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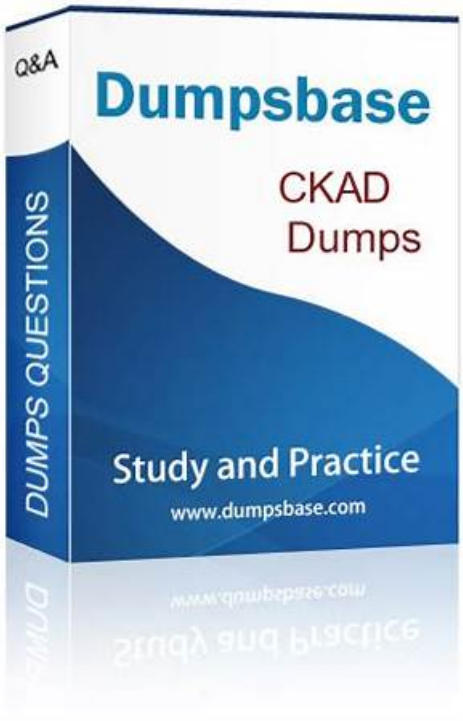

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The CKAD certification exam is a hands-on exam that covers a wide range of topics related to Kubernetes application development. This includes deploying and configuring applications, creating and managing Kubernetes objects, troubleshooting applications, and working with Kubernetes APIs. CKAD exam is designed to test the developer's ability to work with Kubernetes in a real-world scenario, and requires the use of command line tools and Kubernetes APIs.

Linux Foundation CKAD (Linux Foundation Certified Kubernetes Application Developer) certification exam is a professional certification exam designed for developers who want to demonstrate their skills and knowledge in designing, building, and deploying scalable and reliable applications on Kubernetes. Kubernetes has become the de facto standard for container orchestration, and the CKAD Certification is an excellent way to validate your Kubernetes skills and become a certified Kubernetes application developer.

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The CKAD certification exam is a 2-hour online exam that consists of 19-20 performance-based tasks that are designed to test an

individual's skills in Kubernetes application development. CKAD exam is conducted on a live Kubernetes cluster, and the tasks are designed to simulate real-world scenarios. CKAD Exam can be taken from anywhere in the world, and the results are provided immediately after the completion of the exam.

Linux Foundation Certified Kubernetes Application Developer Exam Sample Questions (Q227-Q232):

NEW QUESTION # 227
You are running a multi-container application on Kubernetes, and you need to update the image of a specific container within the pod without affecting the other containers. You are using a Deployment resource to manage the pods. How can you achieve this update using imperative commands?

Answer:

Explanation:
See the solution below with Step by Step Explanation.
Explanation:
Solution (Step by Step) :
1. Identify the Pod:
- Use 'kubectl get pods -l to list the pods managed by your deployment. Replace
- Identify the pod that needs the container image update.
2. Identify the Container:
- Use ' kubectl describe pod to display the pod's details, including its containers.
- Note the name of the container you want to update.
3. Update the Container Image:
with the label you've defined for your deployment.
- Use 'kubectl exec -it -container bash' to create an interactive shell within the specified container.
- Inside the shell, update the image for the container using 'docker pull ' (Replace with the new container image you want to use).
- Exit the shell using 'exit
4. Restart the Container:
- Use 'kubectl exec -it -container bash' to access the container again.
- Run 'docker restan to restart the container with the new image.
- Exit the shell using 'exit'.
5. Verify the Image Update:
- Run 'kubectl describe pod to check the updated pod details. Verify that the container image iS now the new one you pulled.
Note: This approach updates the container image in the existing pod. If you want to apply the update to all pods managed by the Deployment, you'll need to update the Deployment configuration itself. ,

NEW QUESTION # 228
Context
Context
You have been tasked with scaling an existing deployment for availability, and creating a service to expose the deployment within your infrastructure.
Task
Start with the deployment named kdsn00101-deployment which has already been deployed to the namespace kdsn00101 . Edit it to:
* Add the func=webFrontEnd key/value label to the pod template metadata to identify the pod for the service definition
* Have 4 replicas
Next, create ana deploy in namespace kdsn00l01 a service that accomplishes the following:
* Exposes the service on TCP port 8080
* is mapped to me pods defined by the specification of kdsn00l01-deployment
* Is of type NodePort
* Has a name of cherry

Answer:

Explanation:
Solution:

NEW QUESTION # 229
You are running a web application in a Kubernetes cluster. You have a deployment named 'web- app' with two replicas. You need to implement a Network Policy that allows only traffic from pods with the label app: database' to access the 'web-app' deployment on port 8080. You also need to block all other traffic to the 'web-app' deployment.

Answer:

Explanation:
See the solution below with Step by Step Explanation.
Explanation:
Solution (Step by Step) :
1. Create the Network Policy:
- Create a YAML file named 'web-app-network-policy.yamr with the following content:
2. Apply the Network Policy: - Apply the Network Policy to your cluster: bash kubectl apply -f web-app-network-policy.yaml 3. Verify the Network Policy: - Verify that the Network Policy has been applied correctly by listing the Network Policies in your namespace: bash kubectl get networkpolicies -n default # Replace with your namespace You should see the 'web-app-network-policy' listed. 4. Test the Network Policy: - From a pod with the label 'app: database' , try to access the 'web-app' deployment on port 8080. This should be successful. - From any other pod, try to access the 'web-app' deployment on port 8080. This should be blocked. - The 'podSelector' in the Network Policy specifies that it applies to pods with the label 'app: web-app'. - The 'ingress' section defines the allowed incoming traffic. In this case, it allows traffic from pods with the label 'app: database' on port 8080. - The 'egress' section defines the allowed outgoing traffic. In this case, it allows all outgoing traffic except on port 8080. This ensures that only pods with the 'app: database' label can access the 'web-ap$ deployment on port 8080. Note: - You may need to update the 'namespace' in the Network Policy YAML file to match the namespace where your 'web-app' deployment is running. - Make sure that pods with the label 'app: database' are allowed to access the 'web-app' deployment by other means, such as Service or Ingress, if needed.,

NEW QUESTION # 230
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 sectiom
- 'runAsLJser': Specifies the user ID under which the container should run.
- 'runAsGroup': Defines the group ID for the container.
- 'tsGroup': 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.
2. Apply the Deployment: - Use 'kubectl apply -f api-deployment_yamr to update the Deployment with the security context configuration. 3. Verify the Security Context: - Examine the pod details using 'kubectl describe pod -I 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 # 231
Refer to Exhibit.
Set Configuration Context:
[student@node-1] $ | kubectl
Config use-context k8s
Context

A user has reported an aopticauon is unteachable due to a failing livenessProbe .
Task
Perform the following tasks:
* Find the broken pod and store its name and namespace to /opt/KDOB00401/broken.txt in the format:
<namespace>/<pod>

The output file has already been created
* Store the associated error events to a file /opt/KDOB00401/error.txt, The output file has already been created. You will need to use the -o wide output specifier with your command
* Fix the issue.

Answer:

Explanation:
To find the broken pod and store its name and namespace to /opt/KDOB00401/broken.txt, you can use the kubectl get pods command and filter the output by the status of the pod.
kubectl get pods --field-selector=status.phase=Failed -o jsonpath='{.items[*].metadata.namespace}/{.items[*].metadata.name}' > /opt/KDOB00401/broken.txt This command will list all pods with a status of Failed and output their names and namespaces in the format <namespace>/<pod>. The output is then written to the /opt/KDOB00401/broken.txt file.
To store the associated error events to a file /opt/KDOB00401/error.txt, you can use the kubectl describe command to retrieve detailed information about the pod, and the grep command to filter the output for error events.
kubectl describe pods <pod-name> --namespace <pod-namespace> | grep -i error -B5 -A5 > /opt/KDOB00401/error.txt
Replace <pod-name> and <pod-namespace> with the name and namespace of the broken pod you found in the previous step.
This command will output detailed information about the pod, including error events. The grep command filters the output for lines containing "error" and also prints 5 lines before and after the match.
To fix the issue, you need to analyze the error events and find the root cause of the issue.
It could be that the application inside the pod is not running, the container image is not available, the pod has not enough resources, or the liveness probe configuration is incorrect.
Once you have identified the cause, you can take appropriate action, such as restarting the application, updating the container image, increasing the resources, or modifying the liveness probe configuration.
After fixing the issue, you can use the kubectl get pods command to check the status of the pod and ensure

NEW QUESTION # 232
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