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## >> Updated CKAD Testkings <<

# Linux Foundation CKAD Valid Exam Labs - CKAD Reliable Test Practice

Managing time during the Linux Foundation CKAD exam is a challenging task. Most candidates cannot manage their time during the Linux Foundation CKAD exam, leave the questions, and fail. Time management skills can help students gain excellent marks in the CKAD Exam. Linux Foundation CKAD practice exam on the software helps you identify which kind of Linux Foundation Certified Kubernetes Application Developer Exam CKAD questions are more time-consuming, and they would be able to assess their efficiency in answering questions.

Linux Foundation CKAD Certification Exam is a challenging and rewarding certification that can help developers validate their Kubernetes skills and advance their careers. CKAD exam covers a wide range of topics and requires candidates to demonstrate their ability to solve complex problems. Preparing for the exam requires dedication and hard work, but the certification can open up new job opportunities and increase earning potential.

## Linux Foundation Certified Kubernetes Application Developer Exam Sample Questions (Q136-Q141):

### NEW QUESTION # 136

## Task

Create a new deployment for `running.nginx` with the following parameters:

- \* Run the deployment in the kdpd00201 namespace. The namespace has already been created
- \* Name the deployment frontend and configure with 4 replicas
- \* Configure the pod with a container image of lfcncf/nginx:1.13.7
- \* Set an environment variable of NGINX\_PORT=8080 and also expose that port for the container above See the solution below.

**Answer:**

Explanation:  
Explanation:  
Solution:  
□  
□

### NEW QUESTION # 137

You have a Kubernetes deployment named 'my-app' that runs an application with a specific configuration defined in a ConfigMap named 'my-config'. You need to implement a strategy to automatically update the deployment when the ConfigMap is changed.

#### Answer:

Explanation:

See the solution below with Step by Step Explanation.

Explanation:

Solution (Step by Step) :

1. Create a 'ConfigMap' named 'my-configs with the following contents:  
□
2. Create a 'Deployment' named 'my-app' that mounts the 'my-config' ConfigMap as a volume:  
□
3. Apply the ConfigMap and Deployment bash `kubectl apply -f configmap.yaml kubectl apply -f deployment.yaml` 4. Update the ConfigMap with new values:  
□
5. Apply the updated ConfigMap: bash `kubectl apply -f configmap.yaml` - The 'kustomization.yaml' file defines the resources (the 'deployment.yaml' file) and the patches to apply. - The 'deployment.yaml' file contains the base configuration for the deployment. - The patch.yaml file applies a strategic merge patch to the deployment, configuring rolling updates and automatic updates triggered by new images. - The 'maxSurge' and 'maxUnavailable' settings in the 'patch.yaml' define the maximum number of pods that can be added or removed during the update process. - The 'imagePullPolicy: Always' ensures that the new image is pulled from Docker Hub even if it exists in the pod's local cache, triggering the update.

### NEW QUESTION # 138

You are running a web application on a Kubernetes cluster, and you want to ensure that the container running your application is protected from potential security vulnerabilities. You are specifically concerned about unauthorized access to the container's filesystem. Explain how you would implement AppArmor profiles to restrict access to the container's filesystem.

#### Answer:

Explanation:

See the solution below with Step by Step Explanation.

Explanation:

Solution (Step by Step) :

1. Define the AppArmor Profile:
  - Create a new AppArmor profile file, for example, 'nginx-apparmor.conf', within your Kubernetes configuration directory.
  - Within this file, define the restrictions for the container.
  - For instance, to allow access to specific directories and files:  
# include common AppArmor profile  
include /etc/apparmor.d/abstractions/base/nginx.apparmor  
# Allow access to specific directories  
/var/www/html r,  
/etc/nginx r,  
# Allow access to specific files  
/etc/nginx/nginx.conf r,  
/usr/sbin/nginx r,  
# Deny access to all other files and directories  
Deny
2. Load the AppArmor Profile:
  - Use the 'create configmap' command to create a ConfigMap containing your AppArmor profile:  
Bash  
`kubectl create configmap nginx-apparmor-profile --from-file=nginx-apparmor.conf`
3. Apply the Profile to Your Deployment:
  - Update your Deployment YAML file to include the AppArmor profile:  
□
4. Restart the Pods: - Apply the updated Deployment YAML using '`kubectl apply -f nginx-deployment.yaml`' - The updated

deployment will restart the pods with the new AppArmor profile. 5. Verify the Profile: - Check the status of the pods with 'kubectl describe pod - Look for the "Security Context" section and verify that the AppArmor profile is correctly applied. 6. Test the Restrictions: - Try to access files or directories that are not allowed by your AppArmor profile. - This will help you confirm that the profile is effectively restricting access.

### NEW QUESTION # 139

Exhibit:

Task

Create a new deployment for running nginx with the following parameters;

- \* Run the deployment in the kdpd00201 namespace. The namespace has already been created
- \* Name the deployment frontend and configure with 4 replicas
- \* Configure the pod with a container image of lfccncf/nginx:1.13.7
- \* Set an environment variable of NGINX\_\_PORT=8080 and also expose that port for the container above

- **A. Solution:**

- ☐
- ☐
- ☐
- ☐

- **B. Solution:**

- ☐
- ☐
- ☐
- ☐

**Answer: A**

### NEW QUESTION # 140

You have a Kustomization file that uses a resource patch to modify the deployment of an Nginx service. The patch uses the field to set the CPU request for the container to 500m. However, you've noticed that this patch is no longer working as expected. You've been informed that the field has been deprecated and replaced with a new field structure in newer Kubernetes API versions. Explain how to update the Kustomization file to accommodate this change, ensuring compatibility with both older and newer Kubernetes versions.

**Answer:**

Explanation:

See the solution below with Step by Step Explanation.

Explanation:

Solution (Step by Step) :

1. Identify the New Field Structure: Research the updated field structure for container resource definitions in the newer Kubernetes API version. The new structure likely utilizes nested resource fields for each container, like instead of a flat structure.
2. Update the Kustomization Patch: Modify the resource patch in your Kustomization file to use the updated field structure. If the newer field structure is 'spec-template-spec-containers[l.resources.requests.cpu]', update your patch accordingly. This could involve changing the patch's path or using a different patch strategy, such as a strategic merge patch.
3. Consider Conditional Patches: If you need to support both older and newer Kubernetes versions, utilize conditional patches in your Kustomization file. This allows you to apply different patches based on the Kubernetes API version detected. You can use Kustomize's 'patchJson6902' strategy With a conditional statement to apply the correct patch depending on the API version.
4. Test the Updated Kustomization: Deploy your Kustomization to a cluster running both older and newer Kubernetes versions. Validate that the CPU requests are correctly applied to the Nginx deployment containers in each version. Verify that the patches are being applied appropriately based on the detected Kubernetes API version. 5. Document Changes: Ensure that the updated Kustomization file and any conditional logic are well-documented to prevent future confusion or errors when deploying to different Kubernetes environments. By following these steps, you can successfully update your Kustomization file to accommodate the deprecated field structure and ensure compatibility with different Kubernetes API versions. This will allow you to manage and configure your deployments effectively, even as Kubernetes evolves.

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