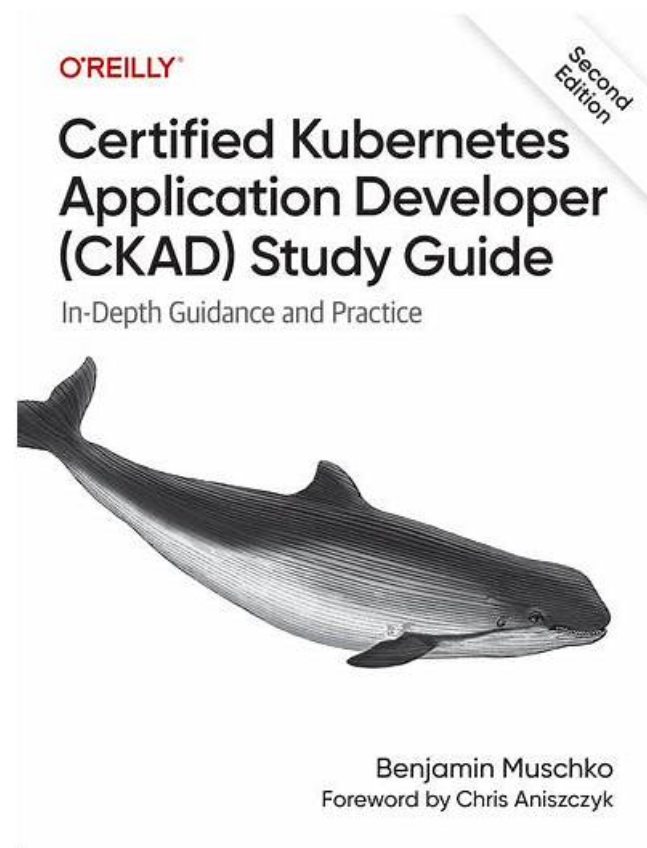


CKAD Buch & CKAD Schulungsangebot



Laden Sie die neuesten It-Prüfung CKAD PDF-Versionen von Prüfungsfragen kostenlos von Google Drive herunter:
<https://drive.google.com/open?id=16ZbNp6fcXC0WY4LJi3hVUs9AsYQw-Rg9>

Das Ziel der Linux Foundation CKAD Prüfungssoftware ist: Bei Ihrer Vorbereitung der Linux Foundation CKAD Prüfung Ihnen die effektivste Hilfe zu bieten, um Ihre Geld nicht zu verschwenden und Ihre Zeit zu sparen. Unsere Software hat schon zahllose Prüfungsteilnehmer geholfen, Linux Foundation CKAD Prüfung zu bestehen. Wenngleich die Bestehensquote sehr hoch ist, versprechen wir, dass wir alle Ihrer Gebühren für die Linux Foundation CKAD Software erstatten wollen, falls Sie die Prüfung nicht bestehen. Wir tun so, um Sie beim Kauf unbesorgt zu machen.

Die CKAD-Prüfung ist eine wertvolle Zertifizierung für Entwickler, die an der Arbeit mit Kubernetes interessiert sind. Die Zertifizierung ist weltweit anerkannt und ein Hinweis auf die Expertise eines Entwicklers in Kubernetes. Die Zertifizierung ist auch ein wertvolles Asset für Entwickler, die ihre Karriere vorantreiben oder in Rollen wechseln möchten, die Kubernetes-Expertise erfordern. Die Zertifizierung ist eine Voraussetzung für einige fortgeschrittene Kubernetes-Zertifizierungen wie die Zertifizierungen zum Certified Kubernetes Administrator (CKA) und Certified Kubernetes Security Specialist (CKS).

>> CKAD Buch <<

CKAD Schulungsangebot, CKAD Fragen Beantworten

In den letzten Jahren entwickelt sich die IT-Branche sehr schnell. Viele Leute fangen an, IT-Kenntnisse zu lernen. Sie geben viel Mühe aus, um eine bessere Zukunft zu haben. Die Linux Foundation CKAD Zertifizierungsprüfung ist eine unentbehrliche Zertifizierungsprüfung in der IT-Branche. Viele Leute machen sich große Sorgen um die Prüfung. Heute empfehle ich Ihnen einen guten Methode, nämlich, die Fragenkataloge zur Linux Foundation CKAD Zertifizierungsprüfung von It-Prüfung zu kaufen. Sie

können Ihnen helfen, die Linux Foundation CKAD Zertifizierungsprüfung 100% zu bestehen. Sonst geben wir Ihnen eine volle Rückerstattung. Und Sie würden keine Verluste erleiden.

Linux Foundation Certified Kubernetes Application Developer Exam CKAD Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q205-Q210):

205. Frage

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

```

Antwort: B

206. Frage

You are developing a new feature for your application that requires a new microservice to be deployed. This microservice interacts With a database, and you want to ensure the database connection is handled securely and efficiently. Design a deployment strategy for the new microservice that integrates with the database and implements security best practices.

Antwort:

Begründung:

See the solution below with Step by Step Explanation.

Explanation:

Solution (Step by Step) :

1. Use a Deployment:

- Deploy your new microservice using a Deployment Deployments provide a robust mechanism for managing and scaling your microservices, making it easy to update and manage your application.

2. Secure Database Credentials: - Store database credentials in a Kubernetes Secret, which is encrypted at rest. This ensures that the credentials are not exposed in plain text in your deployments.

3. Configure Database Connection Details: - Define environment variables Within your Deployment to pass database connection details (like host, port, username, and password) to the container- 4. Use ConfigMaps for Configuration: - Utilize ConfigMaps to manage database connection settings (like connection strings or configuration files) that are common across multiple pods. This makes it easier to update configuration details without modifying your deployments directly.

5. Implement Database Connection Pooling. - Use a database connection pool to manage connections efficiently, reducing the overhead of establishing and closing connections frequently. 6. Consider Using Database-as-a-Service (DBaaS): - If your application is running in a cloud environment, consider leveraging a DBaaS service like Amazon RDS, Google Cloud SQL, or Azure SQL Database. DBaaS services provide managed database infrastructure, simplifying database management, scaling, and security. 7. Implement Database Security Practices: - Configure database security measures like access control lists (ACLs), encryption at rest, and audit logging to ensure data security

207. Frage

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.

Antwort:

Begründung:

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.

208. Frage

You're building a containerized application that needs access to a database running outside of the Kubernetes cluster. You need to implement a service account. With specific permissions to access the external database using an API key.

Antwort:

Begründung:

See the solution below with Step by Step Explanation.

Explanation:

Solution (Step by Step) :

1. Create a Service Account:
 - Create a service account YAML file named 'database-service-account.yaml' with the following contents:
2. Create a Secret for the API Key: - Create a secret YAML file named 'database-api-key.yaml' with the following contents:
3. Create a Role and RoleBinding: - Create a Role YAML file named 'database-role.yaml' with the following contents:
4. Create a RoleBinding YAML: - Create a RoleBinding YAML file named 'database-rolebinding.yaml' with the following contents:
5. Apply the YAML Files: - Apply the created YAML files using 'kubectl apply -f database-service-account.yaml', 'kubectl apply -f database-api-key.yaml', 'kubectl apply -f database-role.yaml', and 'kubectl apply -f database-rolebinding.yaml' 6. Update your Deployment: - Update your application deployment to use the 'database-service-account' and mount the secret containing the API key.
7. Access the External Database: - Your application container should now be able to access the external database using the API key provided in the secret.

209. Frage

Refer to Exhibit.

Context

A project that you are working on has a requirement for persistent data to be available.

Task

To facilitate this, perform the following tasks:

- * Create a file on node sk8s-node-0 at /opt/KDSP00101/data/index.html with the content Acct=Finance
- * Create a PersistentVolume named task-pv-volume using hostPath and allocate 1Gi to it, specifying that the volume is at /opt/KDSP00101/data on the cluster's node. The configuration should specify the access mode of ReadWriteOnce. It should define the StorageClass name exam for the PersistentVolume, which will be used to bind PersistentVolumeClaim requests to this PersistentVolume.
- * Create a PersistentVolumeClaim named task-pv-claim that requests a volume of at least 100Mi and specifies an access mode of ReadWriteOnce
- * Create a pod that uses the PersistentVolumeClaim as a volume with a label app: my-storage-app mounting the resulting volume to a mountPath /usr/share/nginx/html inside the pod

Antwort:

Begründung:

Solution:

□
□
□
□
□

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CKAD Schulungsangebot: <https://www.it-pruefung.com/CKAD.html>

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<https://drive.google.com/open?id=16ZbNp6fcXC0WY4LJi3hVUs9AsYQw-Rg9>