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To pass the CKAD certification exam, developers need to have a deep understanding of Kubernetes and its components. They should also be familiar with containerization, networking, storage, security, and troubleshooting. CKAD exam consists of a set of performance-based tasks that require developers to perform various Kubernetes operations, such as creating and managing pods, deployments, services, and volumes. CKAD Exam is challenging, and developers need to prepare thoroughly to succeed. However, the effort is worth it, as CKAD certification can enhance their career prospects and open up new opportunities for growth and development in the industry.

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These mock tests are specially built for you to assess what you have studied. These Linux Foundation Certified Kubernetes Application Developer Exam (CKAD) practice tests are customizable, which means you can change the time and questions according to your needs. Taking practice exams teaches you time management so you can pass the Linux Foundation Certified Kubernetes Application Developer Exam (CKAD) exam. ValidTorrent's CKAD practice exam makes an image of a real-based examination which is helpful for you to not feel much pressure when you are giving the final examination.

Linux Foundation Certified Kubernetes Application Developer Exam Sample

Questions (Q180-Q185):

NEW QUESTION # 180

You have a Deployment named that runs 3 replicas of a Wordpress container. You need to implement a rolling update strategy that allows for a maximum of two pods to be unavailable at any given time during the update process. Additionally, you want to ensure that the update process is triggered automatically whenever a new image is pushed to the Docker Hub repository 'wordpress/wordpress:latest'.

Answer:

Explanation:

See the solution below with Step by Step Explanation.

Explanation:

Solution (Step by Step) :

1. Update the Deployment YAML

- Update the 'replicas' to 2.

- Define 'maxUnavailable: 2' and 'maxSurge: 0' in the 'strategy.rollingupdate' section to control the rolling update process.

- 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: wordpress-deployment
spec:
  replicas: 2
  selector:
    matchLabels:
      app: wordpress
  template:
    metadata:
      labels:
        app: wordpress
    spec:
      containers:
        - name: wordpress
          image: wordpress/wordpress:latest
          imagePullPolicy: Always
  strategy:
    type: RollingUpdate
    rollingUpdate:
      maxUnavailable: 2
      maxSurge: 0
```

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

NEW QUESTION # 181

Exhibit:



Context

A container within the poller pod is hard-coded to connect the nginxsvc service on port 90 . As this port changes to 5050 an

additional container needs to be added to the poller pod which adapts the container to connect to this new port. This should be realized as an ambassador container within the pod.

Task

* Update the nginxsvc service to serve on port 5050.

* Add an HAProxy container named haproxy bound to port 90 to the poller pod and deploy the enhanced pod. Use the image haproxy and inject the configuration located at /opt/KDMC00101/haproxy.cfg, with a ConfigMap named haproxy-config, mounted into the container so that haproxy.cfg is available at /usr/local/etc/haproxy/haproxy.cfg. Ensure that you update the args of the poller container to connect to localhost instead of nginxsvc so that the connection is correctly proxied to the new service endpoint. You must not modify the port of the endpoint in poller's args . The spec file used to create the initial poller pod is available in /opt/KDMC00101/poller.yaml

- A. Solution:

```
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
  name: my-nginx
spec:
  selector:
    matchLabels:
      run: my-nginx
  - name: my-nginx
  image: nginx
  ports:
    - containerPort: 90
```

This makes it accessible from any node in your cluster. Check the nodes the Pod is running on:

```
kubectl apply -f ./run-my-nginx.yaml
```

```
kubectl get pods -l run=my-nginx -o wide
```

```
NAME READY STATUS RESTARTS AGE IP NODE
```

```
my-nginx-3800858182-jr4a2 1/1 Running 0 13s 10.244.3.4 kubernetes-minion-905m
```

```
my-nginx-3800858182-kna2y 1/1 Running 0 13s 10.244.2.5 kubernetes-minion-ljyd
```

Check your pods' IPs:

```
kubectl get pods -l run=my-nginx -o yaml | grep podIP
```

```
podIP: 10.244.3.4
```

```
podIP: 10.244.2.5
```

- B. Solution:

```
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
  name: my-nginx
spec:
  selector:
    matchLabels:
      run: my-nginx
  replicas: 2
  template:
    metadata:
      labels:
        run: my-nginx
    spec:
      containers:
        - name: my-nginx
          image: nginx
      ports:
        - containerPort: 90
```

This makes it accessible from any node in your cluster. Check the nodes the Pod is running on:

```
kubectl apply -f ./run-my-nginx.yaml
```

```
kubectl get pods -l run=my-nginx -o wide
```

```
NAME READY STATUS RESTARTS AGE IP NODE
```

```
my-nginx-3800858182-jr4a2 1/1 Running 0 13s 10.244.3.4 kubernetes-minion-905m
```

```
my-nginx-3800858182-kna2y 1/1 Running 0 13s 10.244.2.5 kubernetes-minion-ljyd
```

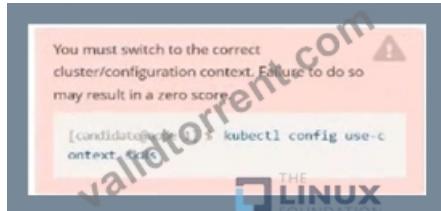
Check your pods' IPs:

```
kubectl get pods -l run=my-nginx -o yaml | grep podIP  
podIP: 10.244.3.4  
podIP: 10.244.2.5
```

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 182

Refer to Exhibit.



Task:

Create a Deployment named expose in the existing ckad00014 namespace running 6 replicas of a Pod.

Specify a single container using the `ifcncf/nginx:1.13.7` image. Add an environment variable named `NGINX_PORT` with the value `8001` to the container then expose port `8001`.

Answer:

Explanation:

Solution:

```

file Edit View Terminal Help
andidate@node-1:~$ kubectl config use-context k8s
switched to context "k8s".
andidate@node-1:~$ kubectl create deploy expose -n ckad00014 --image lfccncf/nginx:1.13.7 --dry-run=client -o yaml> d
p.yaml
andidate@node-1:~$ 
andidate@node-1:~$ 
andidate@node-1:~$ 
andidate@node-1:~$ 
andidate@node-1:~$ 
andidate@node-1:~$ 
andidate@node-1:~$ 
andidate@node-1:~$ vim dep.yaml
andidate@node-1:~$ kubectl create -f dep.yaml
deployment.apps/expose created
andidate@node-1:~$ kubectl get pods -n ckad00014
NAME          READY   STATUS    RESTARTS   AGE
xpose-85dd99d4d9-25675  0/1    ContainerCreating  0          6s
xpose-85dd99d4d9-4fhcc  0/1    ContainerCreating  0          6s
xpose-85dd99d4d9-fld7j  0/1    ContainerCreating  0          6s
xpose-85dd99d4d9-tt6rm  0/1    ContainerCreating  0          6s
xpose-85dd99d4d9-vjd8b  0/1    ContainerCreating  0          6s
xpose-85dd99d4d9-vtzpq  0/1    ContainerCreating  0          6s
andidate@node-1:~$ kubectl get deploy -n ckad00014
NAME          READY   UP-TO-DATE   AVAILABLE   AGE
xpose          6/6      6           6           15s
andidate@node-1:~$ 

```



NEW QUESTION # 183

Set configuration context:



```

[student@node-1] $ kubectl config
use-context k8s

```



Context

Developers occasionally need to submit pods that run periodically.

Task

Follow the steps below to create a pod that will start at a predetermined time and which runs to completion only once each time it is started:

* Create a YAML formatted Kubernetes manifest /opt/KDPD00301/periodic.yaml that runs the following shell command: date in a single busybox container. The command should run every minute and must complete within 22 seconds or be terminated by Kubernetes. The Cronjob name and container name should both be hello

* Create the resource in the above manifest and verify that the job executes successfully at least once. See the solution below.

Answer:

Explanation:

Explanation

Solution:

```

student@node-1:~$ kubectl create cronjob hello --image=busybox --schedule "* * * * *" --dry-run=client -o yaml > /opt/KDPD00301/periodic.yaml
error: unable to match a printer suitable for the output format "yaml", allowed formats are: go-template,go-template-file,json,jsonpath,jsonpath-as-json,jsonpath-file,name,template,templatefile,yaml
student@node-1:~$ kubectl create cronjob hello --image=busybox --schedule "* * * * *" --dry-run=client -o yaml > /opt/KDPD00301/periodic.yaml
student@node-1:~$ vim /opt/KDPD00301/periodic.yaml

```



```
apiVersion: batch/v1beta1
kind: CronJob
metadata:
  name: hello
spec:
  jobTemplate:
    metadata:
      name: hello
    spec:
      template:
        spec:
          containers:
            - image: busybox
              name: hello
              args: ["/bin/sh", "-c", "echo Hello from CronJob hello"]
            restartPolicy: Never
  schedule: '* * * * *'
  startingDeadlineSeconds: 32
  concurrencyPolicy: Allow
```

19,26 All

```
student@node-1:~$ kubectl create cronjob hello --image=busybox --schedule "* * * * *" --dry-run=client -o yaml > /opt/KDPD00301/periodic.yaml
error: unable to match a printer suitable for the output format "yaml", allowed formats are: go-template,go-template-file,json,jsonpath,jsonpath-as-json,jsonpath-file,name,template,templatefile,yaml
student@node-1:~$ kubectl create cronjob hello --image=busybox --schedule "* * * * *" --dry-run=client -o yaml > /opt/KDPD00301/periodic.yaml
student@node-1:~$ vim /opt/KDPD00301/periodic.yaml
student@node-1:~$ kubectl create -f /opt/KDPD00301/periodic.yaml
cronjob.batch/hello created
student@node-1:~$ kubectl get cronjob
NAME      SCHEDULE      SUSPEND      ACTIVE      LAST SCHEDULE      AGE
hello    */*/*/*/*    False        0           <none>        6s
student@node-1:~$
```

NEW QUESTION # 184

You have a Deployment named 'wordpress-deployment' that runs 3 replicas of a Wordpress container. You need to set up resource requests and limits for CPU and memory for each pod. The application requires a minimum of 250m CPU and 512Mi memory, but it should not exceed 500m CPU and 1Gi memory. Furthermore, implement a resource quota for the 'wordpress' namespace to ensure that the total CPU requests and limits do not exceed 2 CPIJ and 4Gi memory, respectively.

Answer:

Explanation:

See the solution below with Step by Step Explanation.

Explanation:

Solution (Step by Step) :

1. Update the Deployment YAML:

- Add 'resources' to the 'containers' section, setting 'requests' and 'limits' for both CPIJ and memory.
- The 'requests' should be set to the minimum required resources, and 'limits' to the maximum allowed.

```

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
          resources:
            requests:
              cpu: 250m
              memory: 512Mi
            limits:
              cpu: 500m
              memory: 1Gi

```

2. Create the Deployment: - Apply the updated YAML file using 'kubectl apply -f wordpress-deployment.yaml' 3. Create a Resource Quota: - Create a ResourceQuota YAML file named 'wordpress-quota.yaml' with the following contents:

```

apiVersion: v1
kind: ResourceQuota
metadata:
  name: wordpress-quota
  namespace: wordpress
spec:
  limits:
    cpu: "2"
    memory: "4Gi"

```

4. Apply the Resource Quota: - Apply the ResourceQuota YAML file using 'kubectl apply -f wordpress-quota.yaml'. 5. Verify the Deployment and Quota: - Check the status of the Deployment using 'kubectl get deployments wordpress-deployment' to confirm the updated resource requests and limits. - Use 'kubectl get resourcequotas -n wordpress' to verify the applied resource quota and its remaining limits- 6. Test Resource Limits: - Try to create a new Deployment or Pod in the 'wordpress' namespace that exceeds the resource quota limits. This should result in an error, ensuring the quota is enforced.

NEW QUESTION # 185

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