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Linux Foundation CKAD (Linux Foundation Certified Kubernetes Application Developer) Certification Exam is a rigorous and comprehensive exam designed to test the skills and knowledge of developers who work with Kubernetes. Kubernetes is an open-source container orchestration system that has become the de facto standard for managing containerized applications. The CKAD certification is designed to validate a developer's ability to deploy, configure, and manage applications on Kubernetes.

The CKAD certification exam is a hands-on, performance-based exam, which means that the candidate needs to complete a set of tasks within a specified time limit. CKAD Exam is conducted online and requires the candidate to have access to a Kubernetes cluster. Linux Foundation Certified Kubernetes Application Developer Exam certification exam tests the candidate's ability to understand Kubernetes architecture, deploy and manage applications, configure and run services, and troubleshoot common issues. Linux Foundation Certified Kubernetes Application Developer Exam certification exam is a testament to the candidate's practical skills and knowledge of Kubernetes, and it is recognized globally by organizations looking to hire Kubernetes professionals.

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To prepare for the CKAD Certification Exam, candidates should have a solid understanding of Kubernetes architecture and

concepts, as well as experience working with Kubernetes in a production environment. The Linux Foundation offers a range of training courses and resources to help candidates prepare for the exam, including online courses, practice exams, and study guides. The Linux Foundation also provides a free Kubernetes training course, which covers the basic concepts of Kubernetes and is an excellent starting point for candidates who are new to the platform.

Linux Foundation Certified Kubernetes Application Developer Exam Sample Questions (Q174-Q179):

NEW QUESTION # 174
You are developing a new microservice that requires access to a database deployed in a different namespace. You want to configure a ServiceAccount and RoleBinding to provide the necessary permissions for the microservice to connect to the database.

Answer:

Explanation:
See the solution below with Step by Step Explanation.
Explanation:
Solution (Step by Step) :
1. Create a ServiceAccount:
- Create a ServiceAccount in the namespace where our microservice is deployed:

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: ServiceAccount
metadata:
  name: my-microservice-sa
  namespace: my-microservice-namespace
```

2. Create a Role: - Create a Role in the namespace where the database is deployed, granting access to the database resources:

```
apiVersion: rbac.authorization.k8s.io/v1
kind: Role
metadata:
  name: my-database-access-role
  namespace: my-database-namespace
rules:
- apiGroups: [""]
  resources: ["pods", "services", "secrets"]
  verbs: ["get", "list", "watch"]
- apiGroups: ["apps"]
  resources: ["deployments"]
  verbs: ["get", "list", "watch", "create", "update", "delete"]
- apiGroups: ["batch"]
  resources: ["jobs", "cronjobs"]
  verbs: ["get", "list", "watch", "create", "update", "delete"]
```

3. Create a ROIeBinding: - Create a RoleBinding in the database namespace to bind the Role to the ServiceAccount:

```
apiVersion: rbac.authorization.k8s.io/v1
kind: RoleBinding
metadata:
  name: my-database-access-rolebinding
  namespace: my-database-namespace
roleRef:
  apiGroup: rbac.authorization.k8s.io
  kind: Role
  name: my-database-access-role
subjects:
- kind: ServiceAccount
  name: my-microservice-sa
  namespace: my-microservice-namespace
```

4. Apply the Configuration: - Apply the created ServiceAccount, Role, and Roledinding using 'kubectl apply -r commands: bash kubectl apply -f my-microservice-sa_yaml kubectl apply -f my-database-access-role-yaml kubectl apply -f my-database-access-rolebinding.yaml 5. Configure the Microservice: - Mount the ServiceAccount token as a secret within the microservice's pod:

```
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
  name: my-microservice
  namespace: my-microservice-namespace
spec:
  replicas: 1
  selector:
    matchLabels:
      app: my-microservice
  template:
    metadata:
      labels:
        app: my-microservice
    spec:
      serviceAccountName: my-microservice-sa
      containers:
      - name: my-microservice
        image: my-microservice-image:latest
        volumeMounts:
        - name: sa-token
          mountPath: /var/run/secrets/kubernetes.io/serviceaccount
      volumes:
      - name: sa-token
        secret:
          secretName: default-token-my-microservice-sa
```

6. Verify Permissions: - Access the database from the microservice pod to verify that the required permissions are granted.

NEW QUESTION # 175
Refer to Exhibit.

Context
You are tasked to create a secret and consume the secret in a pod using environment variables as follow:
Task
* Create a secret named another-secret with a key/value pair; key1/value4
* Start an nginx pod named nginx-secret using container image nginx, and add an environment variable exposing the value of the secret key key 1, using COOL_VARIABLE as the name for the environment variable inside the pod

Answer:

Explanation:
Solution:

```
student@node-1:~$ kubectl create secret generic some-secret --from-literal=key1=value4
secret/some-secret created
student@node-1:~$ kubectl get secret
NAME                  TYPE                                  DATA   AGE
default-token-4kvr5   kubernetes.io/service-account-token   3      2d11h
some-secret           Opaque                                1      5s
student@node-1:~$ kubectl run nginx-secret --image=nginx --dry-run=client -o yaml > nginx_secret
.yml
student@node-1:~$ vim nginx_secret.yml
```

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```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
  creationTimestamp: null
  labels:
    run: nginx-secret
  name: nginx-secret
spec:
  containers:
  - image: nginx
    name: nginx-secret
    resources: {}
  dnsPolicy: ClusterFirst
  restartPolicy: Always
status: {}
~
~
~
~
~
~
~
~
~
~
~
"nginx_secret.yml" 15L, 253C                                  1,1           All
```

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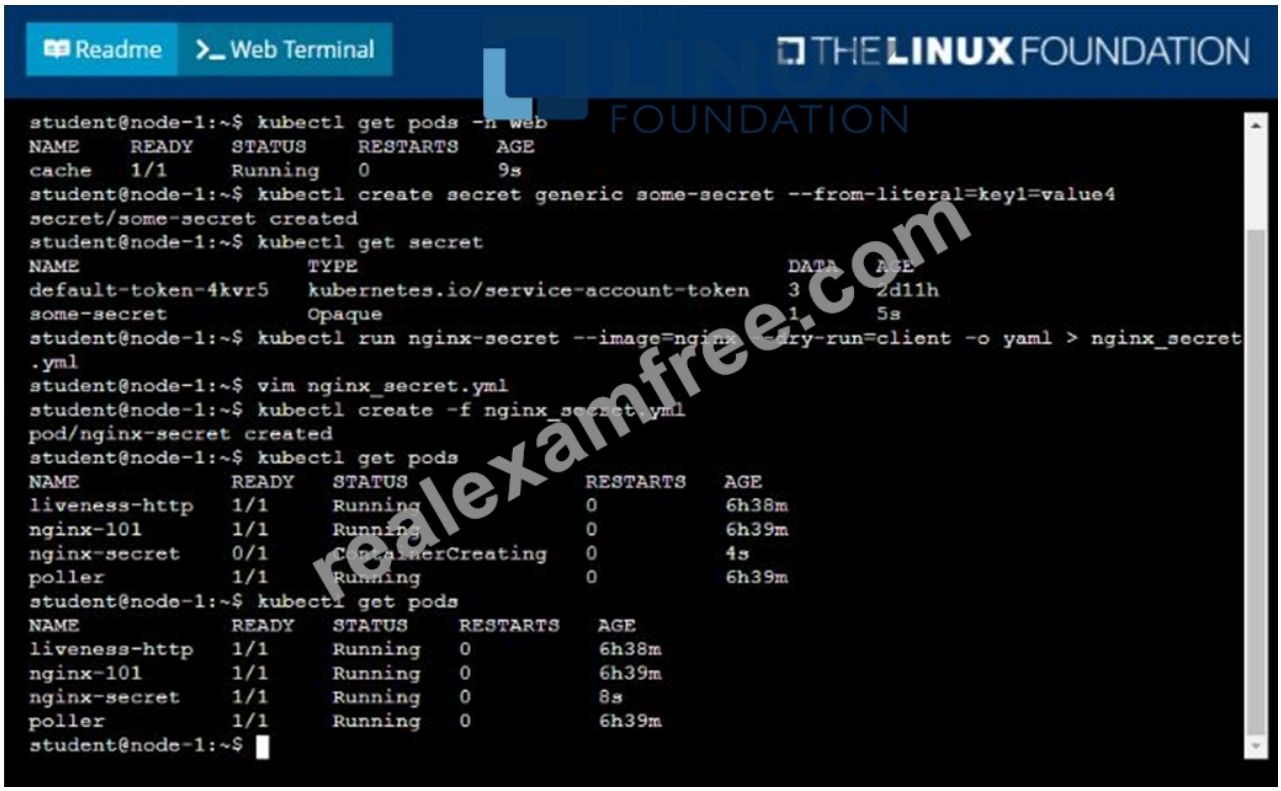
```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
  labels:
    run: nginx-secret
  name: nginx-secret
spec:
  containers:
  - image: nginx
    name: nginx-secret
    env:
    - name: COOL_VARIABLE
      valueFrom:
        secretKeyRef:
          name: some-secret
          key: key1
~
~
~
~
~
~
~
~
~
~
-- INSERT --                                                  16,20         All
```



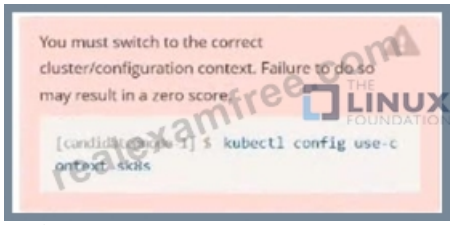
NEW QUESTION # 176
You are developing a microservices application and want to deploy it to Kubernetes using Helm. You have two services: 'user-service and 'order-service. The 'order-service depends on the "user-service'. How would you use Helm to manage these deployments, ensuring that the 'order- service' only starts after the 'user-service' is successfully deployed and running?

Answer:

Explanation:
See the solution below with Step by Step Explanation.
Explanation:
Solution (Step by Step) :
1. Create a Helm Chart for Each Service:
- 'user-service' chart:
- Create a 'values.yamr file for the 'user-service' chart.
- Define the container image, resources, and any other necessary configurations for the 'user-service'.
- 'order-service' chart:
- Create a 'values-yamr file for the 'order-service' chart
- Define the container image, resources, and any other necessary configurations for the 'order-service'
- In tne 'values.yamr, add a dependency on the 'user-service' chart.

2. Configure Helm for Dependency Management: - Use the '-dependency-update' flag to ensure that Helm automatically updates the 'user-service chart before deploying the 'order-service' bash helm dependency update order-service 3. Deploy the Services Using Helm: - Deploy the 'user-service chart: bash helm install user-service Juser-service - Deploy the 'order-service' chart: bash helm install order-service ./order-service - Helm will automatically handle the dependency between the services, ensuring that the 'user-services is deployed before the 'order-service' 4. Verify Deployment and Dependency: - Use ' kubectl get pods -l app=user-service' and 'kubectl get pods -l app=order-service' to verify that the pods are running. - You Should observe that the 'user-service' pods are up and running before the 'order-services pods start. - You can also use 'kubectl describe pod' to see the pod events and confirm that the 'order-service' pod is waiting for the 'user-service' to be ready before starting.,

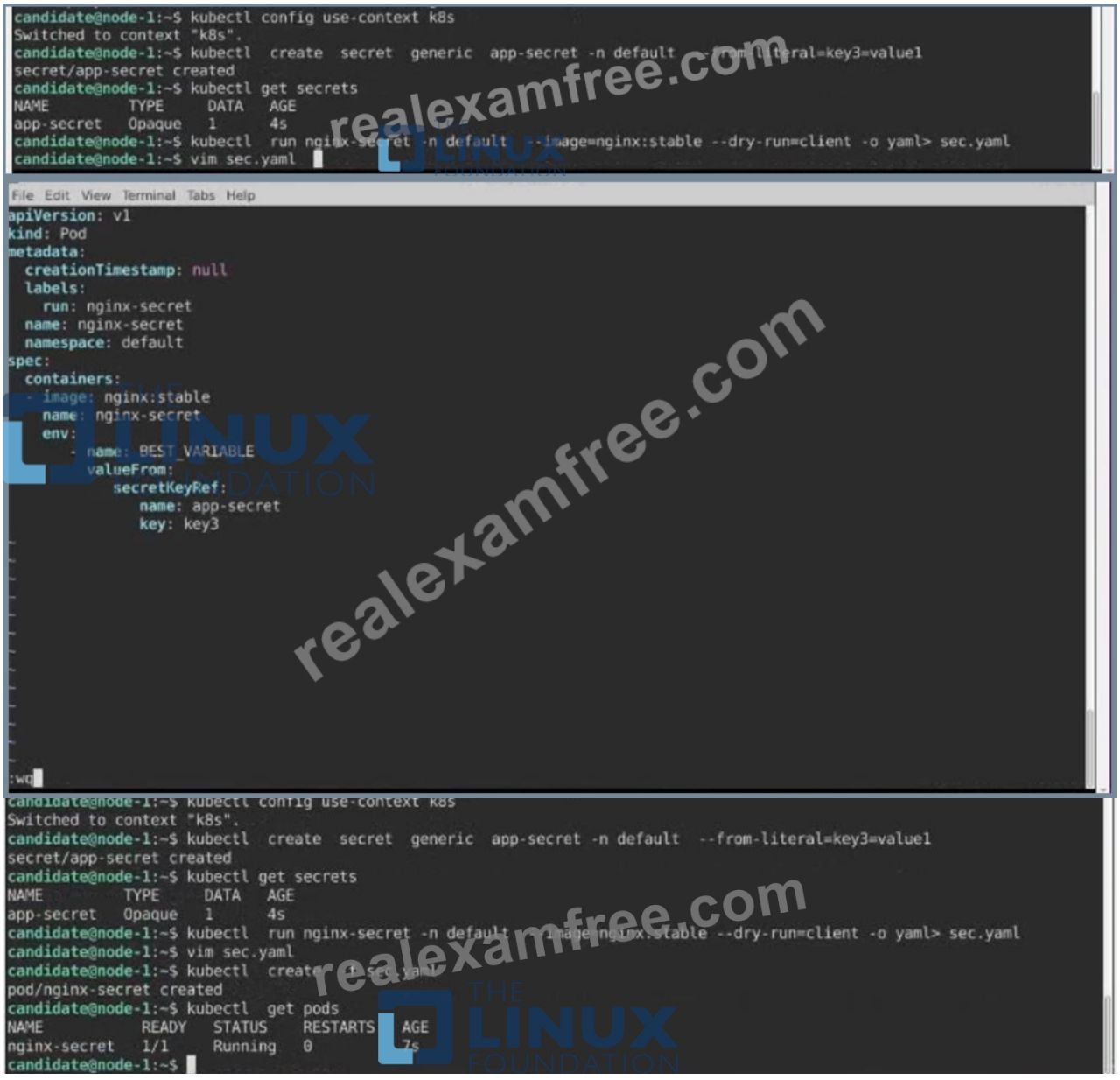
NEW QUESTION # 177
Refer to Exhibit.



Task:
1) Create a secret named app-secret in the default namespace containing the following single key-value pair:
Key3: value1
2) Create a Pod named ngnix secret in the default namespace.Specify a single container using the nginx:stable image.
Add an environment variable named BEST_VARIABLE consuming the value of the secret key3.

Answer:

Explanation:
Solution:



NEW QUESTION # 178
You have a Deployment running a web application that is scaling dynamically based on traffic. However, the application occasionally

experiences Slow response times during peak traffic periods. You suspect that the pods are being scheduled on nodes that are already under pressure. To improve the performance, you want to implement node affinity, ensuring that pods are scheduled on nodes with specific labels that indicate high resources and low utilization.

Answer:

Explanation:
See the solution below with Step by Step Explanation.
Explanation:
Solution (Step by Step) :
1. Define Node Labels:
- Identify nodes with high resources and low utilization.
- Label these nodes with a specific label like 'high-resource':
bash
kubectl label nodes node-name high-resource=true
2. Configure Node Affinity in Deployment
- Update tne Deployment YAML to include node affinity rules.
- preferredDuringSchedulinglgnoredDuringExecution: This affinity rule indicates a preference for scheduling pods on nodes with specific labels. It doesn't prevent scheduling on other nodes if preferred nodes are unavailable.

```
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
  name: my-web-app
spec:
  replicas: 3
  selector:
    matchLabels:
      app: my-web-app
  template:
    metadata:
      labels:
        app: my-web-app
    spec:
      containers:
      - name: my-web-app
        image: my-web-app-image:latest
      affinity:
        nodeAffinity:
          preferredDuringSchedulingIgnoredDuringExecution:
          - weight: 100
            preference:
              matchExpressions:
              - key: high-resource
                operator: In
                values:
```


3. Apply the Deployment Configuration: - Apply the updated Deployment configuration to your Kubernetes cluster: bash kubectl apply -f my-web-app-deployment.yaml 4. Monitor Pod Scheduling: - Use 'kubectl get pods -l app=my-web-app' to monitor the pod scheduling. - Verity that the pods are being scheduled on nodes with the 'high-resource' label.

NEW QUESTION # 179
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