

Quiz Linux Foundation - Useful CKAD Practice Exam Online

Dumps Q&A Linux Foundation - CKAD

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```
student@node-1:~$ kubectl get serviceaccount -n production
NAME          SECRETS  AGE
default       1         6h46m
restrictedservice 1         6h46m
student@node-1:~$ kubectl get deployment -n production
NAME          READY    UP-TO-DATE    AVAILABLE    AGE
app-a         3/3      3              3             6h46m
student@node-1:~$ kubectl set serviceaccount deployment app-a restrictedservice -n production
deployment.apps/app-a serviceaccount updated
student@node-1:~$
```

Question #5:

Set configuration context:

```
[student@node-1] $ | kubectl config
use-context dk8s
```

Set Configuration Context:

```
[student@node-1] $ | kubectl
Config use-context k8s
Context
```

Success Guaranteed, 100% Valid 9 of 21

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The CKAD exam is designed to test the proficiency of developers in Kubernetes application development and deployment using command-line tools. CKAD exam consists of 19 questions that require candidates to perform tasks in a live Kubernetes cluster environment. CKAD exam is time-bound, and candidates are given two hours to complete it. Linux Foundation Certified Kubernetes Application Developer Exam certification program is vendor-neutral, which means that it is not tied to any specific cloud provider, and it is recognized globally.

Linux Foundation CKAD exam is designed to help developers demonstrate their expertise in deploying and managing applications on Kubernetes. Linux Foundation Certified Kubernetes Application Developer Exam certification is recognized by the industry as a benchmark for Kubernetes skills, making it a valuable asset for developers who want to advance their careers.

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- The CNCF Certified Kubernetes Application Developer allows you to work on the projects that you create.
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Latest Linux Foundation CKAD Questions - Proven Way To Pass Exam

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Linux Foundation Certified Kubernetes Application Developer Exam Sample Questions (Q144-Q149):

NEW QUESTION # 144

You have a Deployment running with a specific image tag, and you want to roll out a new version with a different image tag. However, you want to ensure that the update process is gradual, and only one pod is updated at a time. Additionally, you need to monitor the performance metrics of the application during the update, and if the performance degrades significantly, you need to rollback to the previous version. How would you implement this using Kustomize and other Kubernetes features?

Answer:

Explanation:

See the solution below with Step by Step Explanation.

Explanation:

Solution (Step by Step) :

1. Create a customization file:

resources :

- deployment.yaml

2. Create a deployment-yaml file:

```
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
  name: nginx-deployment
spec:
  replicas: 3
  selector:
    matchLabels:
      app: nginx
  template:
    metadata:
      labels:
        app: nginx
    spec:
      containers:
        - name: nginx
          image: example/nginx:v1
          resources:
            requests:
              cpu: "50m"
              memory: "100Mi"
          livenessProbe:
            httpGet:
              path: /healthz
              port: 80
            initialDelaySeconds: 15
            periodSeconds: 20
          readinessProbe:
            httpGet:
              path: /healthz
              port: 80
            initialDelaySeconds: 5
            periodSeconds: 10
          imagePullSecrets:
            - name: myregistrykey
```

3. Configure a rolling update strategy: - Edit the 'deployment.yaml' file and add the following to the 'spec-strategy' section:

```
strategy:
  type: RollingUpdate
  rollingUpdate:
    maxSurge: 1
    maxUnavailable: 1
```

4. Set up monitoring with Prometheus and Grafana: - Install Prometheus and Grafana on your Kubernetes cluster. - Configure Prometheus to scrape metrics from your application pods. - Create Grafana dashboards to visualize the relevant metrics. 5. Create an alert in Prometheus: - Define an alert that triggers if the application's performance degrades significantly - This alert should be configured to send notifications to your team. 6. Create a rollback mechanism: - Use a script or a tool like 'kubectl rollout undo' to rollback the deployment to the previous version if the performance alert is triggered. 7. Update the deployment with the new image tag: - Edit the 'deployment.yaml' file and change the 'image' to 'example/nginx:v2'. 8. Apply the changes to your Kubernetes cluster: `bash kubectl apply -f deployment.yaml` - The 'maxSurge' and 'maxUnavailable' settings in the 'rollingUpdate' strategy control the maximum number of pods that can be added or removed during the update process. - Prometheus and Grafana provide a way to monitor the performance metrics of your application. - The Prometheus alert helps you identify if the performance degrades significantly during the update process. - The rollback mechanism allows you to revert to the previous version if the performance alert is triggered. - This setup ensures a gradual update process and provides a mechanism to mitigate potential performance issues.

NEW QUESTION # 145

You have a Helm chart named 'my-app' that deploys a web application. The chart uses a 'service' and 'deployment' to expose the application. However, the chart currently deploys the application using a static 'image: my-app:v1.0.0' in the 'deployment' section. How can you modify the Helm chart to dynamically pull the latest image tag from a Git tag for the 'my-app' repository?

Answer:

Explanation:

See the solution below with Step by Step Explanation.

Explanation:

Solution (Step by Step) :

1). Configure Git Tag as Image Tag:

- In your 'my-app/values.yaml', add a new variable to hold the desired Git tag:

```
image:
  repository: my-app
  tag: latest # Default to latest, will be overridden by Git tag
```

2. Modify the Deployment Template:

-- In the 'my-app/templates/deployment.yaml' file, update the 'image' field of the container to use the '{{ .Values.image.repository }}:{{ .Values.image.tag }}' template:

```
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
  name: my-app-deployment
spec:
  ...
  template:
    ...
    spec:
      containers:
      - name: my-app
        image: '{{ .Values.image.repository }}:{{ .Values.image.tag }}'
      ...
```

3. Fetch Git Tag using 'helm template's - Before deploying the chart, use 'helm template' to generate the template with the Git tag injected. Assuming your Git repository is named 'my-repo' and the tag is 'v1.1.0', run: `bash helm template my-app --set image-tag=$(git ls-remote --tags my-repo | grep v1.1.0 | awk '{print $2}' | cut -f3)` 4. Deploy the Chart: - Now you can deploy the Helm chart using the generated template or by setting the 'image-tag' value directly in the 'helm install' command. For example: `bash helm install my-app my-app --set image.tag=$(git ls-remote --tags my-repo | grep v1.1.0 | awk '{print $2}' | cut -f3)` - When deploying, the chart will automatically use the specified Git tag as the image tag for the deployment.

NEW QUESTION # 146

You're building a microservice architecture that uses a load balancer to distribute traffic across multiple instances of a service. You want to implement a health check mechanism that ensures only healthy instances receive traffic. Design a solution using Kubernetes Liveness probes and a service With a health check configuration.

Answer:

Explanation:

See the solution below with Step by Step Explanation.

Explanation:

Solution (Step by Step) :

1. Define a Liveness Probe in the Deployment:

```
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
  name: my-service-deployment
spec:
  replicas: 3
  selector:
    matchLabels:
      app: my-service
  template:
    metadata:
      labels:
        app: my-service
    spec:
      containers:
        - name: my-service
          image: my-service-image:latest
          livenessProbe:
            tcpSocket:
              port: 8080 # Port your service listens on
            initialDelaySeconds: 15
            periodSeconds: 20
            failureThreshold: 3
            successThreshold: 1
```

- Replace 'my-service-image:latest' with your service image. - Replace '8080' with the port your service listens on. - Adjust the probe settings as needed. 2. Create a Service with Health Check Configuration:

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Service
metadata:
  name: my-service
spec:
  selector:
    app: my-service
  ports:
    - protocol: TCP
      port: 80
      targetPort: 8080 # Same port as the liveness probe
  type: LoadBalancer
  healthCheckNodePort: 30001 # Optional: for external health checks
```

- 'healthCheckNodePort' is optional, but can be used for external health checks against the service. 3. Apply the YAML Files: - Apply the Deployment and Service using 'kubectl apply -f deployment.yaml' and 'kubectl apply -f service.yaml'. 4. Verify the Health Checks: - Check the service logs for liveness probe results. - If a pod becomes unhealthy, it should be restarted by the liveness probe. - You can also use 'kubectl get pods -l app=my-service' to check the pod status. 5. Advanced Configuration: - Use 'exec' or 'httpGet' probes for more complex health check requirements. - Configure the 'failureThreshold' and 'successThreshold' to adjust the probe's sensitivity. - Add a 'readinessProbe' to the Deployment for readiness checks that determine when a pod is ready to receive traffic. ,

NEW QUESTION # 147

Refer to Exhibit.



Task

Create a new deployment for running nginx with the following parameters;

* Run the deployment in the kdpd00201 namespace. The namespace has already been created

* Name the deployment frontend and configure with 4 replicas

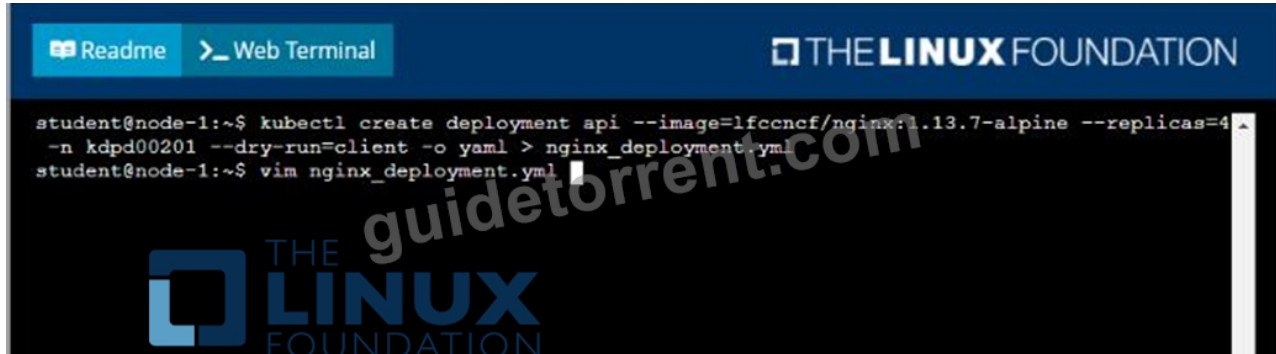
* Configure the pod with a container image of lfcncf/nginx:1.13.7

* Set an environment variable of NGINX__PORT=8080 and also expose that port for the container above

Answer:

Explanation:

Solution:



```
student@node-1:~$ kubectl create deployment api --image=lfcncf/nginx:1.13.7-alpine --replicas=4
-n kdpd00201 --dry-run=client -o yaml > nginx_deployment.yml
student@node-1:~$ vim nginx_deployment.yml
```



```
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
  creationTimestamp: null
  labels:
    app: api
  name: api
  namespace: kdpd00201
spec:
  replicas: 4
  selector:
    matchLabels:
      app: api
  strategy: {}
  template:
    metadata:
      creationTimestamp: null
      labels:
        app: api
    spec:
      containers:
      - image: lfcncf/nginx:1.13.7-alpine
        name: nginx
        resources: {}
status: {}

"nginx_deployment.yml" 25L, 421C
```

```

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apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
  labels:
    app: api
    name: api
    namespace: kdpd00201
spec:
  replicas: 4
  selector:
    matchLabels:
      app: api
  template:
    metadata:
      labels:
        app: api
    spec:
      containers:
        - image: lfcncf/nginx:1.13.7-alpine
          name: nginx
          ports:
            - containerPort: 8080
          env:
            - name: NGINX_PORT
              value: "8080"

```

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23,8 All

```

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student@node-1:~$ kubectl create deployment api --image=lfcncf/nginx:1.13.7-alpine --replicas=4
-n kdpd00201 --dry-run=client -o yaml > nginx_deployment.yml
student@node-1:~$ vim nginx_deployment.yml
student@node-1:~$ kubectl create nginx_deployment.yml
Error: must specify one of -f and -k

error: unknown command "nginx_deployment.yml"
See 'kubectl create -h' for help and examples
student@node-1:~$ kubectl create -f nginx_deployment.yml
error: error validating "nginx_deployment.yml": error validating data: ValidationError(Deployment.spec.template.spec): unknown field "env" in 'p.k8s.api.core.v1.PodSpec'; if you choose to ignore these errors, turn validation off with --validate=false
student@node-1:~$ vim nginx_deployment.yml
student@node-1:~$ kubectl create -f nginx_deployment.yml
deployment.apps/api created
student@node-1:~$ kubectl get pods -n kdpd00201
NAME                READY   STATUS    RESTARTS   AGE
api-745677f7dc-7hnmv 1/1     Running   0           13s
api-745677f7dc-9q5vp 1/1     Running   0           13s
api-745677f7dc-fd4gk 1/1     Running   0           13s
api-745677f7dc-mbnpc 1/1     Running   0           13s
student@node-1:~$

```

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NEW QUESTION # 148

You're developing a Kubernetes application that requires a custom resource definition (CRD) to manage the configuration of your application. You need to ensure that only authorized users or groups can create or modify instances of this custom resource. How would you configure security contexts for the CRD to achieve this?

Answer:

Explanation:

See the solution below with Step by Step Explanation.

Explanation:

Solution (Step by Step) :

1. Define the CRD:

- First, you need to define your CRD using a YAML file. This file will outline the schema and properties of your custom resource.

For example:

```
apiVersion: apiextensions.k8s.io/v1
kind: CustomResourceDefinition
metadata:
  name: myapps.mygroup.example.com
spec:
  group: mygroup.example.com
  versions:
  - name: v1
    served: true
    storage: true
  scope: Namespaced
  names:
    plural: myapps
    singular: myapp
  # Define the schema of your custom resource here
  # ...
```



2. Create a Role and RoleBinding: - To enforce authorization, you'll create a Role and RoleBinding. The Role will define the allowed actions, and the RoleBinding will associate this Role with specific users or groups. - Role: - Create a Role that allows only the necessary actions on the CRD. For example, if you only want users to read the CRD, define a Role that grants read access:

```
apiVersion: rbac.authorization.k8s.io/v1
kind: Role
metadata:
  name: myapp-reader-role
  namespace:
rules:
- apiGroups: ["mygroup.example.com"]
  resources: ["myapps"]
  verbs: ["get", "list", "watch"]
```



- RoleBinding: - Bind the Role to the users or groups you want to authorize. For example, bind the 'myapp-reader-role' to a specific user:

```
apiVersion: rbac.authorization.k8s.io/v1
kind: RoleBinding
metadata:
  name: myapp-reader-binding
  namespace:
roleRef:
  apiGroup: rbac.authorization.k8s.io
  kind: Role
  name: myapp-reader-role
subjects:
- kind: User
  name:
```



3. Apply the Resources: - Apply the CRD, Role, and RoleBinding to your Kubernetes cluster using kubectl: `bash kubectl apply -f crd.yaml kubectl apply -f role.yaml kubectl apply -f rolebinding.yaml` 4. Test the Security' - Now, try creating a custom resource instance. Only the authorized users or groups will be able to create or modify instances of this CRD. - This configuration defines a custom resource that allows only authorized users to interact with it. - The Role grants specific permissions, and the RoleBinding links the Role to specific users or groups. - By defining appropriate roles and rolebindings, you can enforce granular access control on your custom resource and ensure only authorized users can create or modify CRD instances. ,

NEW QUESTION # 149

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