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Linux Foundation Certified Kubernetes Application Developer (CKAD) Exam is a certification that validates the skills and knowledge of developers working with Kubernetes applications. Kubernetes is an open-source container orchestration system that automates the deployment, scaling, and management of containerized applications. CKAD is a vendor-neutral certification that is recognized by leading technology companies around the world.

Linux Foundation CKAD Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Application Observability and Maintenance: Here, you'll cover sub-topics related to API deprecations, implementing probes and health checks for applications. Moreover, the topic discusses monitoring Kubernetes applications by using built-in CLI tools, utilizing container logs, and performing debugging tasks within a Kubernetes environment.
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Application Deployment: It gives you information on implementing common deployment strategies, understanding deployments and rolling updates, and using Helm to deploy existing packages.
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Application Design and Build: This topic covers defining, building, and modifying container images, choosing and utilizing workload resources like Deployments and DaemonSets, understanding multi-container Pod design patterns, and utilizing persistent and ephemeral volumes within Kubernetes.
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Application Environment, Configuration, and Security: This topic covers discovering and using Kubernetes resources like Custom Resource Definitions (CRD) and Operators, understanding authentication, authorization, and admission control mechanisms. It also focuses on requests, limits, and quotas. Lastly, the topic covers ConfigMaps and Secrets, application security and ServiceAccounts.
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Services and Networking: In this topic, you'll explore NetworkPolicies, troubleshooting access to applications via Kubernetes services, and using Ingress rules to expose applications externally.

Pass Guaranteed CKAD - Authoritative Latest Linux Foundation Certified Kubernetes Application Developer Exam Test Cost

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Linux Foundation Certified Kubernetes Application Developer Exam Sample Questions (Q237-Q242):

NEW QUESTION # 237

You are creating a Deployment for a web application that uses a database for its data persistence. You want to scale the deployment horizontally, but you also want to ensure that each pod has access to the same database instance. Explain how you can use a ConfigMap to provide database connection details to each pod.

Answer:

Explanation:

See the solution below with Step by Step Explanation.

Explanation:

Solution (Step by Step) :

1. Create a ConfigMap:

- Create a ConfigMap that contains the necessary database connection details.
- This includes parameters like host, port, username, password, and database name.
- Example:

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: ConfigMap
metadata:
  name: database-config
data:
  DB_HOST: "database-service"
  DB_PORT: "5432"
  DB_USER: "user"
  DB_PASSWORD: "password"
  DB_NAME: "mydatabase"
```

2. Mount the ConfigMap: - In your Deployment's 'spec-template-spec-containers', mount the ConfigMap as a volume. - Example:

```
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
  name: webapp-deployment
spec:
  replicas: 3
  selector:
    matchLabels:
      app: webapp
  template:
    metadata:
      labels:
        app: webapp
    spec:
      containers:
        - name: webapp
          image: webapp:latest
          ports:
            - containerPort: 8080
          envFrom:
            - configMapRef:
                name: database-config
```

3. Access ConfigMap Values: - Within your application's code, use environment variables to access the values from the mounted ConfigMap. - For example, the environment variable 'DB_HOST' would be set to the value 'database-service' from the ConfigMap.
4. Deploy and Test: - Apply the ConfigMap and Deployment YAML files. - Test the application to confirm that each pod can connect to the same database using the connection details provided by the ConfigMap.
5. Scale the Deployment: - Scale the Deployment horizontally to increase the number of replicas. - Each new pod will automatically inherit the mounted ConfigMap and have access to the same database connection details.

NEW QUESTION # 238

Context

```
Set configuration context:
[student@node-1] kubectl config
use-context k8s
```

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:

```
student@node-1:~$ kubectl top pods -n cpu-stress
NAME                CPU (cores)  MEMORY (bytes)
max-load-98b9se     68m          6Mi
max-load-ab2d3a     21m          6Mi
max-load-kipb9a     45m          6Mi
student@node-1:~$ echo "max-load-98b9se" > /opt/KDOBG0301/pod.txt
```

NEW QUESTION # 239

```
You must switch to the correct
cluster/configuration context. Failure to do so
may result in a zero score.
[student@node-1] $ kubectl config use-c
ontext sk8s
```

Task

A Deployment named backend-deployment in namespace staging runs a web application on port 8081.

```
The Deployment's manifest files can be found at
~/spicy-pikachu/backend-deployment.yaml
Modify the Deployment specifying a readiness probe
using path /healthz .
Set initialDelaySeconds to 8 and periodSeconds to 5 .
```

Answer:

Explanation:

See the solution below.

Explanation

Solution:

```
Warning: Permanently added '172.31.17.21' (ECDSA) to the list of known hosts.

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.

Ubuntu comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY, to the extent permitted by
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
```

Text Description automatically generated

```
File Edit View Terminal Tabs Help
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
  name: backend-deployment
  namespace: staging
spec:
  selector:
    matchLabels:
      app: nginx
  replicas: 3
  template:
    metadata:
      labels:
        app: nginx
    spec:
      containers:
      - name: nginx
        image: nginx:1.14.2
        ports:
        - containerPort: 8081
        readinessProbe:
          initialDelaySeconds: 8
          periodSeconds: 5
          httpGet:
            path: /healthz
            port: 8081
        volumeMounts:
        - mountPath: /etc/nginx/conf.d/
          name: config
        - mountPath: /usr/share/nginx/html/
          name: www
-- INSERT --
```

```
File Edit View Terminal Tabs Help
Warning: Permanently added '172.31.17.21' (ECDSA) to the list of known hosts.

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.

Ubuntu comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY, to the extent permitted by
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    RESTARTS   AGE
backend-deployment-59d449b99d-cxc16  1/1     Running   0           20s
backend-deployment-59d449b99d-h2zjq  0/1     Running   0           9s
backend-deployment-78976f74f5-b8c85  1/1     Running   0           6h40m
backend-deployment-78976f74f5-flfsj  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
```

NEW QUESTION # 240

You are developing a microservice that communicates with a message broker to process asynchronous events. You want to implement a robust and reliable communication pattern using Kubernetes. How can you set up a Kubernetes deployment for this scenario?

Answer:

Explanation:

See the solution below with Step by Step Explanation.

Explanation:

Solution (Step by Step) :

1. Deploy the Message Broker:

- Deploy the message broker of your choice (e.g., RabbitMQ, Kafka, etc.) using a 'Deployment and a 'Service'
- Configure the broker with the necessary settings, such as authentication, security, and message queues.

2 Create a Microservice Deployment

- Create a 'Deployments for your microservice.
- Define a container that runs your microservice application and includes the necessary dependencies for interacting with the message broker

3. Use a ConfigMap for Broker Credentials:

- Create a 'ConfigMap' to store sensitive information like the brokers connection string, username, and password.
- Mount this 'ConfigMap' as a volume into the microservice container.

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: ConfigMap
metadata:
  name: message-broker-config
data:
  broker-connection: "amqp://user:password@broker.example.com:5672"
```

4. Configure Communication with the Broker: - Configure your microservice to connect to the message broker using the credentials from the mounted 'configMap' - Set up a consumer to receive messages from the appropriate queue and a producer to send messages to the required queue. 5. Utilize a Service for Broker Connectivity: - Create a 'Service' of type 'ClusterIP' that exposes the message broker within the Kubernetes cluster. - Ensure that the microservice container can access the broker through this service. 6. Consider a Sidecar Container: - Optionally, you can use a sidecar container to manage communication with the broker. - The sidecar container can act as a proxy or middleware, handling connections, authentication, and other tasks related to message broker communication. 7. Implement Robust Communication: - Implement retries and backoff mechanisms in your code to handle temporary network failures or broker outages. - Consider using a dedicated message broker client library that provides features like message acknowledgement, transaction support, and fault tolerance. Note: This approach ensures reliable communication between the microservice and the message broker. The use of a 'ConfigMap' for credentials, a dedicated service for broker connectivity, and the optional sidecar container contribute to a robust and scalable solution for asynchronous event processing.

NEW QUESTION # 241

You are running a web application with two replicas. You need to ensure that there is always at least one replica available while updating the application. You also need to have a maximum of two replicas during the update. How would you configure a rolling update strategy for your Deployment?

Answer:

Explanation:

See the solution below with Step by Step Explanation.

Explanation:

Solution (Step by Step) :

1. Update the Deployment YAMLI

- Define 'strategy.type' to 'Rollingupdate' to trigger a rolling update when the deployment is updated.
- Update the 'replicas' to 2 to start with.
- Set 'maxUnavailable' to 1 to ensure at least one pod remains running during the update.
- Set 'maxSurge' to 2 to allow for a maximum of two replicas during the update.

```

apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
  name: my-app
spec:
  replicas: 2
  selector:
    matchLabels:
      app: my-app
  template:
    metadata:
      labels:
        app: my-app
    spec:
      containers:
      - name: my-app
        image: my-app:latest
  strategy:
    type: RollingUpdate
    rollingUpdate:
      maxUnavailable: 1
      maxSurge: 1

```

2. Create or Update the Deployment - Apply the updated YAML file using 'kubectl apply -f my-app-deployment.yaml'. - If the deployment already exists, Kubernetes will update it with the new configuration- 3. Trigger the Update: - Update the image of your application to a newer version. - You can trigger the update by pushing a new image to your container registry. 4. Monitor the Update: - Use 'kubectl get pods -l app=my-apps' to monitor the pod updates during the rolling update process. - Observe the pods being updated one at a time, ensuring that there's always at least one replica available. 5. Check for Successful Update: - Once the update is complete, use 'kubectl describe deployment my-app' to verify that the 'updatedReplicas' field matches the 'replicas' field.

NEW QUESTION # 242

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As to the rapid changes happened in this CKAD exam, experts will fix them and we assure your CKAD exam simulation you are looking at now are the newest version. Materials trends are not always easy to forecast on our study guide, but they have predictable pattern for them by ten-year experience who often accurately predict points of knowledge occurring in next CKAD Preparation materials.

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