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The Linux Foundation CKAD exam consists of a set of performance-based tasks that the candidate must complete within a specified time frame. The tasks are designed to simulate real-world scenarios and require the candidate to demonstrate their ability to solve complex problems using Kubernetes tools and techniques. CKAD Exam is conducted online and can be taken from anywhere in the world.

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Linux Foundation Certified Kubernetes Application Developer Exam Sample Questions (Q100-Q105):

NEW QUESTION # 100

You are building a web application that requires environment-specific configurations, such as database connection details and API keys. You want to use ConfigMaps to manage these configurations in a secure and efficient way. You have the following environment variables defined in your deployment YAML:

```

apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
  name: my-app
spec:
  replicas: 3
  template:
    metadata:
      labels:
        app: my-app
    spec:
      containers:
        - name: my-app
          image: my-app:v1
          env:
            - name: DATABASE_HOST
              valueFrom:
                configMapKeyRef:
                  name: my-app-config
                  key: database_host
            - name: API_KEY
              valueFrom:
                configMapKeyRef:
                  name: my-app-config
                  key: api_key

```

Create a ConfigMap named 'my-app-config' containing the following data: - 'database host: 'db.example.com' - 'api_key':

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: my-app-config
data:
  database_host: db.example.com
  api_key: your_secret_api_key

```

2. Apply the ConfigMap: bash kubectl apply -f my-app-config.yaml 3. Verify the ConfigMap: bash kubectl get configmap my-app-config -o yaml This command will display the created ConfigMap and its contents. 4. Deploy the Deployment: bash kubectl apply -f deployment.yaml The deployment Will now use the values from the ConfigMap to populate the environment variables within the containers. 5. Check the Pods: bash kubectl get pods -l app=my-app -o wide 6. Confirm Environment Variables: bash kubectl exec -it bash -c 'env' Replace with the name of one of the pods. This command will display the environment variables set within the container, including 'DATABASE HOST' and 'API KEY'. Note: You should replace with your actual API key in the ConfigMap. This ensures that sensitive information is stored in a separate configuration file and not directly in the deployment YAML file.

NEW QUESTION # 101

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-context sk8s
```

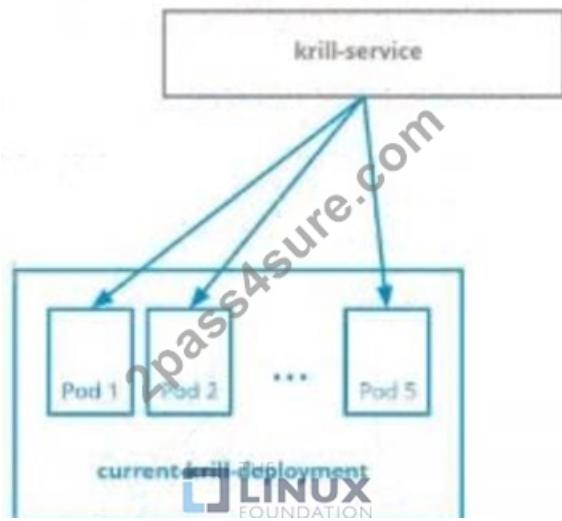


Context

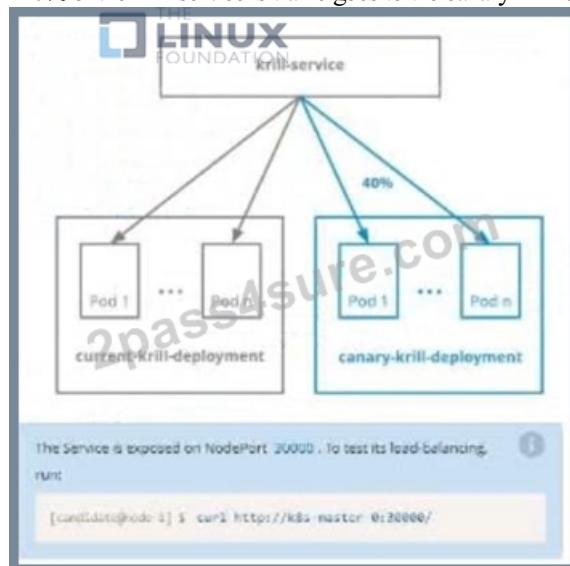
You are asked to prepare a Canary deployment for testing a new application release.

Task:

A Service named krill-Service in the goshark namespace points to 5 pod created by the Deployment named current-krill-deployment



- 1) Create an identical Deployment named canary-kill-deployment, in the same namespace.
- 2) Modify the Deployment so that:
 - A maximum number of 10 pods run in the goshawk namespace.
 - 40% of the krill-service's traffic goes to the canary-krill-deployment pod(s)



Answer:

Explanation:

Solution:

```
candidate@node-1:~/humane-storks$ kubectl scale deploy canary-krill-deployment --replicas 4 -n goshawk
deployment.apps/canary-krill-deployment scaled
candidate@node-1:~/humane-storks$ kubectl get deploy -n goshawk
NAME           READY   UP-TO-DATE   AVAILABLE   AGE
canary-krill-deployment   4/4     4          4          46s
current-krill-deployment 5/5     5          5          7h22m
candidate@node-1:~/humane-storks$ wget https://k8s.io/examples/
```

```

candidate@node-1:~/humane-storks$ wget https://k8s.io/examples/admin/resource/quota-pod.yaml
2022-09-24 11:43:51-- https://k8s.io/examples/admin/resource/quota-pod.yaml
solving k8s.io (k8s.io)... 34.107.204.206, 2600:1901:8:26f3:::
necting to k8s.io (k8s.io)|34.107.204.206|:443... connected.
TP request sent, awaiting response... 301 Moved Permanently
Location: https://kubernetes.io/examples/admin/resource/quota-pod.yaml [following]
2022-09-24 11:43:52-- https://kubernetes.io/examples/admin/resource/quota-pod.yaml
solving kubernetes.io (kubernetes.io)... 147.75.40.148
necting to kubernetes.io (kubernetes.io)|147.75.40.148|:443... connected.
TP request sent, awaiting response... 200 OK
Length: 90 [application/x-yaml]
ing to: 'quota-pod.yaml'

quota-pod.yaml          100%[=====] 90 --.-KB/s in 0s
2022-09-24 11:43:52 (15.0 MB/s) - 'quota-pod.yaml' saved [90/90]
candidate@node-1:~/humane-storks$ vim quota-pod.yaml

```

```

File Edit View Terminal Tabs Help
2022-09-24 11:43:52 (15.0 MB/s) - 'quota-pod.yaml' saved [90/90]
candidate@node-1:~/humane-storks$ vim quota-pod.yaml
candidate@node-1:~/humane-storks$ kubectl create -f quota-pod.yaml
resourcequota/pod-demo created
candidate@node-1:~/humane-storks$ kubectl get quota -n go
No resources found in go namespace.
candidate@node-1:~/humane-storks$ kubectl get quota -n goshawk
NAME      AGE      REQUEST     LIMIT
pod-demo  19s      pods: 9/10
candidate@node-1:~/humane-storks$ curl http://k8s-master-0:30000/
current-krill-deployment-fb7c7995c-kvtjr
app.kubernetes.io/name="current"
app.kubernetes.io/part-of="krill"
pod-template-hash="fb7c7995c"candidate@node-1:~/humane-storks$ curl http://k8s-master-0:30000/
current-krill-deployment-fb7c7995c-4whfm
app.kubernetes.io/name="current"
app.kubernetes.io/part-of="krill"
pod-template-hash="fb7c7995c"candidate@node-1:~/humane-storks$ curl http://k8s-master-0:30000/
canary-krill-deployment-5f78fd4786-dfk7l
app.kubernetes.io/name="canary"
app.kubernetes.io/part-of="krill"
pod-template-hash="5f78fd4786"candidate@node-1:~/humane-storks$ curl http://k8s-master-0:30000/
canary-krill-deployment-5f78fd4786-z5zrt
app.kubernetes.io/name="canary"
app.kubernetes.io/part-of="krill"
pod-template-hash="5f78fd4786"candidate@node-1:~/humane-storks$ curl http://k8s-master-0:30000/
canary-krill-deployment-5f78fd4786-2774b
app.kubernetes.io/name="canary"
app.kubernetes.io/part-of="krill"
pod-template-hash="5f78fd4786"candidate@node-1:~/humane-storks$ curl http://k8s-master-0:30000/

```

NEW QUESTION # 102

You have a Kubernetes cluster with a Deployment named 'my-app' that runs a web application. You want to restrict access to this application to only specific users within your organization. How would you use Service Accounts and RBAC to implement this?

Answer:

Explanation:

See the solution below with Step by Step Explanation.

Explanation:

Solution (Step by Step) :

1 . Create a Service Account:

- Create a new Service Account specifically for your application:

```

apiVersion: v1
kind: ServiceAccount
metadata:
  name: my-app-sa

```

- Apply this YAML file using 'kubectl apply -f my-app-sa.yaml'. 2. Create a Role: - Define a Role that grants specific permissions to the Service Account. For example, you might want to grant read access to the Deployment's secrets:

```
apiVersion: rbac.authorization.k8s.io/v1
kind: Role
metadata:
  name: my-app-reader
  namespace: default
rules:
- apiGroups: ["apps"]
  resources: ["deployments"]
  verbs: ["get", "list", "watch"]
- apiGroups: ["core"]
  resources: ["secrets"]
  verbs: ["get"]
```

- Apply this YAML file using 'kubectl apply -f my-app-reader.yaml' 3. Bind the Role to the Service Account: - Create a RoleBinding that associates the 'my-app-reader' Role with the 'my-app-sa' Service Account:

```
apiVersion: rbac.authorization.k8s.io/v1
kind: RoleBinding
metadata:
  name: my-app-sa-binding
  namespace: default
roleRef:
  apiGroup: rbac.authorization.k8s.io
  kind: Role
  name: my-app-reader
subjects:
- kind: ServiceAccount
  name: my-app-sa
  namespace: default
```

- Apply this YAML file using 'kubectl apply -f my-app-sa-binding.yaml' 4. Update the Deployment: - Update the 'my-app' Deployment to use the new Service Account:

```
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
  name: my-app
spec:
  template:
    spec:
      serviceAccountName: my-app-sa
```

- Apply the updated Deployment configuration using 'kubectl apply -f my-app.yaml'. 5. Verify: - Ensure that pods within the 'my-app' Deployment are running with the correct Service Account. You can use 'kubectl get pods -l app=my-app -o wide' to inspect the pod details. 6. Restricting Access to Specific Users: - To restrict access to the application to specific users within your organization, you would need to: - Configure a more granular Role to grant specific access levels (e.g., read-only, edit, etc.). - Use a Kubernetes authentication provider (such as OAuth2 or OpenID Connect) to authenticate and authorize users. - Bind the Role to the user's identity, ensuring they have the appropriate permissions. Important Note: This example provides a basic setup for RBAC with Service Accounts. In real-world scenarios, you might need to configure more complex RBAC rules to address your specific security requirements and user access control policies.]

NEW QUESTION # 103

You are running a web application with two replicas. You need to ensure that there is always at least one replica available while updating the application. You also need to have a maximum of two replicas during the update. How would you configure a rolling update strategy for your Deployment?

Answer:

Explanation:

See the solution below with Step by Step Explanation.

Explanation:

Solution (Step by Step) :

1. Update the Deployment YAML

- Define 'strategy.type' to 'RollingUpdate' to trigger a rolling update when the deployment is updated.
- Update the 'replicas' to 2 to start with.
- Set 'maxUnavailable' to 1 to ensure at least one pod remains running during the update.
- Set 'maxSurge' to 1 to allow for a maximum of two replicas during the update.

```
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
  name: my-app
spec:
  replicas: 2
  selector:
    matchLabels:
      app: my-app
  template:
    metadata:
      labels:
        app: my-app
    spec:
      containers:
        name: my-app
        image: my-app:latest
  strategy:
    type: RollingUpdate
    rollingUpdate:
      maxUnavailable: 1
      maxSurge: 1
```

2. Create or Update the Deployment - Apply the updated YAML file using 'kubectl apply -f my-app-deployment.yaml' - If the deployment already exists, Kubernetes will update it with the new configuration- 3. Trigger the Update: - Update the image of your application to a newer version. - You can trigger the update by pushing a new image to your container registry. 4. Monitor the Update: - Use 'kubectl get pods -l app=my-app' to monitor the pod updates during the rolling update process. - Observe the pods being updated one at a time, ensuring that there's always at least one replica available. 5. Check for Successful Update: - Once the update is complete, use 'kubectl describe deployment my-app' to verify that the 'updatedReplicas' field matches the 'replicas' field.

NEW QUESTION # 104

You are deploying a new application named 'streaming-services' that requires 7 replicas. You want to implement a rolling update strategy that allows for a maximum of two pods to be unavailable at any given time. However, you need to ensure that the update process is triggered automatically whenever a new image is pushed to the Docker Hub repository 'streaming/streaming-service:latest'.

Answer:

Explanation:

See the solution below with Step by Step Explanation.

Explanation:

Solution (Step by Step) :

I). Update the Deployment YAML:-

- Update the 'replicas' to 7.
- Define 'maxUnavailable: 2' and 'maxSurge: 1' in the 'strategy.rollingUpdate' section.
- Configure a 'strategy.type' to 'RollingUpdates' 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.

```

apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
  name: streaming-service-deployment
spec:
  replicas: 7
  selector:
    matchLabels:
      app: streaming-service
  template:
    metadata:
      labels:
        app: streaming-service
    spec:
      containers:
        - name: streaming-service
          image: streaming/streaming-service:latest
          imagePullPolicy: Always
  strategy:
    type: RollingUpdate
    rollingUpdate:
      maxUnavailable: 2
      maxSurge: 0

```

2. Create the Deployment: - Apply the updated YAML file using 'kubectl apply -f streaming-service-deployment.yaml'. 3. Verify the Deployment - Check the status of the deployment using 'kubectl get deployments streaming-service-deployment' to confirm the rollout and updated replica count. 4. Trigger the Automatic Update: - Push a new image to the 'streaming/streaming-service:latest' Docker Hub repository. 5. Monitor the Deployment - Use 'kubectl get pods -l app=streaming-service' to monitor the pod updates during the rolling update process. You will observe that two pods are terminated at a time, while two new with the updated image are created. 6. Check for Successful Update: - Once the deployment is complete, use 'kubectl describe deployment streaming-service-deployment' to see that the 'updatedReplicas' field matches the 'replicas' field, indicating a successful update.

NEW QUESTION # 105

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