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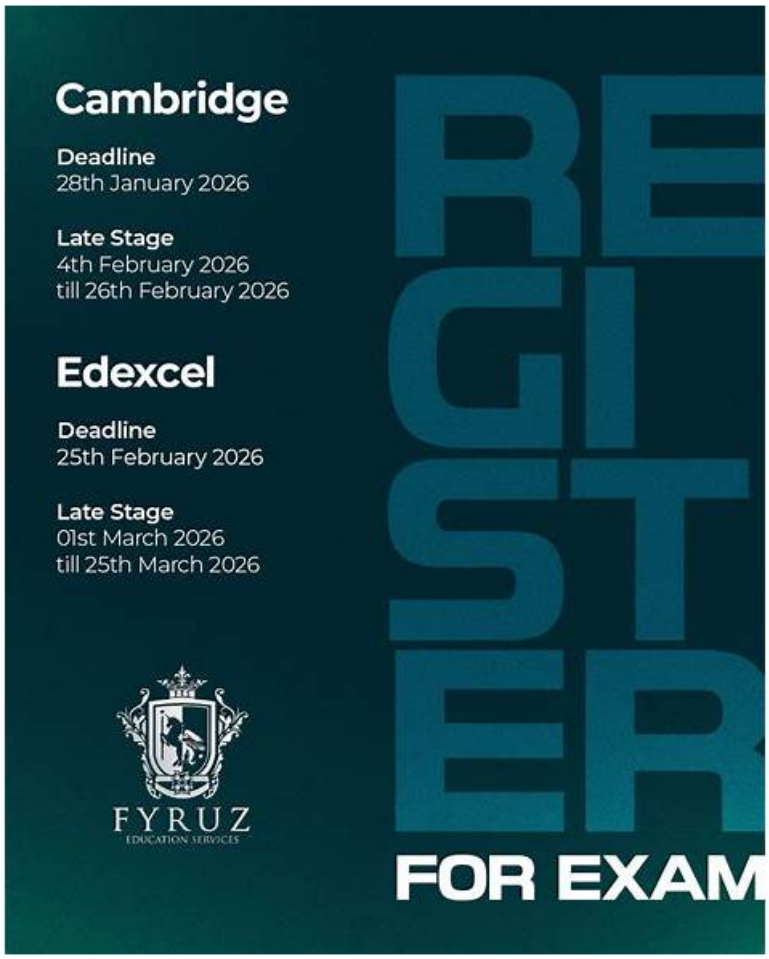

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The CKAD Exam is a hands-on, performance-based test that assesses a candidate's ability to perform real-world Kubernetes tasks. CKAD exam consists of a set of practical challenges that must be completed within a specified time frame. Candidates are required to demonstrate their knowledge of Kubernetes concepts, such as pod deployment and management, container orchestration, and service discovery.

Linux Foundation CKAD certification exam is an excellent certification program for developers who work with Kubernetes. Linux Foundation Certified Kubernetes Application Developer Exam certification exam is designed to test the candidate's ability to deploy, manage and troubleshoot Kubernetes applications. Linux Foundation Certified Kubernetes Application Developer Exam certification exam is an online, proctored exam that can be taken from anywhere in the world. Linux Foundation Certified Kubernetes Application Developer Exam certification is ideal for developers who are looking to advance their careers in the field of cloud-native application development and for organizations who are looking to identify qualified professionals who can help them to build and manage Kubernetes applications.

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Linux Foundation Certified Kubernetes Application Developer Exam Sample Questions (Q149-Q154):

NEW QUESTION # 149
You nave a Deployment tnat runs an application that requires specific environment variables to be set. These variables snould be different for each Pod in the Deployment- How would you use a Daemonset to generate unique environment variables for each Pod based on its hostname?

Answer:

Explanation:
See the solution below with Step by Step Explanation.
Explanation:
Solution (Step by Step) :
I). Create a DaemonSet:
- Define a Daemonset named 'env-generator' that will run a container on every node in the cluster.
- The container in the Daemonset will be responsible tor generating unique environment variables for each Pod.
- Replace 'your-env-generator-image:latest with the actual image you want to use for the DaemonSet.

```
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: DaemonSet
metadata:
  name: env-generator
spec:
  selector:
    matchLabels:
      app: env-generator
  template:
    metadata:
      labels:
        app: env-generator
    spec:
      containers:
      - name: env-generator
        image: your-env-generator-image:latest
        command: ["/bin/sh", "
```


NEW QUESTION # 150
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:
                - "true"
```

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 # 151
You have a Deployment running a container image for a web application. The application's configuration files are currently stored within the image itself. you want to move the configuration files to a ConfigMap so that they can be updated independently or the application image. Describe the steps involved in modifying the Deployment and creating a ConfigMap to achieve this separation.

Answer:

Explanation:
See the solution below with Step by Step Explanation.
Explanation:
Solution (Step by Step) :
1. Create a ConfigMap:
- Create a ConfigMap using 'kubectl create configmap' with the configuration files. For example:
kubectl create configmap webapp-config -from-literal=config.json='{"port": 8080, "database_url": "mongodb://localhost27017"}'
- Replace 'config_json' with the name of your configuration file and the JSON content with your actual configuration values.
2. Modify the Deployment:
- Modify your Deployment YAML file to mount the ConfigMap as a volume. Here's an example:

```
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
  name: my-webapp
spec:
  replicas: 3
  selector:
    matchLabels:
      app: my-webapp
  template:
    metadata:
      labels:
        app: my-webapp
    spec:
      containers:
      - name: my-webapp
        image: my-webapp-image:latest
        ports:
        - containerPort: 8080
        volumeMounts:
        - name: config-volume
          mountPath: /etc/webapp/config
      volumes:
      - name: config-volume
        configMap:
          name: webapp-config
      restartPolicy: Always
```

- Modify your application code to read configuration files from '/etctwebapp/config' 3. Apply the Changes: - Apply the updated Deployment using 'kubectl apply -f deployment_yamr 4. Verify the Update: - Check the logs of the pods using 'kubectl logs -f You should see the application loading configuration values from the ConfigMap. 5. Update the Configuration: - You can now update the configuration files within the ConfigMap without rebuilding the image. For example.

```
kubectl patch configmap webapp-config --patch '{"data": {"config.json": "{\"port\": 8081, \"database_url\": \"mongodb://newhost:27017\"}"}}'
```

- This will update the ConfigMap and trigger a rolling update of the Deployment, effectively updating the application configuration without rebuilding the image.

NEW QUESTION # 152
You are developing a microservices application consisting of several deployments. One of the deployments, named 'order-service-deployments , is responsible for processing orders. Each order requires a specific backend service to process the order. You need to design a mechanism that automatically assigns an appropriate backend service to each order processing pod based on the order type. For example, orders for "books" should be assigned to the 'book-service' backend, while orders for "electronics" should be assigned to the 'electronics-service backend. Explain how you would implement this dynamic backend service assignment mechanism.

Answer:

Explanation:
See the solution below with Step by Step Explanation.
Explanation:
Solution (Step by Step) :
This scenario requires a mecnanism to dynamically assign a backend service to each order processing pod based on the order type. Here's how you can implement this:
1. Label the Backend Services:
- Label the backend services based on the order type they handle. For instance:
- 'book-service': 'order.type=books'
- 'electronics-service: 'order.type=electronics'
2. I-Ise a ConfigMap:
- Create a ConfigMap named 'order-backend-mapping' that stores the mapping between order types and backend service labels.
- Use the ConfigMap to dynamically assign backend services based on the order type.

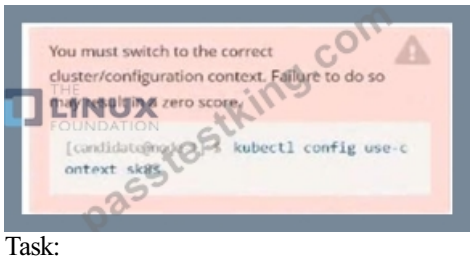
```
apiVersion: v1
kind: ConfigMap
metadata:
  name: order-backend-mapping
data:
  books: "order.type=books"
  electronics: "order.type=electronics"
```

3. Modify the Order Service Deployment: - In the 'order-service-deployment , add an init container that retrieves the backend service mapping from the ConfigMap. - Use this mapping to determine the appropriate backend service for each order. - The init container can inject environment variables or modify the pod's annotations based on the mapping.

```
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
  name: order-service-deployment
spec:
  replicas: 3
  selector:
    matchLabels:
      app: order-service
  template:
    metadata:
      labels:
        app: order-service
    spec:
      initContainers:
      - name: backend-mapping-init
        image: busybox:1.32.0
        command: ['sh', '-c', 'echo $(cat /var/run/secrets/kubernetes.io/serviceaccount/token) > /var/tmp/token && echo "order_backend=$(kubectl get configmap order-backend-mapping -o jsonpath="{.data['${echo $ORDER_TYPE)'}]}")" >> /var/tmp/env.properties']
        volumeMounts:
        - name: token-volume
          mountPath: /var/run/secrets/kubernetes.io/serviceaccount
      containers:
      - name: order-service
        image: example/order-service:latest
        env:
        - name: ORDER_BACKEND
          valueFrom:
            configMapKeyRef:
              name: order-backend-mapping
              key: ${echo $ORDER_TYPE)
        volumeMounts:
        - name: token-volume
          mountPath: /var/run/secrets/kubernetes.io/serviceaccount
      volumes:
      - name: token-volume
        secret:
          secretName: default-token-XXX
```

4. Update the Order Service: - Ensure the 'order-service' container is configured to use the environment variable set by the init container to access the correct backend service. 5. Deploy the Changes: - Apply the updated ConfigMap and Deployment using 'kubectl apply' 6. Test the Dynamic Assignment: - Create orders of different types and verity that the 'order-service' pods are automatically assigned the correct backend services. ,

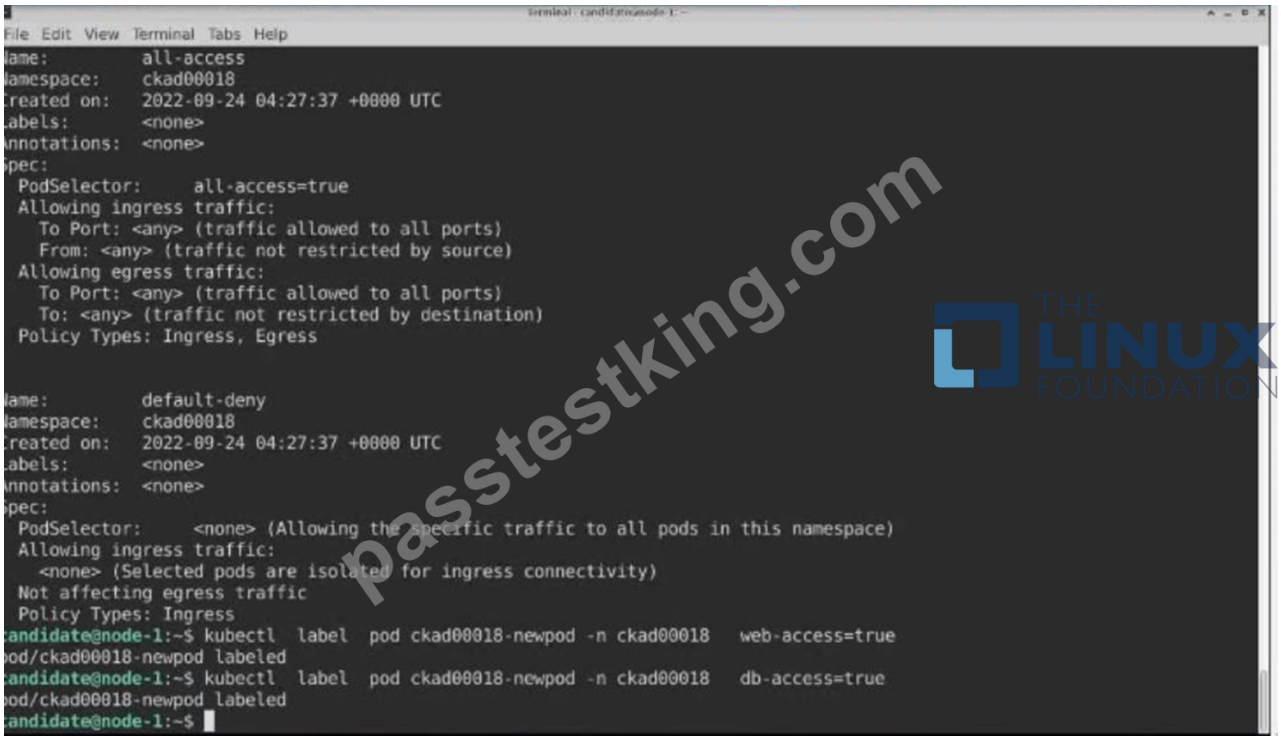
NEW QUESTION # 153
Refer to Exhibit.



Task:
Update the Pod ckad00018-newpod in the ckad00018 namespace to use a NetworkPolicy allowing the Pod to send and receive traffic only to and from the pods web and db

Answer:

Explanation:
Solution:



NEW QUESTION # 154

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