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Practice Enough With These 150 Questions for the CKAD Exam

## Practice Enough With These 150 Questions for the CKAD Exam

Exercises get you ready for the Certified Kubernetes Application Developer exam

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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 Exam is aimed at developers who are already familiar with Kubernetes and have experience working with it. CKAD exam consists of a series of performance-based tasks that are designed to test the candidate's ability to use Kubernetes to deploy, manage, and scale containerized applications. The tasks are designed to simulate real-world scenarios that developers may encounter when working with Kubernetes. CKAD Exam is conducted online, and candidates have two hours to complete it. Upon successful completion of the exam, the candidate is awarded the CKAD certification, which is recognized by the industry as a standard for Kubernetes application development.

>> **New CKAD Exam Questions <<**

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## Linux Foundation Certified Kubernetes Application Developer Exam Sample Questions (Q86-Q91):

### NEW QUESTION # 86

You have a microservice application that relies on a Redis cache for data retrieval. Design a multi-container Pod that incorporates a Redis sidecar container to provide local caching within the Pod. Ensure that the main application container can access the Redis sidecar container within the same Pod Namespace Without needing to communicate with an external Redis cluster.

#### Answer:

Explanation:

See the solution below with Step by Step Explanation.

Explanation:

Solution (Step by Step) :

1. Define the Pod YAML: Create a Pod YAML file that includes both the main application container and the Redis sidecar container.
2. Configure Environment Variables: Set an environment variable 'REDIS HOST' within the main application container to point to the Redis sidecar containers hostname- In Kubernetes, containers within the same Pod can communicate with each other using their container names.
3. Connect Application to Redis: Modify the application code to connect to the Redis instance using the 'REDIS HOST' environment variable. For example, using a Python application with the 'redis-py' library: `python import redis r = redis.Redis(host=os.environ.get('REDIS_HOST'), port=6379) # Perform Redis operations (e.g., r.set('key', 'value'))`
4. Deploy the Pod: Apply the Pod YAML using `kubectl apply -f my-app-pod.yaml`
5. Verify Connectivity: Check the logs of the main application container to ensure it's successfully connecting to the Redis sidecar container Note: This approach provides local caching within the Pod, reducing external network calls and improving performance. It's important to consider potential data consistency issues if multiple Pods share the same Redis instance.

### NEW QUESTION # 87

Task:

Update the Deployment app-1 in the frontend namespace to use the existing ServiceAccount app.

#### Answer:

Explanation:

See the solution below.

Explanation

Solution:

Text Description automatically generated

### NEW QUESTION # 88

You are building a microservice called 'order-service' that handles order processing. You need to configure a SecurityContext for the 'order-service' container that ensures it can access the network to communicate with other services and access specific hostPath volumes, but it should not have root privileges.

#### Answer:

Explanation:

See the solution below with Step by Step Explanation.

Explanation:

Solution (Step by Step) :

1. Define the SecurityContext:
  - Create a 'securityContext' section within the 'spec.template.spec.containers' block for your 'order-service' container.
  - Set 'runAsUser' to a non-root UID (e.g., 1001) to prevent running as the root user-
  - Set 'allowPrivilegeEscalation' to 'false' to prevent the container from escalating its privileges.

- Set 'capabilities' to an empty array (so') to disable any additional capabilities.
- 2. Mount HostPath Volumes: - Define 'volumeMounts' for the required hostPath volumes. - Specify the mount path within the container ('data' and 'lconfig' in this example) and the volume name. - Define corresponding 'volumes' with the 'hostPath' type, specifying the source path on the host and the volume name.
- 3. Create the Deployment: - Apply the Deployment YAML file using 'kubectl apply -f order-service-deployment.yaml' - The 'securityContext' restricts the container's access to the host system's resources and prevents privilege escalation. - Setting 'runAsUser' to a non-root user ensures that the container runs as a non-root user - 'allowPrivilegeEscalation' prevents the container from elevating its privileges, even if it has the necessary capabilities. - The 'capabilities' section allows you to explicitly define which capabilities the container should have. In this case, an empty array disables all additional capabilities, restricting the container's potential actions. - The 'volumeMounts' define how hostPath volumes are mounted within the container, providing access to specific directories on the host system. This configuration ensures that the 'order-service' container can access specific hostPath volumes and the network for communication with other services without running as root and without any additional capabilities, enhancing security.

## NEW QUESTION # 89

You are building a microservices application on Kubernetes, where two services, 'service-a' and 'service-b', need to communicate with each other securely. 'Service-b' needs to expose a secure endpoint that is only accessible by 'service-a'. Describe how you would implement this using Kubernetes resources, including the configuration for the 'service-b' endpoint.

### Answer:

Explanation:

See the solution below with Step by Step Explanation.

Explanation:

Solution (Step by Step) :

1. Define a Kubernetes Secret:

- Create a Kubernetes secret to store the certificate and key pair for 'service-W'. This secret will be used to secure the communication.

- Example:

2. Configure 'service-b' Deployment: - Define a Deployment for 'service-b', specifying a container that uses the secret for TLS. - Ensure that the container has the required dependencies and configuration to use TLS. - Example:

3. Define a Kubernetes Service for 'service-b': - Create a Service for 'service-b' that exposes the secure endpoint on a specific port (e.g., 8443) and uses the LoadBalancer type for external access. - Use the 'targetPort' field to specify the container port that 'service-b' is listening on. - Example:

4. Configure 'service-a' Deployment: - Define a Deployment for 'service-a', specifying a container that uses the secret for TLS when connecting to service-W. - Example:

5. Update 'service-a' Container Configuration: - Within the 'service-a' container, ensure the application is configured to use the certificate and key from the mounted volume ('var/tls') for secure communication with 'service-b'. 6. Verify Secure Communication: - Use 'kubectl get pods' to check the status of both 'service-a' and 'service-W' pods. - Test the communication between 'service-a' and 'service-b' by sending requests from the 'service-a' pod to the secure endpoint of 'service-b'. - Verify that the communication is secure and that 'service-a' can successfully access the endpoint. Notes: - You may need to adjust the port numbers and image names in the examples to match your specific setup. - Make sure you have the certificate and key in the correct format and base64 encoded before creating the Secret. - You can also use other methods like a Service Account and Role-Based Access Control (RBAC) to restrict access to the secure endpoint, if needed. - This is a simplified example and additional security measures may be required based on your application's requirements. ,

## NEW QUESTION # 90

Exhibit:

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

- A. Solution:

□□□□

- B. Solution:

□  
□

**Answer: A**

## NEW QUESTION # 91

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