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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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Linux Foundation Certified Kubernetes Application Developer Exam Sample Questions (Q73-Q78):

NEW QUESTION # 73

You are deploying a resource-intensive application that requires a large amount of memory and CPU. How would you create a ResourceQuota to limit the resources consumed by this application and prevent it from impacting other workloads in the cluster?

Answer:

Explanation:

See the solution below with Step by Step Explanation.

Explanation:

Solution (Step by Step) :

1). Define the ResourceQuota:

- Create a ResourceQuota object named resource-limit' in the namespace where the application is deployed.
- Set the resource limits for the application by specifying the maximum allowed requests for CPU and memory.
- You can also set limits for other resources, such as pods and services.

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: ResourceQuota
metadata:
  name: resource-limit
spec:
  limits:
    requests.cpu: "2" # Set the maximum CPU request for the application
    requests.memory: "4Gi" # Set the maximum memory request for the application
    pods: "5" # Set the maximum number of Pods allowed for the application
```

2. Apply the ResourceQuota: - Apply the ResourceQuota configuration using 'kubectl apply -f resource-limit.yaml' 3. Test the Resource Limits. - Try to create or scale the resource-intensive application beyond the defined limits. - You should receive an error indicating that the ResourceQuota has been exceeded.

NEW QUESTION # 74



Context

It is always useful to look at the resources your applications are consuming in a cluster.

Task

* From the pods running in namespace cpu-stress , write the name only of the pod that is consuming the most CPU to file /opt/KDOBG030/pod.txt, which has already been created.

Answer:

Explanation:

See the solution below.

Explanation

Solution:

```

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student@node-1:~$ kubectl top pods -n cpu-stress
NAME          CPU (cores)  MEMORY (bytes)
max-load-98b9se 68m          6Mi
max-load-ab2d3s 21m          6Mi
max-load-kipb9a 45m          6Mi
student@node-1:~$ echo "max-load=98b9se" > /opt/KDOB00301/pod.txt

```

NEW QUESTION # 75

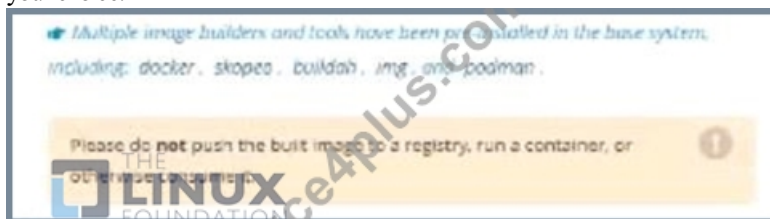
Context



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.



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`

Answer:

Explanation:

Solution:

```

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/build$ sudo docker build -t macaque:3.0 .
Sending build context to Docker daemon 6.144kB
Step 1/5 : FROM docker.io/lfcncf/nginx:mainline
--> ea335eeal7ab
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/build$ sudo docker save macaque:3.0 > ~/humane-stork/macaque-3.0.tar
candidate@node-1:~/humane-stork/build$ cd ..
candidate@node-1:~/humane-stork$ ls -l
total 142532
drwxr-xr-x 2 candidate candidate 4096 Sep 24 04:21 build
-rw-rw-r-- 1 candidate candidate 145948672 Sep 24 11:39 macaque-3.0.tar
candidate@node-1:~/humane-stork$

```

NEW QUESTION # 76

Refer to Exhibit.



Task:

Create a Deployment named `expose` in the existing `ckad00014` namespace running 6 replicas of a Pod.

Specify a single container using the `ifccncf/nginx: 1.13.7` image Add an environment variable named `NGINX_PORT` with the value `8001` to the container then expose port `8001`

Answer:

Explanation:

Solution:



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```
File Edit View Terminal Tabs Help
candidate@node-1:~$ kubectl config use-context k8s
Switched to context "k8s".
candidate@node-1:~$ kubectl create deploy expose -n ckad00014 --image lfccncf/nginx:1.13.7 --dry-run=client -o yaml > dep.yaml
candidate@node-1:~$
candidate@node-1:~$
candidate@node-1:~$
candidate@node-1:~$
candidate@node-1:~$
candidate@node-1:~$
candidate@node-1:~$
candidate@node-1:~$
candidate@node-1:~$
candidate@node-1:~$ vim dep.yaml
candidate@node-1:~$ kubectl create -f dep.yaml
deployment.apps/expose created
candidate@node-1:~$ kubectl get pods -n ckad00014
NAME                                READY    STATUS              RESTARTS   AGE
expose-85dd99d4d9-25675             0/1     ContainerCreating   0           6s
expose-85dd99d4d9-4fhcc             0/1     ContainerCreating   0           6s
expose-85dd99d4d9-flj7j             0/1     ContainerCreating   0           6s
expose-85dd99d4d9-tt6rm             0/1     ContainerCreating   0           6s
expose-85dd99d4d9-vjd8b             0/1     ContainerCreating   0           6s
expose-85dd99d4d9-vtzpq             0/1     ContainerCreating   0           6s
candidate@node-1:~$ kubectl get deploy -n ckad00014
NAME    READY   UP-TO-DATE   AVAILABLE   AGE
expose  6/6     6            6           15s
candidate@node-1:~$
```

NEW QUESTION # 77

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-b'. This secret will be used to secure the communication.

- Example:

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Secret
metadata:
  name: service-b-tls
type: kubernetes.io/tls
data:
  tls.crt:
  tls.key:
```

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:

```

apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
  name: service-b-deployment
spec:
  replicas: 1
  selector:
    matchLabels:
      app: service-b
  template:
    metadata:
      labels:
        app: service-b
    spec:
      containers:
        - name: service-b
          image: your-image:latest
          ports:
            - containerPort: 8443
          volumeMounts:
            - name: service-b-tls
              mountPath: /var/tls/
      volumes:
        - name: service-b-tls
          secretName: service-b-tls

```

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:

```

apiVersion: v1
kind: Service
metadata:
  name: service-b-service
spec:
  type: LoadBalancer
  ports:
    - protocol: TCP
      port: 8443
      targetPort: 8443
  selector:
    app: service-b

```

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:

```

apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
  name: service-a-deployment
spec:
  replicas: 1
  selector:
    matchLabels:
      app: service-a
  template:
    metadata:
      labels:
        app: service-a
    spec:
      containers:
        - name: service-a
          image: your-image:latest
          ports:
            - containerPort: 8080
          volumeMounts:
            - name: service-b-tls
              mountPath: /var/tls/
      volumes:
        - name: service-b-tls
          secret:
            secretName: service-b-tls

```

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-b' 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 # 78

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