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Practice Enough With These 150 Questions for the CKAD Exam

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Exercises get you ready for the Certified Kubernetes Application Developer exam

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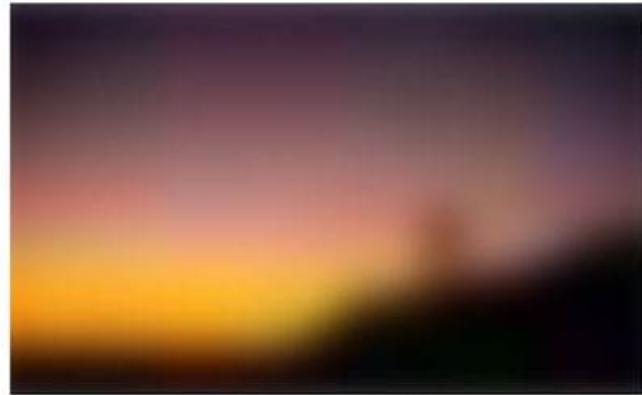


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Kubernetes is an open-source system for automating deployment, scaling, and management of containerized applications. The CNCF/Linux Foundation offers this performance-based exam which targets the developer aspect of kubernetes skills such as

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The CKAD Certification is highly regarded in the industry and is recognized by many employers as a valuable credential for Kubernetes developers. Linux Foundation Certified Kubernetes Application Developer Exam certification demonstrates a candidate's ability to work with Kubernetes in a professional setting and shows that they have the skills and knowledge required to deploy and manage applications on Kubernetes clusters. The CKAD certification is a great way for developers to showcase their skills and advance their careers in the fast-growing field of Kubernetes development.

Linux Foundation Certified Kubernetes Application Developer (CKAD) exam is a certification program for developers who want to demonstrate their proficiency and expertise in Kubernetes application development. Linux Foundation Certified Kubernetes Application Developer Exam certification is intended for developers who are already familiar with the basics of Kubernetes and want to demonstrate their skills and knowledge in the field.

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Foundation Certified Kubernetes Application Developer Exam Questions

These Linux Foundation CKAD exam questions give you an idea about the final Linux Foundation CKAD exam questions formats, exam question structures, and best possible answers, and you will also enhance your exam time management skills. Finally, at the end of CKAD Exam Practice test you will be ready to pass the final CKAD exam easily. Best of luck in Linux Foundation Certified Kubernetes Application Developer Exam (CKAD) exam and professional career!!!

Linux Foundation Certified Kubernetes Application Developer (CKAD) certification is a professional certification that validates the skills and knowledge of a developer in designing, building, configuring, and deploying applications using Kubernetes. Kubernetes is an open-source container orchestration platform that automates the deployment, scaling, and management of containerized applications. The CKAD Certification is designed for developers who are proficient in Kubernetes and have experience in developing, deploying, and managing containerized applications.

Linux Foundation Certified Kubernetes Application Developer Exam Sample Questions (Q180-Q185):

NEW QUESTION # 180

You are building a microservices application with two services, 'user-service' and 'order-service'. Both services have dedicated Dockerfiles for building their container images. You want to optimize the image build process by minimizing the size of the final images. You also want to ensure that the image build process is reproducible and reliable. How can you achieve these goals using Dockerfile best practices and multi-stage builds?

Answer:

Explanation:

See the solution below with Step by Step Explanation.

Explanation:

Solution (Step by Step) :

1. Use Multi-Stage Builds:

- Define two stages in your Dockerfile: a 'build' stage for compiling dependencies and a 'runtime' stage for running the final application.
- Copy only the essential files and dependencies from the 'builds' stage to the 'runtime' stage.

dockerfile

```
FROM golang:1.18 as build
WORKDIR /app
COPY . .
RUN go mod download
RUN go build -o user-service .
FROM alpine:latest as runtime
COPY --from=build /app/user-service /user-service
CMD ["/user-service"]
```

2. Minimize Image Size:

- Use a minimal base image: 'alpine:latest' is a lightweight Linux distribution.
- Remove unnecessary files: Use 'SHELL apt-get clean' to remove package cache.
- Leverage Docker layers: Separate build steps to minimize the number of layers recreated during subsequent builds.
- Use 'COPY instead of ADDS': 'COPY' avoids unpacking archives, making the image smaller.
- Install only required dependencies: use package managers to install only the necessary libraries and tools.

3. Reproducibility and Reliability:

- Define a clear build context: use a '.dockerignore' file to exclude unnecessary files from the build context.
- Leverage Docker caching: Arrange Dockerfile instructions to maximize the use of cached layers.
- Use 'go mod vendor' to vendor dependencies for improved build reproducibility.
- Use a consistent environment for building images: Use a Dockerfile builder image that is compatible with the development environment.

4. Implement for Both Services:

- Apply the same best practices to the 'order-service' Dockerfile.
- Create a separate Dockerfile for each service and use consistent naming conventions (e.g. 'Dockerfile.user-service', 'Dockerfile-order-service').

5. Test and Validate:

- Build and push the images to a registry-
- Run the services in a Kubernetes cluster and verify their functionality.

- Measure image sizes to confirm that the optimization efforts have been successful.

By implementing these steps, you can create smaller, more reproducible, and reliable Docker images for your microservices, leading to faster build times and more efficient deployments.

NEW QUESTION # 181

You have a Deployment named 'wordpress-deployment' that runs 3 replicas of a WordPress container. You want to ensure that the deployment is always updated with the latest image available in the 'wordpress/wordpress:latest' Docker Hub repository. However, you need to implement a rolling update strategy that allows for a maximum of two pods to be unavailable during the update process.

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 3-

- Define 'maxUnavailable: 2' and 'maxSurge: 1' 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.

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 # 182

Refer to Exhibit.

Task

A Deployment named backend-deployment in namespace staging runs a web application on port 8081.

Answer:

Explanation:

Solution:

□

NEW QUESTION # 183

Context

□

Context

Your application's namespace requires a specific service account to be used.

Task

Update the app-a deployment in the production namespace to run as the restrictedservice service account. The service account has already been created.

Answer:

Explanation:

Solution:

□

NEW QUESTION # 184

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/KDOB0G0301/pod.txt`, which has already been created.

- A. Solution:
- B. Solution:

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 185

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