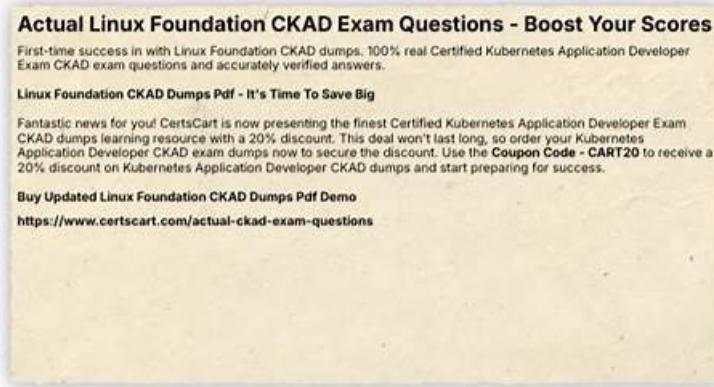


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The CKAD certification is highly regarded in the industry and is recognized by major technology companies. It is an excellent way for professionals to demonstrate their expertise in Kubernetes and its ecosystem, and to advance their careers in the field of cloud-native application development. With the increasing adoption of Kubernetes, the demand for CKAD Certified professionals is expected to grow, making it a valuable certification for anyone working in the field.

>> CKAD Detailed Study Plan <<

CKAD Valid Exam Format | CKAD Exam Bible

The Linux Foundation CKAD certification exam always gives a tough time to their candidates. So you have to plan well and prepare yourself as per the recommended Linux Foundation CKAD exam study material. For the quick and complete CKAD exam preparation the PrepAwayTest Linux Foundation CKAD Practice Test questions are the ideal selection. With the PrepAwayTest Linux Foundation CKAD PDF Questions and practice test software, you will get everything that you need to learn, prepare and pass the difficult CKAD exam with good scores.

The CKAD exam is designed for developers who are already proficient in Kubernetes application development and want to validate their skills. CKAD exam tests candidates on a variety of topics including core concepts, configuration, multi-container pods, observability, pod design, services and networking, state persistence, and troubleshooting. CKAD Exam is based on the Kubernetes v1.19 curriculum, which is the latest version of Kubernetes at the time of writing.

For more info about CNCF Certified Kubernetes Application Developer

CNCF CKAD

Linux Foundation Certified Kubernetes Application Developer Exam Sample Questions (Q17-Q22):

NEW QUESTION # 17

You're tasked with deploying a containerized application that handles sensitive customer data. The security policy mandates that only containers with specific security profiles can access the data. How would you implement Pod Security Standards (PSS) in your Kubernetes cluster to enforce this requirement?

Answer:

Explanation:

See the solution below with Step by Step Explanation.

Explanation:

Solution (Step by Step) :

1. Define Pod Security Policies:

- Create a Pod Security Policy (PSP) resource using a YAML file.
- Define the allowed security profiles based on your security requirements.
- You can restrict things like:
 - Container privileges (root or non-root)
 - Allowed capabilities (e.g., 'SYS_ADMIN')
 - Security context constraints (e.g., read-only root filesystem)
 - Access to host resources (e.g., devices, networking)

2. Apply the Pod Security Policy: - Use 'kubectl apply -f sensitive-data-psp.yaml' to apply the PSP to your cluster. 3. Modify Your Deployment (or other workload) to Use the PSP: - Update the Deployment (or other workload) YAML file to include a 'securitycontext' field that references the PSP you created. - Ensure that the container image and configuration adhere to the constraints defined in the PSP.

4. Verify Deployment: - Use 'kubectl get pods -l app=sensitive-data-app' to ensure your pods are running. - The pods should now adhere to the specified security constraints defined by the PSP. 5. Enforcement: - Kubernetes will prevent pods from running if they violate the constraints defined in the PSP. - This provides a layer of security enforcement for sensitive applications. Note: PSPs are deprecated in Kubernetes 1.25 and are replaced by Pod Security Admission. For newer Kubernetes versions, you would use Pod Security Admission to enforce these security constraints.]

NEW QUESTION # 18

You have a Kubernetes cluster with several deployments using secrets for sensitive information. You need to implement a mechanism to ensure that these secrets are rotated regularly to enhance security. Explain how you can achieve this using Kubernetes native features, and provide a detailed example demonstrating the process of secret rotation for a deployment called "myapp" which utilizes a secret named "myapp-secret".

Answer:

Explanation:

See the solution below with Step by Step Explanation.

Explanation:

Solution (Step by Step) :

1. Create a Secret Rotation Job:

- Define a CronJob:

- This job will be scheduled to run periodically to trigger the secret rotation process.
- In the CronJob definition, specify the desired schedule (e.g., daily, weekly, monthly) using a cron expression.

2. Update Deployment to Use New Secret: - Modify the Deployment Configuration: - Update the Deployment YAML file of "myapp" to utilize the newly generated secret. - Replace the old secret name with the new secret name.

3. Apply the Changes: - Run the Update Commands: - Apply the CronJob definition using 'kubectl apply -f myapp-secret-rotator.yaml'. - Apply the updated Deployment configuration using 'kubectl apply -f myapp-deployment.yaml'. 4. Verification: - Monitor the CronJob and Deployment: - Use 'kubectl get cronjobs myapp-secret-rotator' to confirm the CronJob is running and triggering the rotation. - Monitor the 'myapp' Deployment to ensure the pods are utilizing the newly generated secret using 'kubectl get pods -l app=myapp'. - Observe the output of the Deployment to verify the rotation is successful. Key Points: - Secret Rotation Logic: The CronJob runs a script that deletes the old secret ('myapp-secret') and creates a new secret with updated credentials. - Deployment Update: The Deployment is updated to use the new secret, ensuring the application uses the latest credentials. - Automated Process: This approach automates the secret rotation process, eliminating manual intervention and enhancing security. This example demonstrates how to implement automated secret rotation for deployments using Kubernetes. You can modify the script in the CronJob and the deployment configuration to suit your specific environment and credential management needs. ,

NEW QUESTION # 19

Context

Task:

- 1) First update the Deployment cka00017-deployment in the ckad00017 namespace:

To run 2 replicas of the pod

Add the following label on the pod:

Role userUI

2) Next, Create a NodePort Service named cherry in the ckad00017 namespace exposing the ckad00017-deployment Deployment on TCP port 8888

Answer:

Explanation:

Solution:



NEW QUESTION # 20

You are developing a multi-container application that includes a web server, a database, and a message broker. You want to ensure that the database and message broker start before the web server to avoid dependency issues. How can you design your deployment to achieve this?

Answer:

Explanation:

See the solution below with Step by Step Explanation.

Explanation:

Solution (Step by Step) :

1. Define Pod with Containers:

- Create a 'Pod' definition with three containers: 'web-server', 'database' , and 'message-broker'
- Include the appropriate image names for each container.

2. Implement Init Containers: - Define ' initcontainers' within the 'Pod' spec to run containers before the main application containers.

- Use 'initContainers' to set up the database and message broker:

3. Apply the Pod Definition: - Apply the 'Pod' definition using 'kubectl apply -f multi-container-app.yaml' 4. Verify Container Startup Order: - Check the pod logs using 'kubectl logs -f multi-container-app'. You will observe the init containers ('database-init and 'message-broker-init') starting first, followed by the main containers ('web-server', 'database' , and 'message-broker'). Note: In this example, the 'database-init and 'message-broker-init containers simply print a message. You can replace these with actual initialization scripts or commands relevant to your specific database and message broker services.

NEW QUESTION # 21

Refer to Exhibit.

Context

You are asked to prepare a Canary deployment for testing a new application release.

Task:

A Service named krill-Service in the goshark namespace points to 5 pod created by the Deployment named current-krill-deployment

1) Create an identical Deployment named canary-kill-deployment, in the same namespace.

2) Modify the Deployment so that:

-A maximum number of 10 pods run in the goshawk namespace.

-40% of the krill-service 's traffic goes to the canary-krill-deployment pod(s)



Answer:

Explanation:

Solution:



NEW QUESTION # 22

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