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In order to cater to the different requirements of people from different countries in the international market, we have prepared three kinds of versions of our CKAD preparation questions in this website, namely, PDF version, online engine and software version, and you can choose any one of them as you like. The three versions have their own unique characteristics. The PDF version of CKAD Training Materials is convenient for you to print, the software version can provide practice test for you and the online version is for you to read anywhere at any time. If you are hesitating about which version should you choose, you can download our CKAD free demo first to get a firsthand experience before you make any decision.

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.

>> CKAD New Study Notes <<

Realistic Linux Foundation CKAD New Study Notes - Linux Foundation Certified Kubernetes Application Developer Exam Study Material 100% Pass Quiz

Three versions for CKAD test materials are available, and you can choose the most suitable one according to your own needs. CKAD PDF version is printable, and if you prefer to practice on paper, this version must be your taste. CKAD Soft test engine can stimulate the real exam environment, and you can know the procedures for the exam, and your confidence will be strengthened. CKAD Online Test engine supports all web browsers and it also supports Android and iOS etc. This version can give you a general review of what you have leant last time.

What is the difference between Kubernetes and OpenStack?

OpenStack is a service-oriented cloud computing platform. It is massive and complex. You can't use it to develop multi-container applications. It enables multiple users to access a cloud platform. OpenStack is a framework that can be used by many different cloud providers. You can install it on your own infrastructure or any cloud provider. Windows support is not available but Linux and macOS are supported. You can use it with IaaS or PaaS providers. Allows you to create private clouds with different authentication methods and storage options. Kubernetes provides a lot of additional configuration options. Cluster size is limited and can't be changed. You must deploy all your applications and then adjust each application's requirements. Not that easy to use, and you need to know a lot of details about it. Concepts are different from Kubernetes. You can use it if you have no programming skills or Linux knowledge. Absolutely necessary for implementing Kubernetes. It is scalable. Good support for written documentation. Great support for developing open-source software.

The CKAD Certification is ideal for professionals who want to demonstrate their expertise in Kubernetes application development. Linux Foundation Certified Kubernetes Application Developer Exam certification is recognized by top companies in the IT industry and provides a competitive advantage for job seekers. Linux Foundation Certified Kubernetes Application Developer Exam certification also offers career advancement opportunities for professionals who want to specialize in Kubernetes application development. Linux Foundation Certified Kubernetes Application Developer Exam certification is valid for two years, and candidates can renew it by passing a renewal exam or by earning Continuing Education Units (CEUs) by participating in relevant training and events.

Linux Foundation Certified Kubernetes Application Developer Exam Sample Questions (Q15-Q20):

NEW QUESTION # 15
You have a Kubernetes Job that runs a Python script for data processing. The script takes 30 minutes to complete, and you need to ensure that the Job is retried up to 3 times if it fails. Additionally, you want the Job to complete within a maximum of 45 minutes. Create a Job YAML file with appropriate configuration.

Answer:

Explanation:
See the solution below with Step by Step Explanation.
Explanation:
Solution (Step by Step) :
1. Create a Job YAML file:

```
apiVersion: batch/v1
kind: Job
metadata:
  name: data-processing-job
spec:
  template:
    spec:
      containers:
      - name: data-processor
        image: python:3.9
        command: ["python", "data_processing_script.py"]
        resources:
          requests:
            cpu: "100m"
            memory: "128Mi"
      restartPolicy: Never # RestartPolicy: Never is required for jobs.
      # Setting backoffLimit to 3 will retry 3 times.
      backoffLimit: 3
      # Setting activeDeadlineSeconds to 2700 seconds (45 minutes)
      activeDeadlineSeconds: 2700
```


2. Apply the Job YAML file: bash kubectl apply -f data-processing-job.yaml 3. Monitor the Job: bash kubectl get jobs -w This will show the status of the Job, including its completion status and retries, if any. 4. Examine the Job's Pods: bash kubectl get pods -l job-name-data-processing-job You can use the 'kubectl logs command to cneck tne logs of tne POdS created by tne Job to investigate any potential failures. - 'backoffLimit: 3': This specifies that the Job can be retried up to 3 times in case of failures. - 'activeDeadlineSeconds: 2700': This sets the maximum duration for the Job to run (2700 seconds, which is equal to 45 minutes). If the Job exceeds this time limit, it will be automatically terminated. - 'restartPolicy: Never: This ensures that Pods created by the Job will not be restarted automatically. - 'command: ["python", "data_processing_script.py'T: This defines the command to execute inside the container. - 'resources-requests': This defines the minimum resource requirements for the container, including CPU and memory. - 'resources-limits: This can be used to define maximum resource limits for the container. This setup will attempt to run the data processing script If it fails, it will be retried up to 3 times, with an increasing delay between each retry. The Job will be terminated after 45 minutes if it does not complete successfully.,

NEW QUESTION # 16
You are building a container image for a Python application that requires a specific version of the 'requests' library. Explain how you would incorporate the 'requests' library into your Dockerfile and ensure that the application can access and use it within the container.

Answer:

Explanation:
See the solution below with Step by Step Explanation.
Explanation:
Solution (Step by Step) :
1. Install the 'requests library in the Dockerfile:
- Use the 'RUN' instruction in your Dockerfile to install the library.
- Utilize the 'pip' package manager to install the specific version of requests required by your application.

```
FROM python:3.9

WORKDIR /app

COPY requirements.txt .

RUN pip install -r requirements.txt

COPY . .

CMD ["python", "app.py"]
```

- Replace with the desired Python base image. - Ensure that the 'requirements-txt file contains the required dependency, specifically 'requests' and its version. - Include the 'COPY' commands to transfer your application code and other files to the container 2. Import and use the 'requests' library in your Python application: - In your Python application code Capp.pys in this example), impon the 'requests' library. - Use the imported library functions to make HTTP requests as needed in your application logic.

```
import requests

def main():
    response = requests.get("https://example.com")
    print(response.status_code)

if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

3. Build the Docker image: - Execute the 'docker build' command in your terminal, specifying the Dockerfile location and the image tag. docker build -t my-python-app . 4. Run the container: - Use the 'docker run' command to launch the container, providing the image name. docker run -it my-python-app - The container will run your Python application, and the 'requests' library will be available for use within the container environment.

NEW QUESTION # 17

Context
You have been tasked with scaling an existing deployment for availability, and creating a service to expose the deployment within your infrastructure.

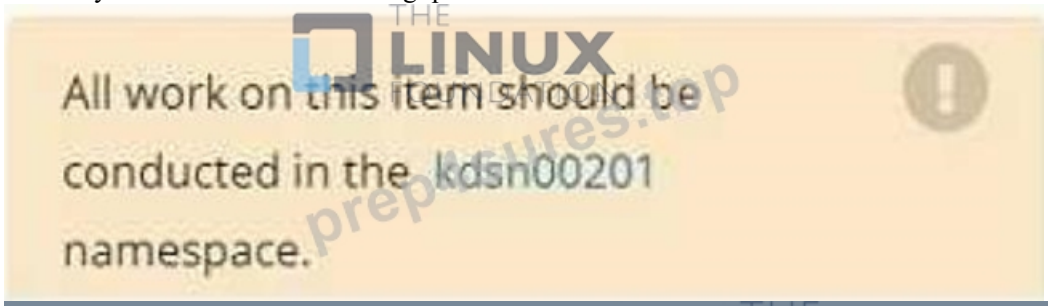
Task
Start with the deployment named kdsn00101-deployment which has already been deployed to the namespace kdsn00101 . Edit it to:
* Add the func=webFrontEnd key/value label to the pod template metadata to identify the pod for the service definition
* Have 4 replicas
Next, create ana deploy in namespace kdsn00l01 a service that accomplishes the following:
* Exposes the service on TCP port 8080
* is mapped to me pods defined by the specification of kdsn00l01-deployment
* Is of type NodePort
* Has a name of cherry

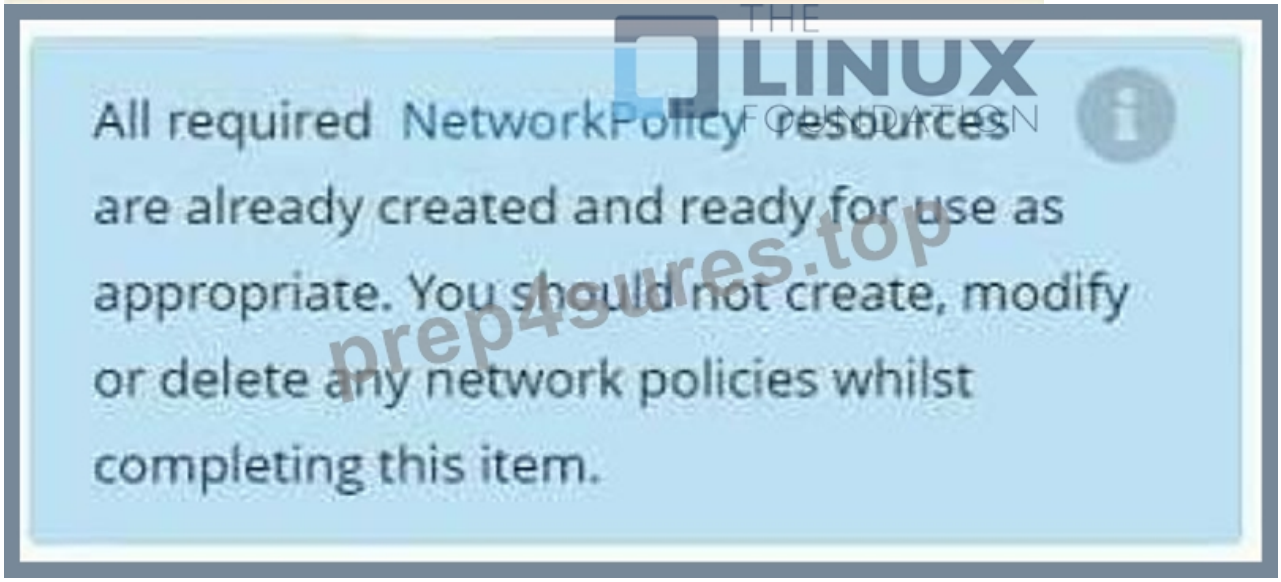
Answer:

Explanation:
See the solution below.
Explanation
Solution:

NEW QUESTION # 18
Refer to Exhibit.

Set Configuration Context:
[student@node-1] $ | kubectl
Config use-context k8s
Task
You have rolled out a new pod to your infrastructure and now you need to allow it to communicate with the web and storage pods but nothing else. Given the running pod kdsn00201 -newpod edit it to use a network policy that will allow it to send and receive traffic only to and from the web and storage pods.



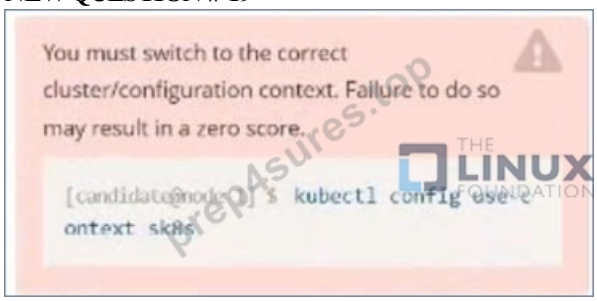


Answer:

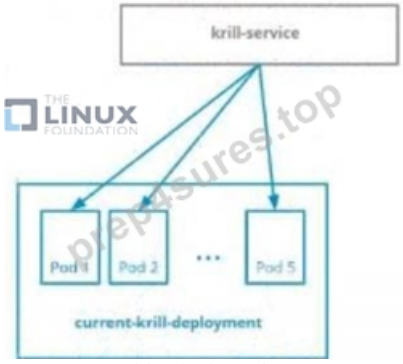
Explanation:
To allow a pod to send and receive traffic only to and from specific pods, you can use network policies in Kubernetes.
First, you will need to create a network policy that defines the allowed traffic. You can create a network policy yaml file with the

following rules:
apiVersion: networking.k8s.io/v1
kind: NetworkPolicy
metadata:
name: newpod-network-policy
namespace: default
spec:
podSelector:
matchLabels:
app: kdsn00201-newpod
ingress:
- from:
- podSelector:
matchLabels:
app: web
- podSelector:
matchLabels:
app: storage
This policy will only allow incoming traffic to the pod with the label app=kdsn00201-newpod from pods with the label app=web or app=storage. If you have different labels on your web and storage pods please update the matchLabels accordingly.
Once you have created the network policy, you can apply it to the cluster by running the following command:
kubectl apply -f <network-policy-file>.yaml
This will apply the network policy to the cluster, and the newpod will only be able to send and receive traffic to and from the web and storage pods.
Please note that, NetworkPolicy resource is not available by default, you need to enable the NetworkPolicy feature on your Kubernetes cluster. This feature is enabled by default on some clusters and must be explicitly enabled on others. You can check if NetworkPolicy is available by running the command kubectl api-versions | grep networking Also, you need to ensure that the pods that you want to allow traffic to and from are running on the same namespace.

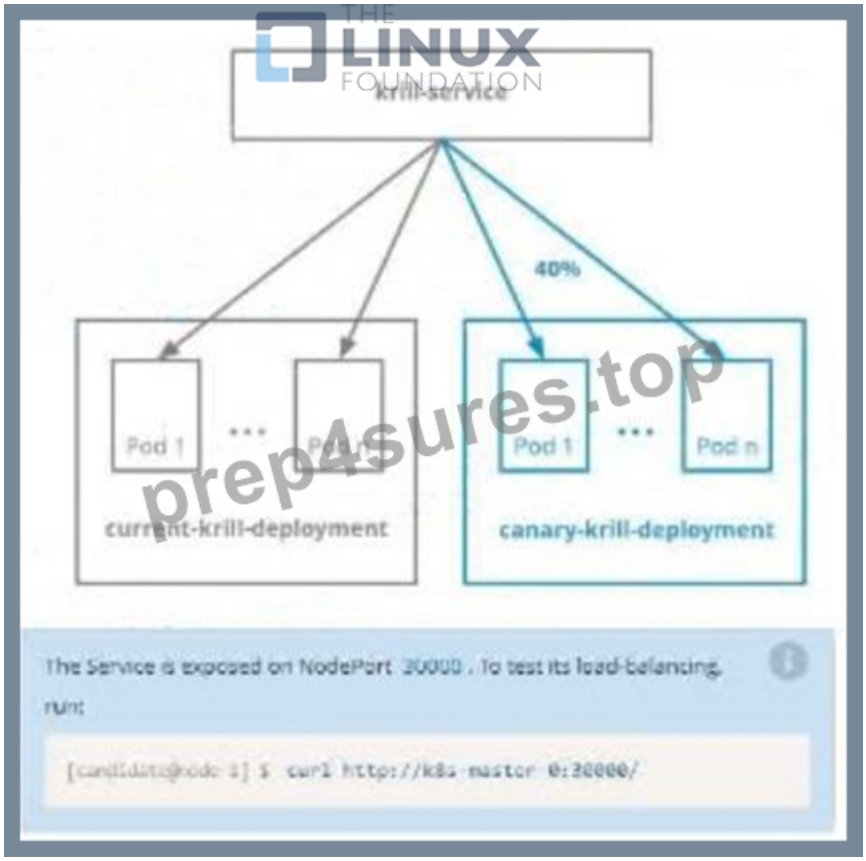
NEW QUESTION # 19



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



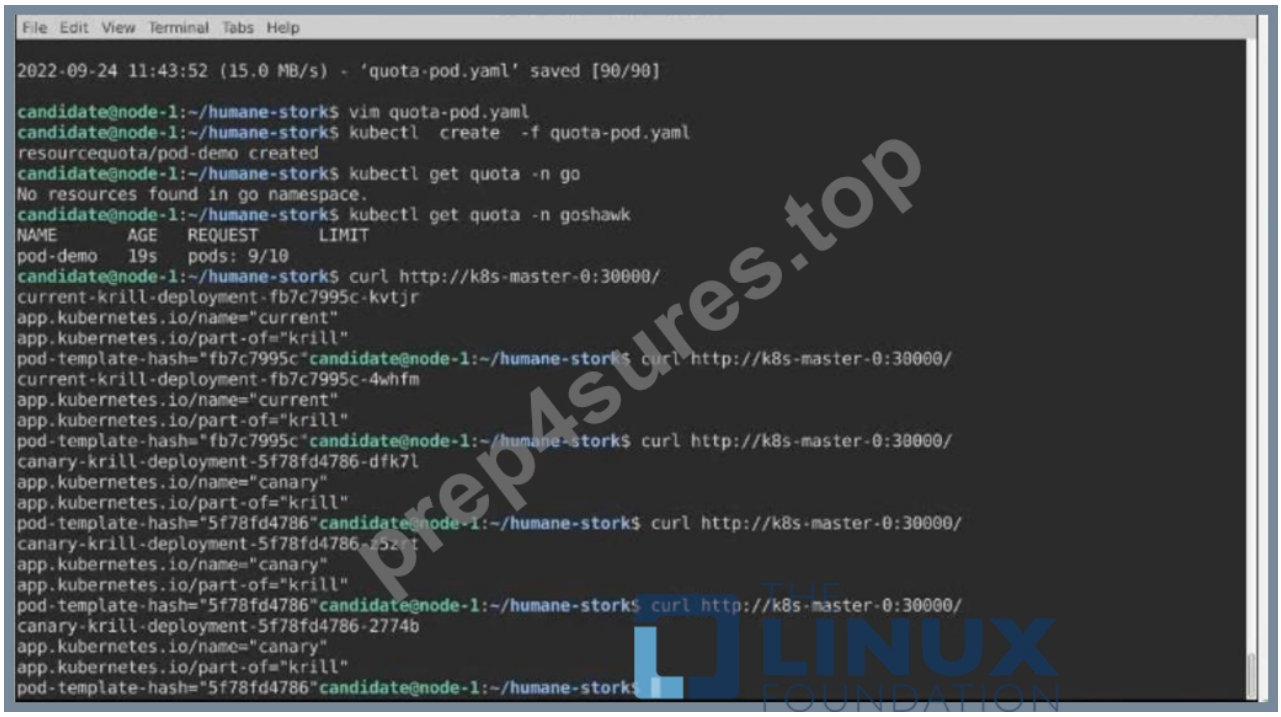
1) Create an identical Deployment named canary-kill-deployment, in the same namespace.
2) Modify the Deployment so that:
-A maximum number of 10 pods run in the goshawk namespace.
-40% of the krill-service 's traffic goes to the canary-krill-deployment pod(s)



Answer:

Explanation:
See the solution below.
Explanation
Solution:

Text Description automatically generated



NEW QUESTION # 20

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