

Latest Linux Foundation CKAD Test Blueprint - Latest CKAD Test Labs



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The CKAD exam is highly competitive and acing it is not a piece of cake for majority of the people. It requires a great skill set and deep knowledge CKAD Exam Questions. An aspirant achieving Linux Foundation Certified Kubernetes Application Developer Exam (CKAD) certificate truly reflects his hard work and consistent struggle. These CKAD exam practice test a person's true capacities and passing it requires extensive knowledge of each CKAD topic.

Linux Foundation Certified Kubernetes Application Developer (CKAD) certification exam is a popular certification exam designed for developers who want to demonstrate their skills in Kubernetes application development. CKAD exam is designed to test the skills of developers and engineers who have experience building, deploying, and managing containerized applications using Kubernetes.

How does Kubernetes work?

Kubernetes is an open-source software application designed for managing containers, also called containers. Devices can be co-located or on separate physical or virtual machines. In a single cluster, the Kubernetes master schedules containers on the worker nodes. Container software will let you package your application with all of its dependencies into a single image that can run on any Linux server. Introduced in May 2014, Kubernetes was designed and built at Google, and it has been fully open-sourced. The idea behind containers is that you can take an application and wrap it into a complete environment and ship it and run it on any other machine. Ingress ports are TCP ports 80, 443, and 53. Exchange services are for communication between services. Exchange sub-services are sub-services that are accessed by proxies. **CNCF CKAD Dumps** is perfect for you if you are working on Kubernetes in any capacity, be it in the development team, or in the support team. Respective ports are distributed amongst the nodes by Kubernetes and load balanced.

You can use Kubernetes to create container clusters and manage your applications. Exponentially scalable. Customer logs in to a web portal and they're shown a dashboard of their containers. Special scales and distribution of traffic and load are managed by Kubernetes. Valid connections are rejected by the ingress controller. Authentic Traffic is sent via a network tunnel to a proxy container, which passes the traffic on to the appropriate service. Hiring by, or open-source. Open source for the core Kubernetes features and tool chain. Yields a Kubernetes cluster. You can imagine a Kubernetes cluster as a collection of nodes. Downloads the configuration.

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Linux Foundation Certified Kubernetes Application Developer Exam Sample Questions (Q126-Q131):

NEW QUESTION # 126

You have a Kubernetes Job that runs a Python script for data processing. The script takes 30 minutes to complete, and you need to ensure that the Job is retried up to 3 times if it fails. Additionally, you want the Job to complete within a maximum of 45 minutes. Create a Job YAML file with appropriate configuration.

Answer:

Explanation:

See the solution below with Step by Step Explanation.

Explanation:

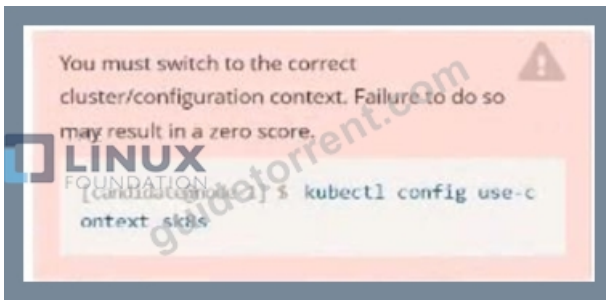
Solution (Step by Step) :

1. Create a Job YAML file:

```
apiVersion: batch/v1
kind: Job
metadata:
  name: data-processing-job
spec:
  template:
    spec:
      containers:
      - name: data-processor
        image: python:3.9
        command: ["python", "data_processing_script.py"]
        resources:
          requests:
            cpu: "100m"
            memory: "128Mi"
      restartPolicy: Never # RestartPolicy: Never is required for jobs.
      # Setting backoffLimit to 3 will retry 3 times.
      backoffLimit: 3
      # Setting activeDeadlineSeconds to 2700 seconds (45 minutes)
      activeDeadlineSeconds: 2700
```

2. Apply the Job YAML file: `bash kubectl apply -f data-processing-job.yaml` 3. Monitor the Job: `bash kubectl get jobs -w` This will show the status of the Job, including its completion status and retries, if any. 4. Examine the Job's Pods: `bash kubectl get pods -l job-name=data-processing-job` You can use the 'kubectl logs' command to check the logs of the PODs created by the Job to investigate any potential failures. - 'backoffLimit: 3': This specifies that the Job can be retried up to 3 times in case of failures. - 'activeDeadlineSeconds: 2700': This sets the maximum duration for the Job to run (2700 seconds, which is equal to 45 minutes). If the Job exceeds this time limit, it will be automatically terminated. - 'restartPolicy: Never': This ensures that Pods created by the Job will not be restarted automatically. - 'command: ["python", "data_processing_script.py"]': This defines the command to execute inside the container. - 'resources-requests': This defines the minimum resource requirements for the container, including CPU and memory. - 'resources-limits': This can be used to define maximum resource limits for the container. This setup will attempt to run the data processing script. If it fails, it will be retried up to 3 times, with an increasing delay between each retry. The Job will be terminated after 45 minutes if it does not complete successfully.,

NEW QUESTION # 127



Task:

Update the Pod ckad00018-newpod in the ckad00018 namespace to use a NetworkPolicy allowing the Pod to send and receive traffic only to and from the pods web and db



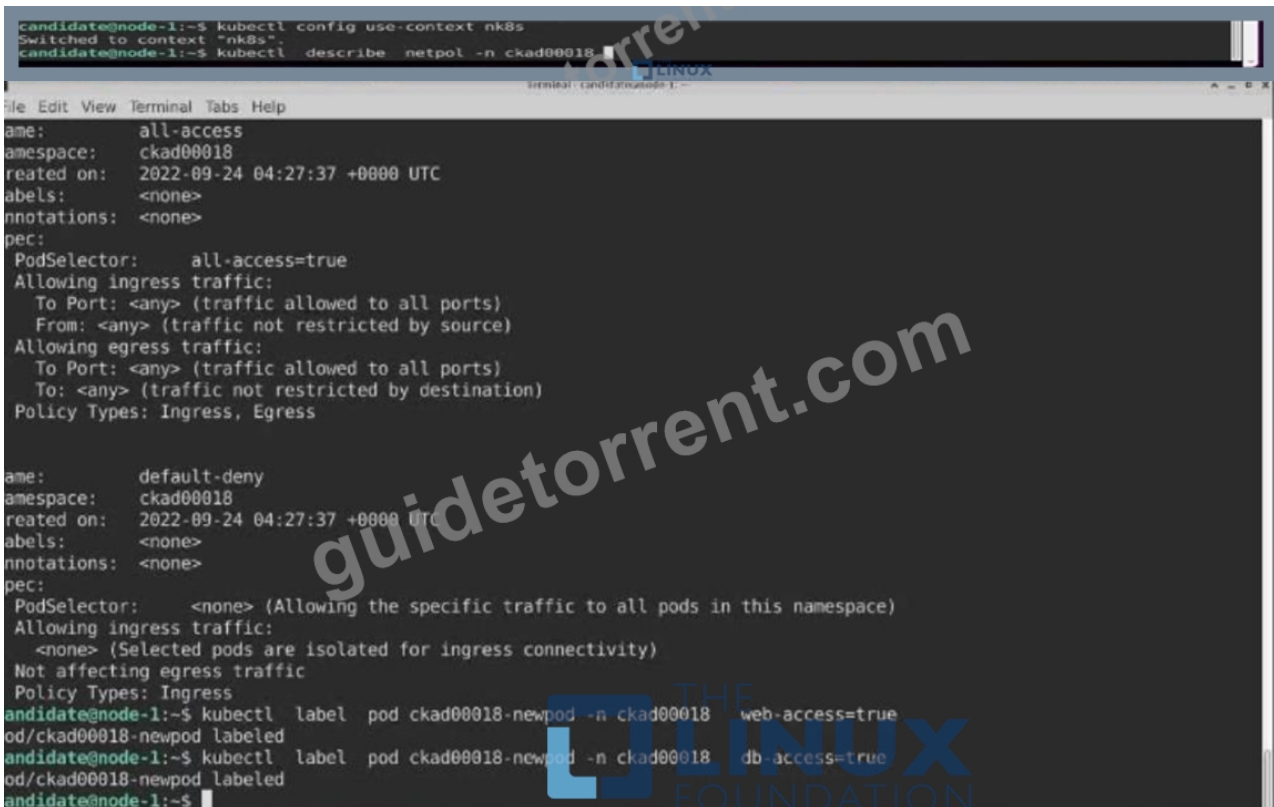
Answer:

Explanation:

See the solution below.

Explanation

Solution:



NEW QUESTION # 128

You have a Deployment named 'wordpress-deployment' that runs a WordPress application. You want to ensure that Kubernetes automatically restarts pods if they experience an unexpected termination, such as a container crash. Implement the necessary configuration for your deployment.

Answer:

Explanation:

See the solution below with Step by Step Explanation.

Explanation:

Solution (Step by Step) :

1). Update the Deployment YAML:

- Add the 'restartPolicy: Always' to the 'spec.template.spec.containers' section of your Deployment YAML. This ensures that the pod will always be restarted if a container terminates unexpectedly.

```
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
  name: wordpress-deployment
spec:
  replicas: 3
  selector:
    matchLabels:
      app: wordpress
  template:
    metadata:
      labels:
        app: wordpress
    spec:
      containers:
      - name: wordpress
        image: wordpress:latest
        restartPolicy: Always
```

2. Apply the Deployment - Apply the updated Deployment YAML using: `bash kubectl apply -f wordpress-deployment-yaml 3.`

Test the Restart Policy: - Simulate a container crash within a pod (e.g., by sending a SIGKILL Signal to the container). - Observe the pod status using `'kuactl get pods -l app=wordpress'` . You should see the pod being automatically restarted, and the 'STATUS should become 'Running' again. Important Note: - The `restartPolicy: Always` is the default setting for Kubernetes deployments. By explicitly adding it to your YAML, you ensure that this behavior is documented and consistent within your deployment configuration.,

NEW QUESTION # 129

You have a Kubernetes cluster with a deployment named 'myapp'. This deployment utilizes a service account named 'my-sas to access a private registry. You need to grant this service account access to pull images from the registry, which requires an image pull secret named 'my-secret How would you configure the service account to use this image pull secret and ensure your myapp' deployment can successfully pull images?

Answer:

Explanation:

See the solution below with Step by Step Explanation.

Explanation:

Solution (Step by Step) :

1. Create a Service Account:

- If you haven't already, create a service account named 'my-sa':

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: ServiceAccount
metadata:
  name: my-sa
namespace:
```

- Apply this YAML file using `'kubectl apply -f my-sa.yaml'` 2. Create an Image Pull Secret: - Create a secret containing the necessary credentials for your private registry:

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Secret
metadata:
  name: my-secret
namespace:
type: kubernetes.io/dockerconfigjson
data:
  .dockerconfigjson:
```

- Replace with the base64 encoded contents of your Docker configuration file. You can obtain this by using `'cat`

~/docker/config.json | base64'. - Apply the YAML file using 'kubectl apply -f my-secret.yaml' 3. Associate the Secret with the Service Account: - Add the 'my-secret' secret to the 'my-sa' service account:

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: ServiceAccount
metadata:
  name: my-sa
  namespace:
secrets:
  - name: my-secret
```

- Apply this YAML file using 'kubectl apply -f my-sa.yaml' 4. Update Deployment with Service Account - Update the deployment configuration for 'myapp' to use the 'my-sa' service account.

```
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
  name: myapp
  namespace:
spec:
  replicas: 3
  selector:
    matchLabels:
      app: myapp
  template:
    metadata:
      labels:
        app: myapp
    spec:
      serviceAccountName: my-sa
      containers:
        - name: myapp
          image: /:
```

- Ensure that 'your-private-registry', 'your-image', and 'your-tag' match the details of your private registry image. - Apply the updated deployment configuration using 'kubectl apply -f myapp.yaml' 5. Verify Deployment: - Check the status of the deployment using 'kubectl get deployments myapp'. You should see the pods successfully pulling images from your private registry Important Notes: - Security Best Practices: Always use dedicated service accounts with minimal permissions. - Image Pull Secret: The 'my-secret' secret should be securely stored and managed. - Namespace: Ensure that both the service account and secret are in the same namespace as your deployment. - Registry Authentication: Ensure your private registry is configured with proper authentication for your service account credentials.,

NEW QUESTION # 130

You are running a web application in a Kubernetes cluster. You have a deployment named 'web-app' with two replicas. You need to implement a Network Policy that allows only traffic from pods with the label app: database' to access the 'web-app' deployment on port 8080. You also need to block all other traffic to the 'web-app' deployment.

Answer:

Explanation:

See the solution below with Step by Step Explanation.

Explanation:

Solution (Step by Step) :

1. Create the Network Policy:

- Create a YAML file named 'web-app-network-policy.yaml' with the following content:

```

apiVersion: networking.k8s.io/v1
kind: NetworkPolicy
metadata:
  name: web-app-network-policy
  namespace: default # Replace with your namespace
spec:
  podSelector:
    matchLabels:
      app: web-app
  ingress:
  - from:
    - podSelector:
        matchLabels:
          app: database
    ports:
    - protocol: TCP
      port: 8080
  egress:
  - to:
    - ipBlock:
        cidr: 0.0.0.0/0
    ports:
    - protocol: TCP
      port: 8080

```

2. Apply the Network Policy: - Apply the Network Policy to your cluster: `bash kubectl apply -f web-app-network-policy.yaml` 3. Verify the Network Policy: - Verify that the Network Policy has been applied correctly by listing the Network Policies in your namespace: `bash kubectl get networkpolicies -n default # Replace with your namespace` You should see the 'web-app-network-policy' listed. 4. Test the Network Policy: - From a pod with the label 'app: database', try to access the 'web-app' deployment on port 8080. This should be successful. - From any other pod, try to access the 'web-app' deployment on port 8080. This should be blocked. - The 'podSelector' in the Network Policy specifies that it applies to pods with the label 'app: web-app'. - The 'ingress' section defines the allowed incoming traffic. In this case, it allows traffic from pods with the label 'app: database' on port 8080. - The 'egress' section defines the allowed outgoing traffic. In this case, it allows all outgoing traffic except on port 8080. This ensures that only pods with the 'app: database' label can access the 'web-app' deployment on port 8080. Note: - You may need to update the 'namespace' in the Network Policy YAML file to match the namespace where your 'web-app' deployment is running. - Make sure that pods with the label 'app: database' are allowed to access the 'web-app' deployment by other means, such as Service or Ingress, if needed.,

NEW QUESTION # 131

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