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Exercises get you ready for the Certified Kubernetes Application Developer exam



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Kubernetes is an open-source system for automating deployment, scaling, and management of containerized applications. The CNCF/Linux Foundation offers this performance-based exam which targets the developer aspect of kubernetes skills such as

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The CKAD certification exam is designed for developers with experience in containerization and Kubernetes, looking to validate their skills and knowledge to build, deploy, and manage cloud-native applications on Kubernetes. CKAD Exam evaluates the candidate's understanding of Kubernetes architecture, Kubernetes objects, Kubernetes networking, Kubernetes storage, Kubernetes security, and Kubernetes troubleshooting. The CKAD certification is recognized globally by organizations and enterprises as a standard for Kubernetes application development expertise, making it a valuable credential for developers seeking to advance their careers in cloud computing and containerization.

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Linux Foundation CKAD certification exam is recognized globally as a standard of excellence in Kubernetes application development. Linux Foundation Certified Kubernetes Application Developer Exam certification demonstrates that a developer has the knowledge and skills to design, deploy, and manage Kubernetes-based applications. CKAD Certification is highly valued by employers who are looking for developers with the skills to work with Kubernetes and to build and deploy cloud-native applications.

Linux Foundation Certified Kubernetes Application Developer Exam Sample Questions (Q139-Q144):

NEW QUESTION # 139

You are developing a Kubernetes application that requires dynamic configuration updates. You decide to utilize ConfigMaps to manage these configurations. You have a ConfigMap named 'app-config' containing the following configuration:

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: ConfigMap
metadata:
  name: app-config
data:
  database_host: db-server
  database_port: 5432
  database_user: app_user
  database_password: "password123"
```

Your application retrieves these configuration values from the 'app-config' ConfigMap. You need to update the 'database_password' value without restarting the application pods. How can you achieve this?

Answer:

Explanation:

See the solution below with Step by Step Explanation.

Explanation:

Solution (Step by Step) :

1). Update the ConfigMap:

- Create a new ConfigMap with the updated 'database_password' value.
- Replace "password123" with your new desired password.

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: ConfigMap
metadata:
  name: app-config
data:
  database_host: db-server
  database_port: 5432
  database_user: app_user
  database_password: "new_password"
```

- Apply the updated ConfigMap using the following command: `bash kubectl apply -f updated_app_config.yaml` 2. Verify the Update: - Use the '`kubectl get configmap app-config -o yaml`' command to verify that the 'database_password' value has been updated in the ConfigMap. 3. Application Reloads: - Ensure that your application is configured to watch for changes in the

ConfigMap and automatically reload the configuration when it detects an update. This behavior will depend on your application's code and how it interacts with Kubernetes. Common approaches involve: - Using a sidecar container that watches the ConfigMap for changes. - Integrating with tools like Kubernetes ConfigMap Reloader- This approach allows you to update the without restarting the application pods, minimizing downtime and ensuring a smooth transition ,

NEW QUESTION # 140

You are building a microservice that requires a specific configuration file to be mounted into the container This configuration file should be updated without restarting the 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.yaml') with your configuration content:

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: ConfigMap
metadata:
  name: my-microservice-config
data:
  config.json: |
    {
      "database": {
        "host": "database.example.com",
        "port": 5432
      }
    }
```

2. Mount the ConfigMap: - In your 'Deployment' definition, mount the 'configMap' into the container using a volume mount

```
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
  name: my-microservice
spec:
  replicas: 3
  selector:
    matchLabels:
      app: my-microservice
  template:
    metadata:
      labels:
        app: my-microservice
    spec:
      containers:
        - name: my-microservice
          image: example/my-microservice:latest
          volumeMounts:
            - name: config-volume
              mountPath: /etc/config
      volumes:
        - name: config-volume
          configMap:
            name: my-microservice-config
```

3. Update the Configuration: - I Update 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

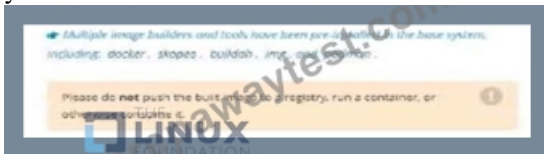
NEW QUESTION # 141



Task:

A Dockerfile has been prepared at `~/humane-stork/build/Dockerfile`

1) Using the prepared Dockerfile, build a container image with the name `macque` and tag `3.0`. You may install and use the tool of your choice.



2) Using the tool of your choice export the built container image in OC-format and store it at `~/humane-stork/macque-3.0.tar` See the solution below.

Answer:

Explanation:

Explanation

Solution:

```
candidate@node-1:~/humane-stork/build$ ls -l
total 16
-rw-r--r-- 1 candidate candidate 201 Sep 24 04:21 Dockerfile
-rw-r--r-- 1 candidate candidate 644 Sep 24 04:21 text1.html
-rw-r--r-- 1 candidate candidate 813 Sep 24 04:21 text2.html
-rw-r--r-- 1 candidate candidate 383 Sep 24 04:21 text3.html
candidate@node-1:~/humane-stork/build$ sudo docker build -t macaque:3.0 .
Sending build context to Docker daemon 6.144kB
Step 1/5 : FROM docker.io/lfcccncf/nginx:mainline
--> ea335ee17ab
Step 2/5 : ADD text1.html /usr/share/nginx/html/
--> 8967ee9ee5d0
Step 3/5 : ADD text2.html /usr/share/nginx/html/
--> cb0554422f26
Step 4/5 : ADD text3.html /usr/share/nginx/html/
--> 62e879ab821e
Step 5/5 : COPY text2.html /usr/share/nginx/html/index.html
--> 331c8a94372c
Successfully built 331c8a94372c
Successfully tagged macaque:3.0
candidate@node-1:~/humane-stork/build$ sudo docker save macaque:3.0 > ~/humane-stork/macque-3.0.tar
candidate@node-1:~/humane-stork/build$ cd ..
candidate@node-1:~/humane-stork$ ls
total 142532
-rwxr-xr-x 2 candidate candidate 4096 Sep 24 04:21 build
-rw-r--r-- 1 candidate candidate 145948672 Sep 24 11:39 macaque-3.0.tar
candidate@node-1:~/humane-stork$
```

```

File Edit View Terminal Tabs Help
pod/ckad00018-newpod labeled
candidate@node-1:~$ kubectl label pod ckad00018-newpod -n ckad00018 db-access=true
pod/ckad00018-newpod labeled
candidate@node-1:~$ kubectl config use-context k8s
Switched to context "k8s".
candidate@node-1:~$ vim ~/chief-cardinal/nosql.yaml
candidate@node-1:~$ vim ~/chief-cardinal/nosql.yaml
candidate@node-1:~$ kubectl apply -f ~/chief-cardinal/nosql.yaml
deployment.apps/nosql configured
candidate@node-1:~$ kubectl get pods -n crayfish
NAME READY STATUS RESTARTS AGE
nosql-74ccc7d64-lkqlg 1/1 Running 0 3m2s
candidate@node-1:~$ kubectl get deploy -n crayfish
NAME READY UP-TO-DATE AVAILABLE AGE
nosql 1/1 1 1 7h16m
candidate@node-1:~$ cd humane-stork/build/
candidate@node-1:~/humane-stork/build$ ls -l
total 16
-rw-r--r-- 1 candidate candidate 201 Sep 24 04:21 Dockerfile
-rw-r--r-- 1 candidate candidate 644 Sep 24 04:21 text1.html
-rw-r--r-- 1 candidate candidate 813 Sep 24 04:21 text2.html
-rw-r--r-- 1 candidate candidate 383 Sep 24 04:21 text3.html
candidate@node-1:~/humane-stork/build$ sudo docker build -t macaque:3.0 .
Sending build context to Docker daemon 6.144kB
--> ea335eeal7ab
Step 1/5 : FROM docker.io/lfcncf/nginx:mainline
--> 8967ee9ee508
Step 2/5 : ADD text1.html /usr/share/nginx/html/
--> cb0554422f26
Step 3/5 : ADD text2.html /usr/share/nginx/html/
--> cb0554422f26
Step 4/5 : ADD text3.html /usr/share/nginx/html/
--> 62e879ab821e
Step 5/5 : COPY text2.html /usr/share/nginx/html/index.html
--> 331c8a94372c
Successfully built 331c8a94372c
Successfully tagged macaque:3.0
candidate@node-1:~/humane-stork/build$ sudo docker save macaque:3.0 > ~/humane-stork/macaque-3.0.tar

```

NEW QUESTION # 142

Context



Context

It is always useful to look at the resources your applications are consuming in a cluster.

Task

* From the pods running in namespace cpu-stress , write the name only of the pod that is consuming the most CPU to file /opt/KDOBG0301/pod.txt, which has already been created.

Answer:

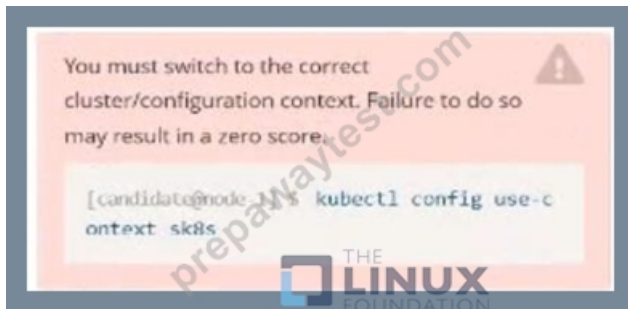
Explanation:

Solution:


```
Readme > Web Terminal THE LINUX FOUNDATION
student@node-1:~$ kubectl top pods -n cpu-stream
NAME          CPU (cores)  MEMORY (bytes)
max-load-98b9ae 68m          6Mi
max-load-ab2d3e 21m          6Mi
max-load-kipb9a 45m          6Mi
student@node-1:~$ echo "max-load-98b9ae" > /opt/K00B00301/pod.txt
```

NEW QUESTION # 143

Refer to Exhibit.



Task:

- 1) Create a secret named app-secret in the default namespace containing the following single key-value pair:
Key3: value1
- 2) Create a Pod named nginx secret in the default namespace. Specify a single container using the nginx:stable image. Add an environment variable named BEST_VARIABLE consuming the value of the secret key3.

Answer:

Explanation:

Solution:

```
candidate@node-1:~$ kubectl config use-context k8s
Switched to context "k8s".
candidate@node-1:~$ kubectl create secret generic app-secret --from-literal=key3=value1
secret/app-secret created
candidate@node-1:~$ kubectl get secrets
NAME          TYPE      DATA  AGE
app-secret    Opaque    1      4s
candidate@node-1:~$ kubectl run nginx-secret --image=nginx:stable --dry-run=client -o yaml > sec.yaml
candidate@node-1:~$ vim sec.yaml
File Edit View Terminal Tabs Help
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
  creationTimestamp: null
  labels:
    run: nginx-secret
  name: nginx-secret
  namespace: default
spec:
  containers:
    - image: nginx:stable
      name: nginx-secret
      env:
        - name: BEST_VARIABLE
          valueFrom:
            secretKeyRef:
              name: app-secret
              key: key3
```

```

candidate@node-1:~$ kubectl config use-context k8s
Switched to context "k8s".
candidate@node-1:~$ kubectl create secret generic app-secret -n default --from-literal=key3=value1
secret/app-secret created
candidate@node-1:~$ kubectl get secrets
NAME      TYPE      DATA      AGE
app-secret  Opaque    1          4s
candidate@node-1:~$ kubectl run nginx-secret -n default --image=nginx:stable --dry-run=client -o yaml > sec.yaml
candidate@node-1:~$ vim sec.yaml
pod/nginx-secret created
candidate@node-1:~$ kubectl get pods
NAME      READY   STATUS    RESTARTS   AGE
nginx-secret 1/1     Running   0          7s
candidate@node-1:~$

```

NEW QUESTION # 144

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