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CKAD certification is designed for software developers who have experience in container-based application development and want to validate their skills in Kubernetes application development. Additionally, system administrators, DevOps engineers, and IT professionals who work with Kubernetes can also take the certification to enhance their skills and knowledge.

To prepare for the exam, candidates can take advantage of a range of resources provided by the Linux Foundation, including online courses, practice exams, and study guides. They can also join online communities and participate in forums to connect with other developers who are preparing for the exam and share tips and strategies.

Linux Foundation Certified Kubernetes Application Developer Exam Sample Questions (Q130-Q135):

NEW QUESTION # 130

You are tasked with deploying a complex application using Helm. The application consists of multiple microservices, each with its own deployment and service. To simplify the deployment and management of these microservices, you need to implement a mechanism that allows you to automatically create and manage namespaces based on the name of the Helm release.

Answer:

Explanation:

See the solution below with Step by Step Explanation.

Explanation:

Solution (Step by Step) :

1. Create a Custom Helm Chart:

- Begin by creating a custom Helm chart named 'my-app-char' to manage the application's multiple microservices.

2. Implement a Namespace Creation Function:

- Within the 'my-app-char/templates' directory, create a file named 'namespace.yaml' and define the namespace creation function.

- This function uses the Helm release name to dynamically generate a namespace with the format '-namespace' 3. Add the Namespace to the Chan: - Modify the 'my-app-chart/templates/service.yaml' and 'my-app-chart/templates/deployment.yaml' for each microservice to ensure the deployments and services reside within the dynamically created namespace:

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Service
metadata:
  name: my-service
  namespace: {{ .Release.Name }}-namespace
spec:
  ...
  ...
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
  name: my-deployment
  namespace: {{ .Release.Name }}-namespace
```

4. Deploy the Chart with Different Releases: - Use the following command to deploy the chart with different releases, each creating a separate namespace: `bash helm install release1 my-app-chart helm install release2 my-app-chart` - This will create namespaces 'release1-namespace' and 'release2-namespace', each containing the deployments and services of the respective releases.

5. Manage and Clean Up: - To manage and clean up the deployments and namespaces, you can use regular Helm commands within the context of each namespace: `bash kubectl --namespace release1 -namespace get pods helm delete release1 kubectl delete namespace release1-namespace` - This approach provides a structured and automated method for managing multiple microservices within separate namespaces using Helm releases.,

NEW QUESTION # 131

Task:

A Dockerfile has been prepared at `-/human-stork/build/Dockerfile`

1) Using the prepared Dockerfile, build a container image with the name macque and tag 3.0. You may install and use the tool of your choice.

- Multiple image builders and tools have been pre-installed in the base system.

including docker, skopeo, buildah, img, and podman

Please do not sign the built image to a registry, run a container, or
otherwise expose it to the public.

2) Using the tool of your choice export the built container image in OC-format and store it at -/human stork/macque 3.0 tar See the solution below

Answer

Explanation:

Explanation

Explanation:

```

candidate@node-1:~$ cd humane-stork/builds/
candidate@node-1:~/humane-stork/builds$ ls -l
total 16
-rw-r--r-- 1 candidate candidate 201 Sep 24 04:21 Dockerfile
-rw-r--r-- 1 candidate candidate 644 Sep 24 04:21 text1.html
-rw-r--r-- 1 candidate candidate 813 Sep 24 04:21 text2.html
-rw-r--r-- 1 candidate candidate 383 Sep 24 04:21 text3.html
candidate@node-1:~/humane-stork/builds$ sudo docker build -t macaque:3.0 .
Sending build context to Docker daemon 6.144kB
Step 1/5 : FROM docker.io/lfcncnf/nginx:mainline
--> ea335eea17ab
Step 2/5 : ADD text1.html /usr/share/nginx/html/
--> 8967ee9ee5d0
Step 3/5 : ADD text2.html /usr/share/nginx/html/
--> cb0554422f26
Step 4/5 : ADD text3.html /usr/share/nginx/html/
--> 62e879ab821e
Step 5/5 : COPY text2.html /usr/share/nginx/html/index.html
--> 331c8a94372c
Successfully built 331c8a94372c
Successfully tagged macaque:3.0
candidate@node-1:~/humane-stork/builds$ sudo docker save macaque:3.0 > ~/humane-stork/macaque-3.0.tar
candidate@node-1:~/humane-stork$ cd ..
candidate@node-1:~/humane-stork$ ls -l
total 142532
-rwxr-xr-x 2 candidate candidate 4096 Sep 24 04:21 build
-rw-r--r-- 1 candidate candidate 145948672 Sep 24 11:39 macaque-3.0.tar
candidate@node-1:~/humane-stork$ 

```

```

File Edit View Insert Table Help
pod/ckad00018-newpod labeled
candidate@node-1:~$ kubectl label pod ckad0018-newpod -n ckad00018 db-access=true
pod/ckad0018-newpod labeled
candidate@node-1:~$ kubectl config use-context k8s
Switched to context "k8s".
candidate@node-1:~$ vim ~/chief-cardinal/nosql.yaml
candidate@node-1:~$ vim ~/chief-cardinal/nosql.yaml
candidate@node-1:~$ kubectl apply -f ~/chief-cardinal/nosql.yaml
deployment.apps/nosql configured
candidate@node-1:~$ kubectl get pods -n crayfish
NAME          READY   STATUS    RESTARTS   AGE
nosql-74cccf7d64-lkqlg  1/1     Running   0          3m2s
candidate@node-1:~$ kubectl get deploy -n crayfish
NAME        READY   UP-TO-DATE   AVAILABLE   AGE
nosql        1/1     1           1           7h16m
candidate@node-1:~$ cd humane-stork/build/
candidate@node-1:~/humane-stork/build$ ls -l
total 16
-rw-r--r-- 1 candidate candidate 201 Sep 24 04:21 Dockerfile
-rw-r--r-- 1 candidate candidate 644 Sep 24 04:21 text1.html
-rw-r--r-- 1 candidate candidate 813 Sep 24 04:21 text2.html
-rw-r--r-- 1 candidate candidate 383 Sep 24 04:21 text3.html
candidate@node-1:~/humane-stork/builds$ sudo docker build -t macaque:3.0 .
Sending build context to Docker daemon 6.144kB
Step 1/5 : FROM docker.io/lfcncnf/nginx:mainline
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--> 8967ee9ee5d0
Step 3/5 : ADD text2.html /usr/share/nginx/html/
--> cb0554422f26
Step 4/5 : ADD text3.html /usr/share/nginx/html/
--> 

```

```

candidate@node-1:~$ vim ~/chief-cardinal/nosql.yaml
candidate@node-1:~$ kubectl apply -f ~/chief-cardinal/nosql.yaml
deployment.apps/nosql configured
candidate@node-1:~$ kubectl get pods -n crayfish
NAME          READY   STATUS    RESTARTS   AGE
nosql-74cccf7d64-lkqlg  1/1     Running   0          3m2s
candidate@node-1:~$ kubectl get deploy -n crayfish
NAME        READY   UP-TO-DATE   AVAILABLE   AGE
nosql        1/1     1           1           7h16m
candidate@node-1:~$ cd humane-stork/build/
candidate@node-1:~/humane-stork/build$ ls -l
total 16
-rw-r--r-- 1 candidate candidate 201 Sep 24 04:21 Dockerfile
-rw-r--r-- 1 candidate candidate 644 Sep 24 04:21 text1.html
-rw-r--r-- 1 candidate candidate 813 Sep 24 04:21 text2.html
-rw-r--r-- 1 candidate candidate 383 Sep 24 04:21 text3.html
candidate@node-1:~/humane-stork/builds$ sudo docker build -t macaque:3.0 .
Sending build context to Docker daemon 6.144kB
Step 1/5 : FROM docker.io/lfcncnf/nginx:mainline
--> ea335eea17ab
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--> 8967ee9ee5d0
Step 3/5 : ADD text2.html /usr/share/nginx/html/
--> cb0554422f26
Step 4/5 : ADD text3.html /usr/share/nginx/html/
--> 62e879ab821e
Step 5/5 : COPY text2.html /usr/share/nginx/html/index.html
--> 331c8a94372c
Successfully built 331c8a94372c
Successfully tagged macaque:3.0
candidate@node-1:~/humane-stork/build$ sudo docker save macaque:3.0 > ~/humane-stork/macaque-3.0.tar

```

NEW QUESTION # 132

You have a Deployment named 'nginx-deployment' running 3 replicas of an Nginx container. You need to ensure that all 3 pods are using the same ConfigMap for configuration. Additionally, you need to configure the ConfigMap so that changes made to it are automatically reflected in the running pods without requiring a new Deployment update.

Answer:

Explanation:

See the solution below with Step by Step Explanation.

Explanation:

Solution (Step by Step) :

1. Create the ConfigMap:

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: ConfigMap
metadata:
  name: nginx-config
data:
  nginx_conf: |
    worker_processes 1;
    events {
      worker_connections 1024;
    }
    http {
      server {
        listen 80;
        location / {
          root /usr/share/nginx/html;
          index index.html index.htm;
        }
      }
    }
  }
```

2. Apply the ConfigMap: bash kubectl apply -f nginx-config.yaml 3. Update the Deployment to use the ConfigMap:

```
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: nginx:latest
        volumeMounts:
          - name: nginx-config-volume
            mountPath: /etc/nginx/conf.d
    volumes:
      - name: nginx-config-volume
        configMap:
          name: nginx-config
```

4. Apply the updated Deployment bash kubectl apply -f nginx-deployment.yaml 5. Verify the Deployment: bash kubectl get deployments nginx-deployment You should see that the Deployment is using the 'nginx-config' ConfigMap for its configuration. 6. Test the automatic update: - Modify the 'nginx-config' ConfigMap: bash kubectl edit configmap nginx-config Change the 'nginx_conf' value in the ConfigMap. - Verify the change in the pods: bash kubectl exec -it -- bash -c 'cat /etc/nginx/conf.d/nginx.conf' Replace with the name of one of the pods- This command will display the contents of the nginx configuration file within the pod. You will observe that the nginx configuration file in the running pods is automatically updated without needing a Deployment update.

NEW QUESTION # 133

You are developing a multi-container application that includes a web server, a database, and a message broker. You want to ensure that the database and message broker start before the web server to avoid dependency issues. How can you design your deployment to achieve this?

Answer:

Explanation:

See the solution below with Step by Step Explanation.

Explanation:

Solution (Step by Step) :

1. Define Pod with Containers:

- Create a 'Pod' definition with three containers: 'web-server', 'database' , and 'message-broker'
- Include the appropriate image names for each container.

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
  name: multi-container-app
spec:
  containers:
    - name: web-server
      image: example/web-server:latest
    - name: database
      image: example/database:latest
    - name: message-broker
      image: example/message-broker:latest
```

2. Implement Init Containers: - Define ' initcontainers' within the 'Pod' spec to run containers before the main application containers.

- Use 'initContainers' to set up the database and message broker:

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
  name: multi-container-app
spec:
  initContainers:
    - name: database-init
      image: example/database-init:latest
      command: ["/bin/sh", "-c", "echo 'Database initialized'"]
    - name: message-broker-init
      image: example/message-broker-init:latest
      command: ["/bin/sh", "-c", "echo 'Message broker initialized'"]
  containers:
    - name: web-server
      image: example/web-server:latest
    - name: database
      image: example/database:latest
    - name: message-broker
      image: example/message-broker:latest
```

3. Apply the Pod Definition: - Apply the 'Pod' definition using 'kubectl apply -f multi-container-app.yaml' 4. Verify Container Startup Order: - Check the pod logs using 'kubectl logs -f multi-container-app'. You will observe the init containers ('database-init and 'message-broker-init') starting first, followed by the main containers ('web-server', 'database' , and 'message-broker'). Note: In this example, the 'database-init and 'message-broker-init containers simply print a message. You can replace these with actual initialization scripts or commands relevant to your specific database and message broker services.

NEW QUESTION # 134

Refer to Exhibit.

You must switch to the correct
cluster/configuration context. Failure to do so
may result in a zero score.

```
[candidate-node-1] $ kubectl config use-c  
ontext sk8s
```

Task

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

► The Deployment manifest files can be found at <https://spicy-pikachu/backend-deployment.yaml>.

Modify the Deployment specifying a readiness probe using path /healthz.

Set initialDelaySeconds to 8 and periodSeconds to 5.

Answer:

Explanation:

Solution:

```
File Edit View Terminal Tabs Help
Warning: Permanently added '172.31.17.21' (ECDSA) to the list of known hosts.

The programs included with the Ubuntu system are free software;
the exact distribution terms for each program are described in the
individual files in /usr/share/doc/*copyright.

Ubuntu comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY, to the extent permitted by
applicable law.

candidate@node-1:~$ vi ~/spicy-pikachu/backend-deployment.yaml
candidate@node-1:~$ kubectl config use-context sk8s
Switched to context "sk8s".
candidate@node-1:~$ vim .vimrc
candidate@node-1:~$ vim ~/spicy-pikachu/backend-deployment.yaml
```

```
File Edit View Terminal Tabs Help
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
  name: backend-deployment
  namespace: staging
spec:
  selector:
    matchLabels:
      app: nginx
  replicas: 3
  template:
    metadata:
      labels:
        app: nginx
  spec:
    containers:
      - name: nginx
        image: nginx:1.14.2
        ports:
          - containerPort: 8081
        readinessProbe:
          initialDelaySeconds: 8
          periodSeconds: 5
          httpGet:
            path: /healthz
            port: 8081
    volumeMounts:
      - mountPath: /etc/nginx/conf.d/
        name: config
      - mountPath: /usr/share/nginx/html/
        name: www
-- INSERT --
```



```

File Edit View Terminal Tabs Help
Warning: Permanently added '172.31.17.21' (ECDSA) to the list of known hosts.

The programs included with the Ubuntu system are free software;
the exact distribution terms for each program are described in the
individual files in /usr/share/doc/*/*copyright.

Ubuntu comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY, to the extent permitted by
applicable law.

candidate@node-1:~$ vi ~/spicy-pikachu/backend-deployment.yaml
candidate@node-1:~$ kubectl config use-context sk8s
Switched to context "sk8s".
candidate@node-1:~$ vim .vimrc
candidate@node-1:~$ vim ~/spicy-pikachu/backend-deployment.yaml
candidate@node-1:~$ kubectl apply -f ~/spicy-pikachu/backend-deployment.yaml
deployment.apps/backend-deployment configured
candidate@node-1:~$ kubectl get pods -n staging
NAME          READY   STATUS    RESTARTS   AGE
backend-deployment-59d449b99d-cxct6  1/1     Running   0          20s
backend-deployment-59d449b99d-h2zjq  0/1     Running   0          9s
backend-deployment-78976f74f5-b8c85  1/1     Running   0          6h40m
backend-deployment-78976f74f5-flfsj  1/1     Running   0          6h40m
candidate@node-1:~$ kubectl get deploy -n staging
NAME          READY   UP-TO-DATE   AVAILABLE   AGE
backend-deployment 3/3       3           3           6h40m
candidate@node-1:~$ kubectl get deploy -n staging
NAME          READY   UP-TO-DATE   AVAILABLE   AGE
backend-deployment 3/3       3           3           6h41m
candidate@node-1:~$ vim ~/spicy-pikachu/backend-deployment.yaml

```

NEW QUESTION # 135

.....

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