERIAL PRIMARY KEY, name TEXT);";']
```


2. Ensure Dependencies: - Define dependencies for the application pods. - Use 'dependson' in the application pod spec to ensure that the database pod (and its init container) is running before the application pod starts. - Example:

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
  name: app-pod
spec:
  containers:
  - name: app
    image: myapp:latest
    ports:
    - containerPort: 8080
    env:
    - name: DB_HOST
      value: database-pod
    - name: DB_PORT
      value: "5432"
    - name: DB_USER
      value: "user"
    - name: DB_PASSWORD
      value: "password"
    - name: DB_NAME
      value: "mydatabase"
  dependsOn:
  - name: database-pod
```


3. Deploy and Test: - Apply the YAML files to create the pods. - Verify that the init container runs successfully and completes its initialization task. - Check the logs to ensure that the database is ready before the application pod starts. - Test the application to confirm that it can connect to the database and function correctly.

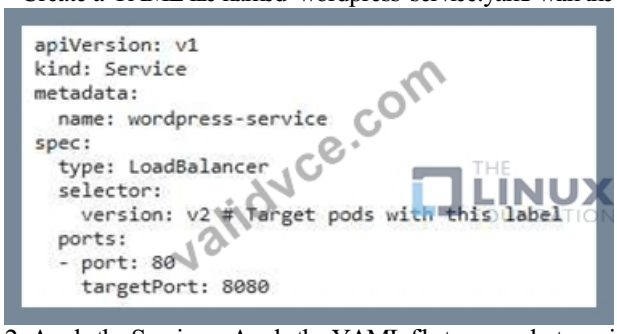
NEW QUESTION # 34

You have a Kubernetes cluster with a Deployment named 'wordpress-deployment running 3 replicas of a WordPress container. You want to expose this deployment as a service and ensure that the service only forwards traffic to the pods With the label 'version: v?. You need to create a service with the following requirements:
- The service name should be swordpress-service'
- The service should be of type 'Load8alancer' for external access.
- The service should only target pods with the label 'version: v?
- The service should expose port 80 on tne service, wmch maps to port 8080 in the WordPress container.

```
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
  name: wordpress-deployment
spec:
  replicas: 3
  selector:
    matchLabels:
      app: wordpress
  template:
    metadata:
      labels:
        app: wordpress
        version: v2 # This label is applied to pods
    spec:
      containers:
      - name: wordpress
        image: wordpress:latest
        ports:
        - containerPort: 8080
        resources:
          requests:
            cpu: "100m"
            memory: "128Mi"
          limits:
            cpu: "500m"
            memory: "512Mi"
```

Answer:

Explanation:
See the solution below with Step by Step Explanation.
Explanation:
Solution (Step by Step) :
1. Create a Service:
- Create a YAML file named 'wordpress-service.yamr with the following content:



```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Service
metadata:
  name: wordpress-service
spec:
  type: LoadBalancer
  selector:
    version: v2 # Target pods with this label
  ports:
  - port: 80
    targetPort: 8080
```

2. Apply the Service: - Apply the YAML file to your cluster using 'kubectl apply -f wordpress-service.yamr 3. Verify the Service: - Check the service status using 'kubectl get services wordpress-service'. This should show that the service is created with type 'LoadBalancers and an external IP address is assigned to it. 4. Access WordPress: - Once the service is running, you can access your WordPress application by navigating to the external IP address assigned to the 'wordpress- service' in your browser.

NEW QUESTION # 35
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:

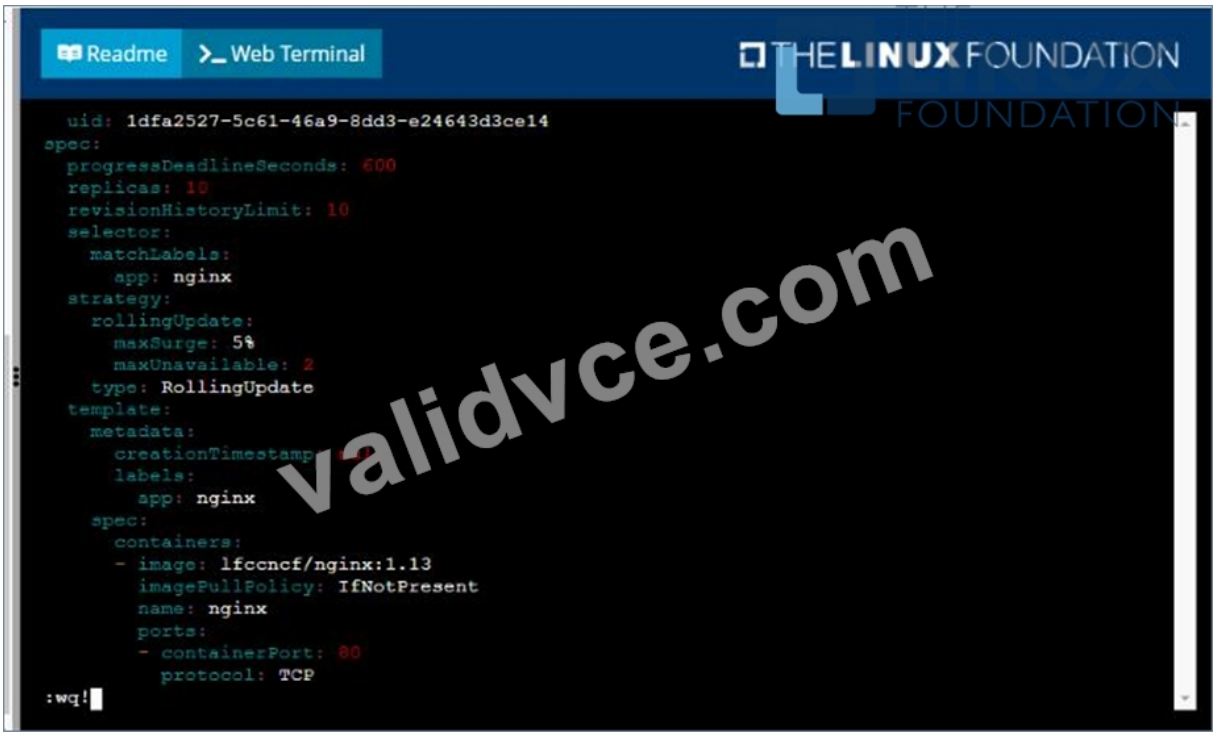
```
apiVersion: autoscaling/v2beta2
kind: HorizontalPodAutoscaler
metadata:
  name: auto-scaler
  namespace: your-application-namespace
spec:
  scaleTargetRef:
    apiVersion: apps/v1
    kind: Deployment
    name: your-deployment
  minReplicas: 1
  maxReplicas: 5
  metrics:
  - type: Resource
    resource: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

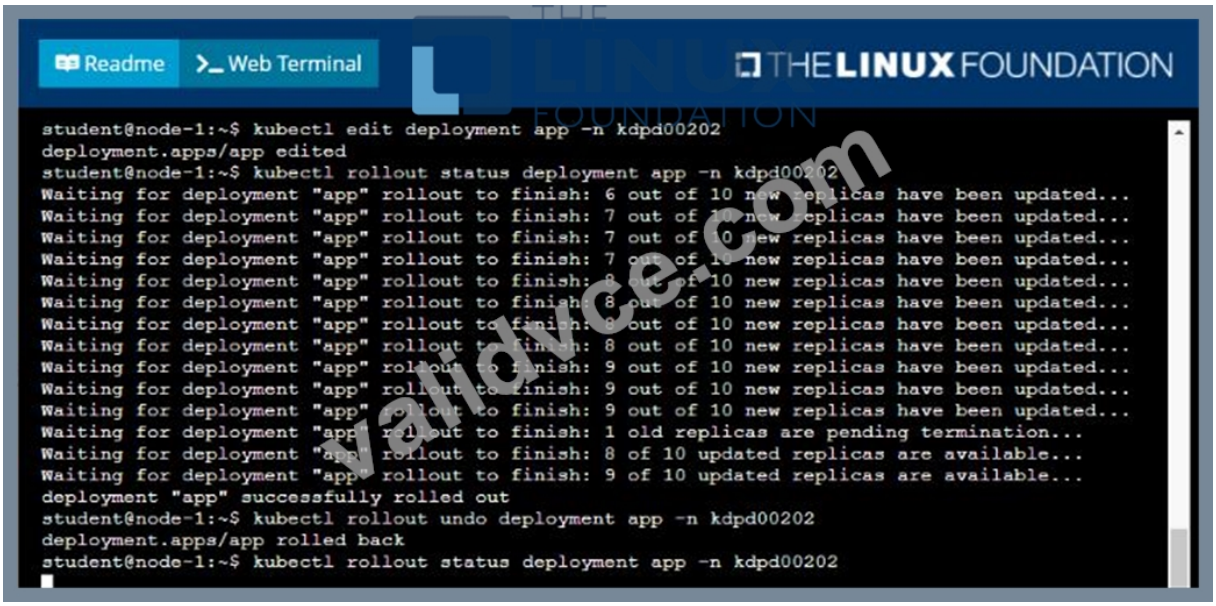
2. Apply the HPA: - Apply the HPA YAML file using 'kubectl apply -f auto-scaler.yamr. 3. Test the Auto-scaler - Monitor the CPU utilization of your deployment. When it exceeds 70%, the HPA will automatically scale up the deployment. - Observe the deployment scaling down when CPIJ utilization drops below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

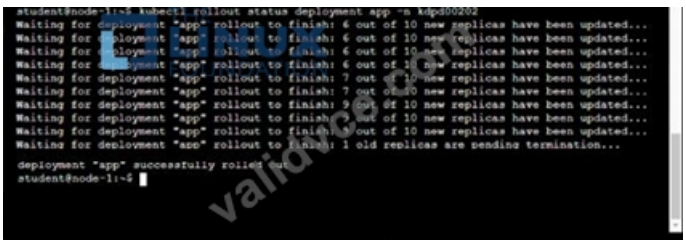
NEW QUESTION # 36
Exhibit:

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

- A. Solution:

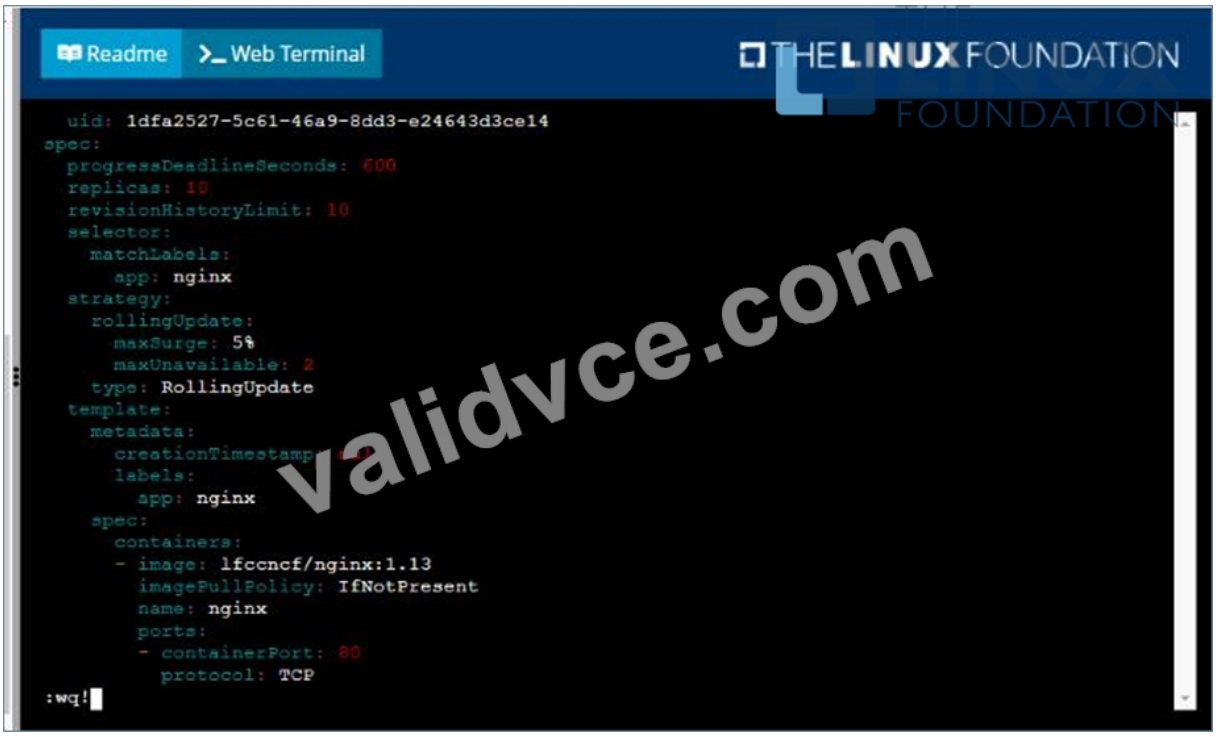

Readme
Web Terminal
THE LINUX FOUNDATION
uid: 1dfa2527-5c61-46a9-8dd3-e24643d3ce14
spec:
progressDeadlineSeconds: 600
replicas: 10
revisionHistoryLimit: 10
selector:
matchLabels:
app: nginx
strategy:
rollingUpdate:
maxSurge: 5%
maxUnavailable: 2
type: RollingUpdate
template:
metadata:
creationTimestamp:
labels:
app: nginx
spec:
containers:
- image: lfccncf/nginx:1.13
imagePullPolicy: IfNotPresent
name: nginx
ports:
- containerPort: 80
protocol: TCP
:wq!

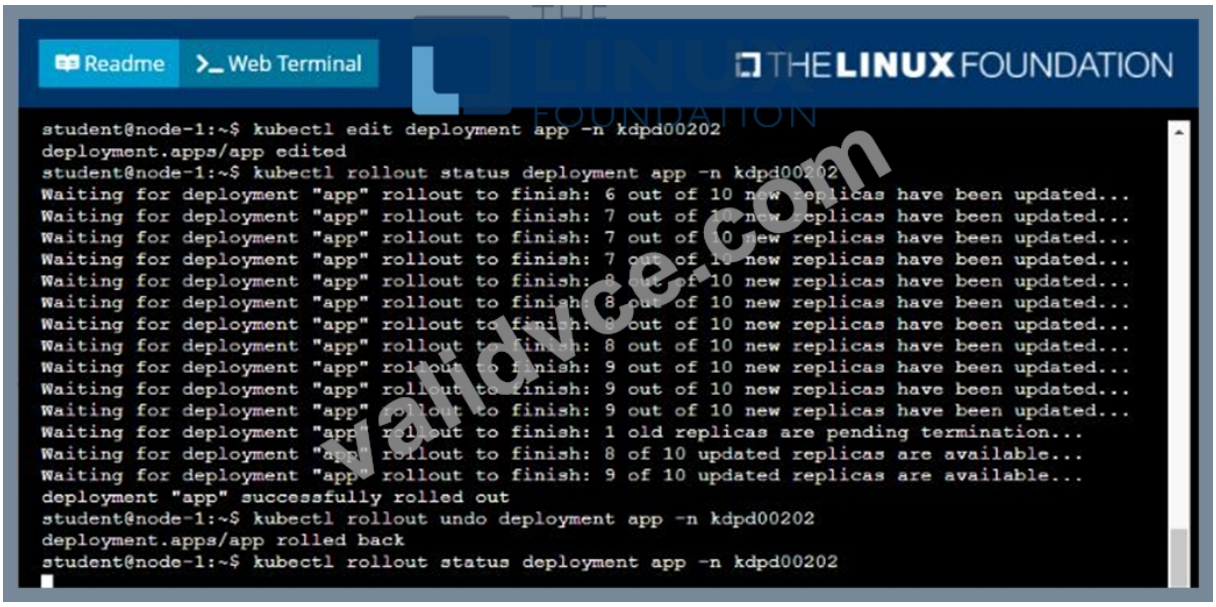

Readme
Web Terminal
THE LINUX FOUNDATION
student@node-1:~$ kubectl edit deployment app -n kdpd00202
deployment.apps/app edited
student@node-1:~$ kubectl rollout status deployment app -n kdpd00202
Waiting for deployment "app" rollout to finish: 6 out of 10 new replicas have been updated...
Waiting for deployment "app" rollout to finish: 7 out of 10 new replicas have been updated...
Waiting for deployment "app" rollout to finish: 7 out of 10 new replicas have been updated...
Waiting for deployment "app" rollout to finish: 7 out of 10 new replicas have been updated...
Waiting for deployment "app" rollout to finish: 8 out of 10 new replicas have been updated...
Waiting for deployment "app" rollout to finish: 8 out of 10 new replicas have been updated...
Waiting for deployment "app" rollout to finish: 8 out of 10 new replicas have been updated...
Waiting for deployment "app" rollout to finish: 8 out of 10 new replicas have been updated...
Waiting for deployment "app" rollout to finish: 9 out of 10 new replicas have been updated...
Waiting for deployment "app" rollout to finish: 9 out of 10 new replicas have been updated...
Waiting for deployment "app" rollout to finish: 9 out of 10 new replicas have been updated...
Waiting for deployment "app" rollout to finish: 1 old replicas are pending termination...
Waiting for deployment "app" rollout to finish: 8 of 10 updated replicas are available...
Waiting for deployment "app" rollout to finish: 9 of 10 updated replicas are available...
deployment "app" successfully rolled out
student@node-1:~$ kubectl rollout undo deployment app -n kdpd00202
deployment.apps/app rolled back
student@node-1:~$ kubectl rollout status deployment app -n kdpd00202

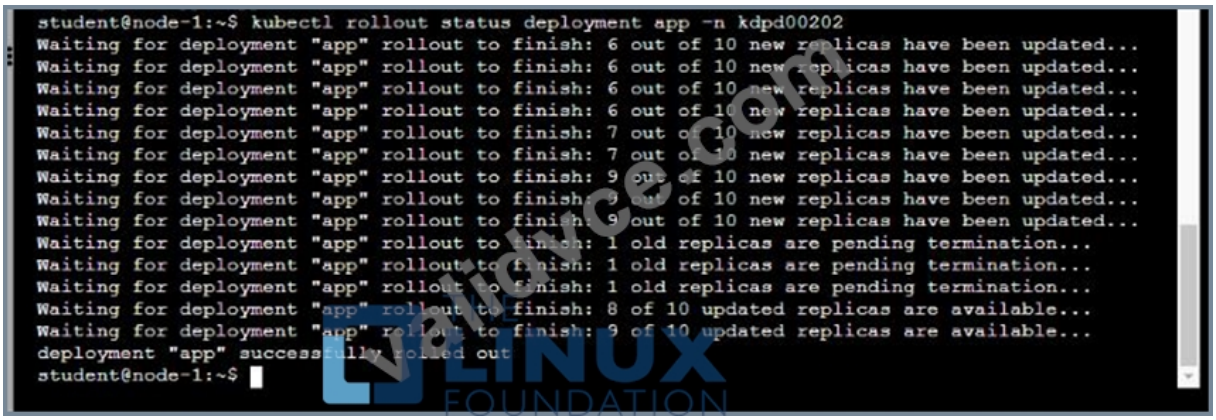


- B. Solution:


Readme
Web Terminal
THE LINUX FOUNDATION
student@node-1:~$ kubectl edit deployment app -n kdpd00202







Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 37

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