

CKAD Exam Questions & Answers: Linux Foundation Certified Kubernetes Application Developer Exam & CKAD Exam Braindumps

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Exercises get you ready for the Certified Kubernetes Application Developer exam



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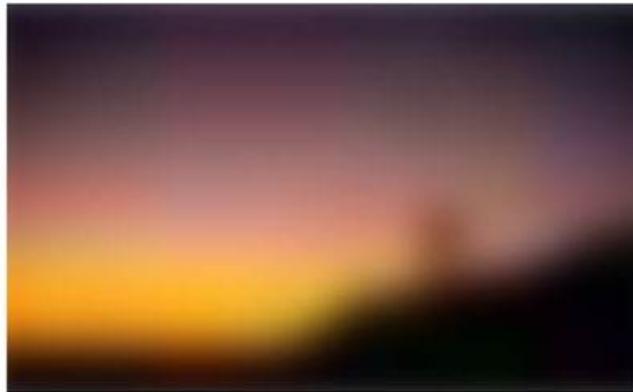


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Kubernetes is an open-source system for automating deployment, scaling, and management of containerized applications. The CNCF/Linux Foundation offers this performance-based exam which targets the developer aspect of kubernetes skills such as

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Linux Foundation Certified Kubernetes Application Developer (CKAD) Certification Exam is a rigorous test designed to evaluate the expertise of developers working with Kubernetes. Kubernetes is an open-source container orchestration system that automates the deployment, scaling, and management of containerized applications. It is widely used by organizations to manage their cloud-native applications, and the demand for certified Kubernetes developers is increasing day by day. The CKAD certification exam validates the skills and knowledge of developers in designing, building, configuring, and deploying cloud-native applications on Kubernetes.

The Linux Foundation CKAD exam consists of a set of performance-based tasks that assess a candidate's proficiency in various aspects of Kubernetes. The tasks include deploying applications, configuring and managing Kubernetes resources, implementing security and networking policies, and troubleshooting issues. CKAD exam is conducted in a live environment, and candidates need to solve the tasks using a command-line interface, which makes it a real-world test of their skills.

Linux Foundation CKAD Certification Exam is an excellent certification program for developers who work with Kubernetes. Linux Foundation Certified Kubernetes Application Developer Exam certification exam is designed to test the candidate's ability to deploy,

manage and troubleshoot Kubernetes applications. Linux Foundation Certified Kubernetes Application Developer Exam certification exam is an online, proctored exam that can be taken from anywhere in the world. Linux Foundation Certified Kubernetes Application Developer Exam certification is ideal for developers who are looking to advance their careers in the field of cloud-native application development and for organizations who are looking to identify qualified professionals who can help them to build and manage Kubernetes applications.

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Linux Foundation Certified Kubernetes Application Developer Exam Sample Questions (Q137-Q142):

NEW QUESTION # 137

You are deploying a web application that uses a separate database pod. The database pod is managed by a StatefulSet, and the web application pods need to access the database using the database pod's hostname. Explain how you can configure the web application pods to access the database pod using the hostname provided by the StatefulSet.

Answer:

Explanation:

See the solution below with Step by Step Explanation.

Explanation:

Solution (Step by Step) :

1. Configure the StatefulSet:

- Define the database pod within a StatefulSet.
- Ensure that the StatefulSet assigns a unique hostname to each pod, making it accessible by name-
- Example:

```
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: StatefulSet
metadata:
  name: database-statefulset
spec:
  serviceName: "database-service"
  replicas: 1
  selector:
    matchLabels:
      app: database
  template:
    metadata:
      labels:
        app: database
    spec:
      containers:
        - name: database
          image: postgres:latest
          ports:
            - containerPort: 5432
            # Ensure unique hostnames are assigned
```

2. Configure the Deployment: - Define the web application pod Within a Deployment. - Use the 'hostAliases' field in the Deployment's 'spec.template.spec.containers' to map the database pod's hostname to its IP address. - Example:

```

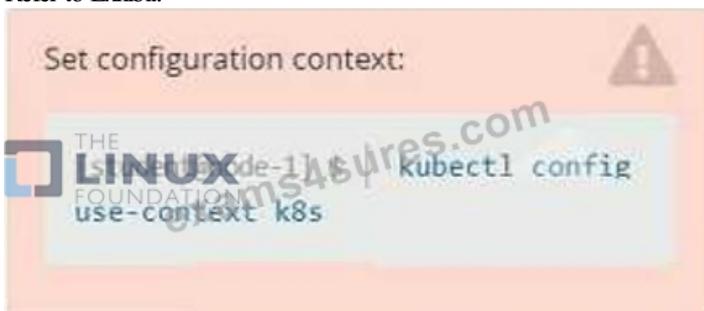
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
  name: webapp-deployment
spec:
  replicas: 3
  selector:
    matchLabels:
      app: webapp
  template:
    metadata:
      labels:
        app: webapp
    spec:
      containers:
        - name: webapp
          image: webapp:latest
          ports:
            - containerPort: 8080
          hostAliases:
            - ip: "10.96.0.10"
              hostnames: ["database-service"]

```

3. Access Database by Hostname: - Within the web application's code, you can now access the database using the hostname "database-service" without needing to know the database pod's actual IP address. - Kubernetes will automatically resolve the hostname to the correct IP address based on the hostAliases configuration. 4. Deploy and Test: - Deploy the StatefulSet and Deployment. - Test the web application to ensure that it can connect to the database using the provided hostname. 5. Important - The 'hostAliases' approach is typically used for cases where the database pod's hostname is consistent and predictable. - It might not be suitable for scenarios involving dynamic pod scaling or where the database pod's hostname changes frequently. - In those scenarios, consider using a Service and Service discovery mechanism to connect to the database.

NEW QUESTION # 138

Refer to Exhibit.



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-ab2d3s     21m          6Mi
max-load-kipb9a     45m          6Mi
student@node-1:~$ echo "max-load-98b9se" > /opt/KDOBG0301/pod.txt

```

NEW QUESTION # 139

You have a Spring Boot application that requires access to a PostgreSQL database. Implement a sidecar container pattern using a PostgreSQL container within the same pod to provide database access for the application. Ensure that the application can connect to the database through the PostgreSQL container's service name.

Answer:

Explanation:

See the solution below with Step by Step Explanation.

Explanation:

Solution (Step by Step) :

1. Define the PostgreSQL Container:

- Create a YAML file (e.g., 'postgresql-sidecar.yaml') to define the PostgreSQL container as a sidecar-
- Specify the image, resource requests, and ports for the PostgreSQL container.
- Define the container's environment variables, including the database name, username, and password.
- Add a volume mount to share a persistent volume claim (PVC) for database data.

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
  name: spring-boot-app-with-sidecar
spec:
  containers:
    - name: spring-boot-app
      image: your-spring-boot-application-image:latest
      ports:
        - containerPort: 8080
      env:
        - name: DB_HOST
          value: postgresql-sidecar
        - name: DB_PORT
          value: "5432"
        - name: DB_USER
          value: "postgres"
        - name: DB_PASSWORD
          value: "your-password"
      volumeMounts:
        - name: postgresql-data
          mountPath: /var/lib/postgresql/data
    - name: postgresql-sidecar
      image: postgres:latest
      ports:
        - containerPort: 5432
      env:
        - name: POSTGRES_USER
          value: "postgres"
        - name: POSTGRES_PASSWORD
          value: "your-password"
        - name: POSTGRES_DB
          value: "your-database-name"
      volumeMounts:
        - name: postgresql-data
          mountPath: /var/lib/postgresql/data
  volumes:
    - name: postgresql-data
      persistentVolumeClaim:
        claimName: your-pvc-name
```

2. Create a Persistent Volume Claim (PVC): - Create a PVC (e.g., 'postgresql-pvc.yaml') to store the PostgreSQL data. - Specify the storage class, access modes, and storage capacity for the PVC.

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: PersistentVolumeClaim
metadata:
  name: your-pvc-name
spec:
  accessModes:
    - ReadWriteOnce
  resources:
    requests:
      storage: 1Gi
  storageClassName: your-storage-class-name
```

3. Configure the Spring Boot Application - Update your Spring Boot application to connect to the database using the environment variables you defined. - Use the service name 'postgresql-sidecar' to access the PostgreSQL database from within the application. 4. Deploy the Pod: - Apply the YAML file to create the pod using 'kubectl apply -f spring-boot-app-with-sidecar.yaml' 5. Verify the Deployment: - Check the status of the pod using 'kubectl get pods' - Verify that both the Spring Boot application container and the PostgreSQL sidecar container are running. - Access your application's endpoint to ensure it can successfully connect to the database and perform operations. Important Notes: - Replace 'your-spring-boot-application-image:latest', 'your-password', 'your-database-name', 'your-pvc-name', and 'your-storage-class-name' with your actual values. - You may need to adjust the resource requests and limits for the containers based on your application's requirements. - The PostgreSQL container will initialize the database and

stan the service automatically.]

NEW QUESTION # 140

Refer to Exhibit.



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.

Multiple image builders including: docker, skopeo

Please do not push the built image to a registry, run a container, or otherwise consume it.

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`

Answer:

Explanation:

Solution:

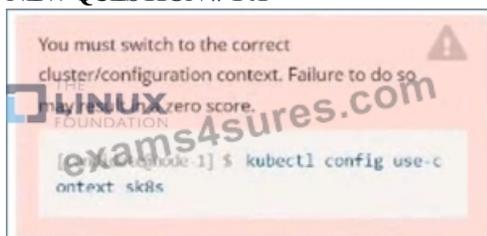
```
candidate@node-1:~/humane-stork/build$ ls -l
total 16
-rw-r--r-- 1 candidate candidate 201 Sep 24 04:21 Dockerfile
-rw-r--r-- 1 candidate candidate 644 Sep 24 04:21 text1.html
-rw-r--r-- 1 candidate candidate 813 Sep 24 04:21 text2.html
-rw-r--r-- 1 candidate candidate 383 Sep 24 04:21 text3.html
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/lfccncf/nginx:mainline
--> ea335eea17ab
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/macaque-3.0.tar
candidate@node-1:~/humane-stork/build$ cd ..
candidate@node-1:~/humane-stork$ ls -l
total 142532
-rwxr-xr-x 2 candidate candidate 4096 Sep 24 04:21 build
-rw-rw-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
Step 1/5 : FROM docker.io/lfccncf/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/macaque-3.0.tar

```

NEW QUESTION # 141



Task:

- 1- Update the Propertunel scaling configuration of the Deployment web1 in the ckad00015 namespace setting maxSurge to 2 and maxUnavailable to 59
- 2- Update the web1 Deployment to use version tag 1.13.7 for the Ifconf/nginx container image.
- 3- Perform a rollback of the web1 Deployment to its previous version

Answer:

Explanation:

See the solution below.

Explanation

Solution:

```
candidate@node-1:~$ kubectl config use-context k8s
Switched to context "k8s".
candidate@node-1:~$ kubectl edit deploy web1 -n ckad00015
```

Text Description automatically generated

```
File Edit View Terminal Tabs Help
  app: nginx
  strategy:
    rollingUpdate:
      maxSurge: 2%
      maxUnavailable: 5%
      type: RollingUpdate
  template:
    metadata:
      creationTimestamp: null
      labels:
        app: nginx
    spec:
      containers:
      - image: lfccncf/nginx:1.13.7
        imagePullPolicy: IfNotPresent
        name: nginx
        ports:
        - containerPort: 80
          protocol: TCP
        resources: {}
        terminationMessagePath: /dev/termination-log
        terminationMessagePolicy: File
      dnsPolicy: ClusterFirst
      restartPolicy: Always
      schedulerName: default-scheduler
      securityContext: {}
      terminationGracePeriodSeconds: 30
status:
  availableReplicas: 2
  conditions:
  - lastTransitionTime: "2022-09-24T06:41Z"
  THE LINUX FOUNDATION

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
candidate@node-1:~$ kubectl create -f 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:~$ kubectl config use-context k8s
Switched to context "k8s".
candidate@node-1:~$ kubectl edit deploy web1 -n ckad00015
deployment.apps/web1 edited
candidate@node-1:~$ kubectl rollout status deploy web1 -n ckad00015
deployment.apps/web1 successfully rolled out
candidate@node-1:~$ kubectl rollout undo deploy web1 -n ckad00015
deployment.apps/web1 rolled back
candidate@node-1:~$ kubectl rollout history deploy web1 -n ckad00015
deployment.apps/web1
REVISION   CHANGE-CAUSE
<none>
<none>
candidate@node-1:~$ kubectl get rs -n ckad00015
NAME          DESIRED   CURRENT   READY   AGE
web1-56f98bcb79  0         0         0       13s
web1-85775b6b79  2         2         2       1m53m
candidate@node-1:~$
```

NEW QUESTION # 142

.....

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