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The CKAD certification exam is designed to test the skills and knowledge of developers in various areas of Kubernetes application development. CKAD exam covers a wide range of topics such as core Kubernetes concepts, pod design and configuration, services and networking, storage, security, and troubleshooting. CKAD Exam is a hands-on, performance-based exam, which means that candidates are required to perform real-world tasks on a live Kubernetes cluster within a given time frame.

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## Linux Foundation Certified Kubernetes Application Developer Exam Sample Questions (Q92-Q97):

### NEW QUESTION # 92

You have a Deployment named 'frontend-deployment' that runs a frontend application. This deployment is configured to use a 'StatefulSet' for its backend service. However, during a recent update, the update process for the 'StatefulSet' failed. You need to

understand how this failure might have impacted the deployment and the frontend application. Explain the possible causes of this failure and how it might have affected the frontend service.

**Answer:**

Explanation:

See the solution below with Step by Step Explanation.

Explanation:

Solution (Step by Step) :

The failure of a StatefulSet update can have significant repercussions for the 'frontend-deployment and its frontend application. Let's analyze the possible causes and their impact

1. Persistent Volume Provisioning Issues:

- StatefulSets rely on persistent volumes to maintain data and state across pod restarts.
- If the persistent volume provisioning fails, the pods in the StatefulSet might be unable to access their persistent volumes, causing application errors.

2. StatefulSet Pod Update Errors:

- If the update process for the StatefulSet pods encounters errors during the update, like image pull failures or container startup issues, the update might fail, leading to partially updated pods or even the removal of existing pods.

3. StatefulSet Pod Termination Issues:

- StatefulSets use a strict update strategy where pods are terminated in sequence based on their ordinal numbers.
- If the termination of a specific pod fails, the update process will be interrupted, leaving the StatefulSet in a partially updated state.

Impact on the Frontend Application:

- Data Loss: If the StatefulSet's persistent volume provisioning fails, the backend service might lose data, leading to data inconsistencies and potential loss for the frontend application.
  - Service Interruptions: The frontend application might experience service interruptions due to the backend service becoming unavailable or partially functional during the StatefulSet update failure-
  - Functionality Degradation: If the StatefulSet update process results in partially updated pods, the frontend application might encounter degraded functionality or erratic behavior
- Troubleshooting:
- Examine the 'StatefulSet' and its pod logs for error messages.
  - Check the persistent volume provisioning status and ensure the volumes are correctly mounted to the pods.
  - Analyze the pod events for any failures during the update process.

**NEW QUESTION # 93**

You have a Deployment named 'api-deployment' that runs an API server. The API server handles sensitive data and must have strong security measures. You want to ensure that all pods within the Deployment are running with a specific security context that limits their capabilities. Describe the steps to configure a SecurityContext in the Deployment to enforce these security restrictions.

**Answer:**

Explanation:

See the solution below with Step by Step Explanation.

Explanation:

Solution (Step by Step) :

1. Define the SecurityContext:

- Add a 'securityContext' section to the container definition Within the Deployment's template.
- Define the desired security restrictions Within the 'securityContext section
- 'runAsUser': Specifies the user ID under which the container should run.
- 'runAsGroup': Defines the group ID for the container.
- 'fsGroup': Sets the supplemental group ID for the container, giving access to specific files and directories.
- 'readOnlyRootFilesystem': Specifies whether the container should have read-only access to the root filesystem.
- 'capabilities': Configures the allowed capabilities for the container, limiting its privileges.

```

apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
  name: api-deployment
spec:
  replicas: 3
  selector:
    matchLabels:
      app: api-server
  template:
    metadata:
      labels:
        app: api-server
    spec:
      containers:
      - name: api-server
        image: example/api-server:latest
        securityContext:
          runAsUser: 1000
          runAsGroup: 1000
          readOnlyRootFilesystem: true
        capabilities:
          drop: ["ALL"]

```

2. Apply the Deployment: - Use 'kubectl apply -f api-deployment.yaml' to update the Deployment with the security context configuration. 3. Verify the Security Context: - Examine the pod details using 'kubectl describe pod -l app=api-server' to confirm that the SecurityContext is applied to the containers. 4. Test Security Measures: - Run tests to ensure the security context is effectively limiting the capabilities of the API server pods.

#### NEW QUESTION # 94

You have a Deployment that runs a critical service with 5 replicas. You need to update the service with a new image, but you want to ensure that only one replica is unavailable at a time during the update process. You also want to control how long the update process can take. How would you implement this using the 'rollingUpdate' strategy?

#### Answer:

Explanation:

See the solution below with Step by Step Explanation.

Explanation:

Solution (Step by Step) :

1. Update the Deployment YAMLI

- Set 'strategy.type' to 'RollingUpdate'
- Configure 'strategy.rollingupdate.maxUnavailable' to '1' to limit the number of unavailable replicas during the update.
- Set 'strategy.rollingupdate.maxSurge' to allow for a maximum of six replicas during the update process.

```

apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
  name: my-critical-service
spec:
  replicas: 5
  selector:
    matchLabels:
      app: my-critical-service
  template:
    metadata:
      labels:
        app: my-critical-service
    spec:
      containers:
      - name: my-critical-service
        image: my-critical-service:latest
  strategy:
    type: RollingUpdate
    rollingUpdate:
      maxUnavailable: 1
      maxSurge: 1

```

2. Control Update Duration (Optional): - Optionally, you can use 'strategy.rollingUpdate.partition' to control the number of pods updated at a time. This allows you to slow down the update process by updating fewer pods at once- For example, setting 'partition' to ' 2' would update only two pods at a time.

```

strategy:
  type: RollingUpdate
  rollingUpdate:
    maxUnavailable: 1
    maxSurge: 1
    partition: 2

```

3. Create or Update the Deployment: - Apply the updated YAML file using 'kubectl apply -f my-critical-service-deployment.yaml'

4. 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. 5. Monitor the Update: - Use 'kubectl get pods -l app=my-critical-service' 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 four replicas available. 6. Check for Successful Update: - Once the update is complete, use 'kubectl describe deployment my-critical-service' to verify that the 'updatedReplicas' field matches the 'replicas' field.,

### NEW QUESTION # 95

You are deploying a new application named 'streaming-services' that requires 7 replicas. You want to implement a rolling update strategy that allows for a maximum of two pods to be unavailable at any given time. However, you need to ensure that the update process is triggered automatically whenever a new image is pushed to the Docker Hub repository 'streaming/streaming-service:latest'.

#### Answer:

Explanation:

See the solution below with Step by Step Explanation.

Explanation:

Solution (Step by Step) :

I). Update the Deployment YAML:-

- Update the 'replicas' to 7.
- Define 'maxUnavailable: 2' and 'maxSurge: 2' in the 'strategy.rollingUpdate' section.
- Configure a 'strategy.type' to 'RollingUpdate' to trigger a rolling update when the deployment is updated.

- Add a 'spec.template.spec.imagePullPolicy: Always' to ensure that the new image is pulled even if it exists in the pod's local cache.

```
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
  name: streaming-service-deployment
spec:
  replicas: 7
  selector:
    matchLabels:
      app: streaming-service
  template:
    metadata:
      labels:
        app: streaming-service
    spec:
      containers:
      - name: streaming-service
        image: streaming/streaming-service:latest
        imagePullPolicy: Always
  strategy:
    type: RollingUpdate
    rollingUpdate:
      maxUnavailable: 2
      maxSurge: 0
```

2. Create the Deployment: - Apply the updated YAML file using 'kubectl apply -f streaming-service-deployment-yaml'. 3. Verify the Deployment - Check the status of the deployment using 'kubectl get deployments streaming-service-deployment' to confirm the rollout and updated replica count. 4. Trigger the Automatic Update: - Push a new image to the 'streaming/streaming-service:latest' Docker Hub repository. 5. Monitor the Deployment - Use 'kubectl get pods -l app=streaming-service' to monitor the pod updates during the rolling update process. You will observe that two pods are terminated at a time, while two new with the updated image are created. 6. Check for Successful Update: - Once the deployment is complete, use 'kubectl describe deployment streaming-service-deployment' to see that the 'updatedReplicas' field matches the 'replicas' field, indicating a successful update.

## NEW QUESTION # 96

Context



Context

You are tasked to create a ConfigMap and consume the ConfigMap in a pod using a volume mount.

Task

Please complete the following:

- \* Create a ConfigMap named another-config containing the key/value pair: key4/value3
- \* start a pod named nginx-configmap containing a single container using the nginx image, and mount the key you just created into the pod under directory /also/a/path

**Answer:**

Explanation:

Solution:

```
configmap/another-config created
student@node-1:~$ kubectl get configmap
NAME      DATA  AGE
another-config  1      5s
student@node-1:~$ kubectl run nginx-configmap --image=nginx --dry-run=client -o yaml > nginx_configmap.yaml
student@node-1:~$ vim nginx_configmap.yaml ^C
student@node-1:~$ mv nginx_configmap.yaml nginx_configmap.yaml
student@node-1:~$ vim nginx_co
```

```

apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
  creationTimestamp: null
  labels:
    run: nginx-configmap
  name: nginx-configmap
spec:
  containers:
  - image: nginx
    name: nginx-configmap
    resources: {}
  dnsPolicy: ClusterFirst
  restartPolicy: Always
status: {}
~
~
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~
~
~
"nginx_configmap.yml" 15L, 262C

```

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```

apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
  labels:
    run: nginx-configmap
  name: nginx-configmap
spec:
  containers:
  - image: nginx
    name: nginx-configmap
    volumeMounts:
    - name: myvol
      mountPath: /also/a/path
  volumes:
  - name: myvol
    configMap:
      name: another-config
~
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```

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```

student@node-1:~$ kubectl create configmap another-config --from-literal=key1=value1
configmap/another-config created
student@node-1:~$ kubectl get configmap
NAME          DATA   AGE
another-config  1       5s
student@node-1:~$ kubectl run nginx-configmap --image=nginx --dry-run=client -o yaml > nginx_configmap.yml
student@node-1:~$ vim nginx_configmap.yml ^C
student@node-1:~$ mv nginx_configmap.yml nginx_configmap.yml
student@node-1:~$ vim nginx_configmap.yml
student@node-1:~$

```



```

student@node-1:~$ kubectl run nginx-configmap --image=nginx --dry-run=client -o yaml > nginx_configmap.yaml
student@node-1:~$ vim nginx_configmap.yaml ^C
student@node-1:~$ mv nginx_configmap.yaml nginx_configmap.yaml
student@node-1:~$ vim nginx_configmap.yaml
student@node-1:~$ kubectl create f nginx_configmap.yaml
Error: must specify one of -f and -k

error: unknown command "f nginx_configmap.yaml"
See 'kubectl create -h' for help and examples
student@node-1:~$ kubectl create -f nginx_configmap.yaml
error: error validating "nginx_configmap.yaml": error validating data: ValidationError(Pod.spec.containers[1]): unknown field "mountPath" in io.k8s.api.core.v1.Container; if you choose to ignore these errors, turn validation off with --validate=false
student@node-1:~$ vim nginx_configmap.yaml

```

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```

student@node-1:~$ kubectl create f nginx_configmap.yaml
Error: must specify one of -f and -k

error: unknown command "f nginx_configmap.yaml"
See 'kubectl create -h' for help and examples
student@node-1:~$ kubectl create -f nginx_configmap.yaml
error: error validating "nginx_configmap.yaml": error validating data: ValidationError(Pod.spec.containers[1]): unknown field "mountPath" in io.k8s.api.core.v1.Container; if you choose to ignore these errors, turn validation off with --validate=false
student@node-1:~$ vim nginx_configmap.yaml
student@node-1:~$ kubectl create -f nginx_configmap.yaml
pod/nginx-configmap created
student@node-1:~$ kubectl get pods
NAME          READY   STATUS    RESTARTS   AGE
liveness-http 1/1     Running   0           6h44m
nginx-101     1/1     Running   0           6h45m
nginx-configmap 0/1     ContainerCreating 0           5s
nginx-secret  1/1     Running   0           5m39s
poller        1/1     Running   0           6h44m
student@node-1:~$ kubectl get pods
NAME          READY   STATUS    RESTARTS   AGE
liveness-http 1/1     Running   0           6h44m
nginx-101     1/1     Running   0           6h45m
nginx-configmap 1/1     Running   0           8s
nginx-secret  1/1     Running   0           5m42s
poller        1/1     Running   0           6h45m
student@node-1:~$

```

## NEW QUESTION # 97

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