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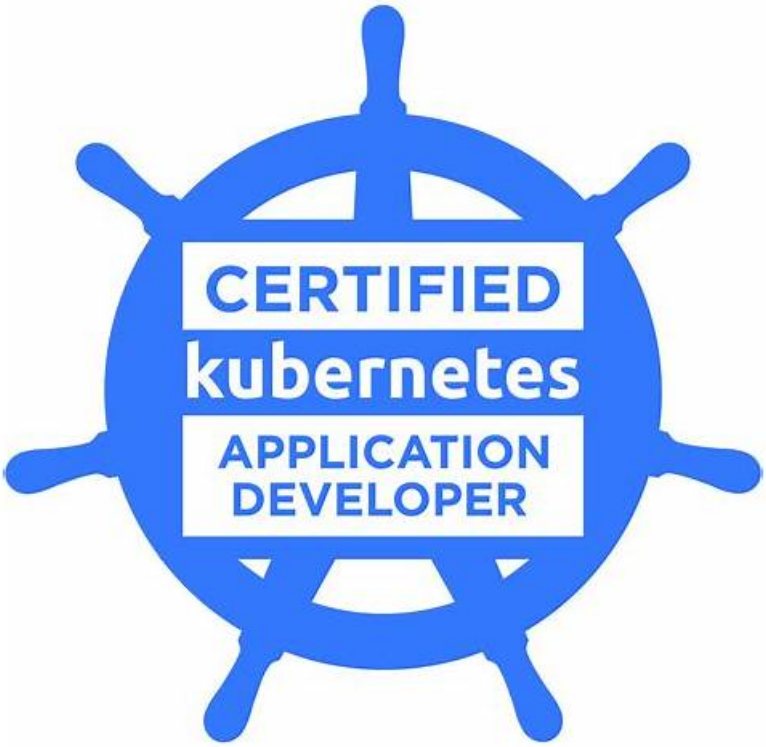

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The CKAD exam is designed to test the practical skills of developers in creating and deploying cloud-native applications on Kubernetes platforms. CKAD exam assesses the ability of developers to design, build, and troubleshoot Kubernetes applications, including skills in container orchestration, Kubernetes API primitives, and core concepts in Kubernetes architecture. Linux Foundation Certified Kubernetes Application Developer Exam certification is aimed at developers who are looking to enhance their skills in Kubernetes application development and demonstrate their proficiency to potential employers. The CKAD Certification is also an essential prerequisite for developers looking to pursue advanced certifications in Kubernetes, such as the Certified Kubernetes Administrator (CKA) certification.

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

NEW QUESTION # 100
You have a microservice that is deployed in a Kubernetes cluster, and you want to monitor its performance and health using Prometheus and Grafan a. How can you configure Prometneus to scrape metrics from your microservice and create dashboards in Grafana?

Answer:

Explanation:
See the solution below with Step by Step Explanation.
Explanation:
Solution (Step by Step) :
1. Enable Metrics in Your Microservice:
- Ensure your microservice exposes metrics through an HTTP endpoint using a library like Prometheus Client (for Java), Go metrics, or StatsD.
- Define metrics such as request count, latency, error rate, and other relevant performance indicators.
2. Deploy Prometheus:
- Deploy Prometheus using a 'Deployment and a 'Service'
- Configure Prometheus to scrape metrics trom the microservice by adding its endpoint to the 'scrape_configs' in the 'prometheus.yaml' file.
3. Create a Service for Prometheus to Access the Microservice: - Create a 'Service' of type 'ClusterlP' that exposes the microservice's metrics endpoint (usually port 9100). - Ensure Prometheus can reacn this service. 4. Deploy Grafana: - Deploy Gratana using a 'Deployment' and a 'Service' - Configure Grafana to connect to Prometheus as a data source. 5. Create Dashboards in Grafana: - Use Grafana's dashboard builder to create custom dashboards that visualize the metrics collected by Prometheus. - Add panels to display graphs, charts, and tables that show the performance and health ot your microservice. 6. Configure Alerts in Grafana: - Configure alerts in Grafana based on specific metrics and thresholds. - Set up notifications to alert you when critical issues arise with the microservice. Note: This approach provides comprehensive monitoring for your microservice. Prometheus scrapes metrics from the microservice, stores them in its time series database, and Grafana visualizes these metrics and provides alerts for potential issues. Example Prometheus Scrape Configuration:
Example Grafana Dashboard: - Create a dashboard with panels that show the following metrics: - Request count per minute - Average request latency - Error rate - CPU and memory usage of the microservice container - Set up alerts to notify you it: - The request count exceeds a certain threshold - The average latency exceeds a certain threshold - The error rate exceeds a certain threshold - The CPU or memory usage exceeds a certain threshold,

NEW QUESTION # 101
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:
See the solution below.
Explanation:
Solution:

NEW QUESTION # 102
You have a microservice application that is deployed as a Deployment. You want to implement a mechanism to handle temporary network issues or other transient failures that may occur during the application's communication with external services. Explain how you can use readiness probes and liveness probes in combination with a restart policy to address these failures.

Answer:

Explanation:
See the solution below with Step by Step Explanation.
Explanation:
Solution (Step by Step) :
1. Define Readiness Probes:
- Add a 'readinessProbe' to the container spec of your application pods.
- The probe should check the health and readiness of the application to receive incoming requests.
- This probe should be executed periodically.
- If the probe fails, the pod will be considered not ready and won't receive traffic.
- Example using a TCP socket check:

2. Define Liveness Probes: - Add a 'livenessProbe' to the container spec of your application pods- - This probe should check the health of the application pod itself. - It should be executed periodically to detect issues that might not affect readiness but indicate a problem with the application. - If the liveness probe fails for a specified number of consecutive attempts, the pod will be restarted. - Example using a HTTP endpoint cneck:

3. Set Restart Policy: - Ensure that the restart policy for the pod is set to 'Always' (the default) to automatically restart the pod upon failure detected by the liveness probe. 4. Implement Health Check Endpoints: - Implement the health check endpoints within your application (e.g., ' Ihealth' for the liveness probe, a simple TCP connection for the readiness probe) to allow probes to assess the nealth of the application and its dependencies. 5. Verify and Monitor: - Deploy the updated Deployment and simulate network failures or other transient issues. - Monitor the pods' health and observe that they are automatically restarted and marked as not ready when necessary, ensuring continued application availability despite temporary disruptions.

NEW QUESTION # 103
You have a Deployment named that runs 3 replicas of a Wordpress container. You need to implement a rolling update strategy that allows for a maximum or two pods to be unavailable at any given time during the update process. Additionally, you want to ensure that the update process is triggered automatically whenever a new image is pushed to the Docker Hub repository 'wordpress/wordpress:latest'.

Answer:

Explanation:
See the solution below with Step by Step Explanation.
Explanation:
Solution (Step by Step) :
1. IJPdate the Deployment YAMLI
- Update the 'replicas to 2.
- Define 'maxunavailable: 2 and 'maxSurge: O' in the 'strategy.rollingupdate' section to control the rolling update process.
- Configure a 'strategy-type' to 'RollingUpdate' 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.

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

NEW QUESTION # 104
You are building a data processing pipeline that involves multiple steps. Each step is implemented as a separate container image. The pipeline snould run only once, and it should nandle errors gracefully by retrying failed steps. How can you design this pipeline using Kubernetes Jobs, and how would you handle error handling and retries?

Answer:

Explanation:
See the solution below with Step by Step Explanation.
Explanation:
Solution (Step by Step) :

1. Define a Pipeline with Multiple Jobs:
- Create a Job for each stage in your data processing pipeline.
- Each Job should have a dedicated container image specific to its processing step.
2. Implement Error Handling:
- Retry Mechanism Use the 'backoffLimit' and 'retries' settings within each Job's 'spec-template-spec-containers' to specify the number of retries and the delay between retries for each step.
- Error Logging: Ensure each Job logs errors to a centralized location (e.g., a persistent volume) for debugging and analysis. You can use a sidecar container to collect and process logs.
3. Chain Jobs:
- Use a Kubernetes 'Job' to chain the individual steps, ensuring that each step runs successfully before moving to the next.
- For example, use a script within the first Job's container to trigger the next Job once it completes.
4. Example Code (Simplified):
□
5. Execute the Pipeline: - Run the first Job ('data-extraction'). - If it fails, it will retry up to 'backoffLimit' times. - Once successful, it can trigger the second Job ('data-transformation') using a script in its container or by creating a dependent Job. 6. Monitoring and Logging: - Use Kubernetes dashboards to monitor the progress of each Job. - Check logs for error messages and debug failures. - Implement a centralized logging solution to collect logs from all Jobs. Note: For more complex pipelines, you can consider using tools like Argo Workflows or Tekton Pipelines for more advanced orchestration and error handling capabilities.,

NEW QUESTION # 105
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