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The CKAD Exam is aimed at developers who are already familiar with Kubernetes and have experience working with it. CKAD exam consists of a series of performance-based tasks that are designed to test the candidate's ability to use Kubernetes to deploy, manage, and scale containerized applications. The tasks are designed to simulate real-world scenarios that developers may encounter when working with Kubernetes. CKAD exam is conducted online, and candidates have two hours to complete it. Upon successful completion of the exam, the candidate is awarded the CKAD certification, which is recognized by the industry as a standard for Kubernetes application development.

The CKAD Exam is a performance-based exam that requires candidates to complete a set of tasks within a given time frame. CKAD exam is conducted online and candidates are required to use a terminal and a web browser to complete the tasks. CKAD exam is designed to test the candidate's ability to work with Kubernetes in a hands-on environment and to complete tasks that are similar to those encountered in real-world Kubernetes application development scenarios.

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CKAD Latest Exam Questions, Reliable CKAD Exam Guide

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Linux Foundation Certified Kubernetes Application Developer Exam Sample Questions (Q14-Q19):

NEW QUESTION # 14
You have a Deployment named 'bookstore-deployment which deploys a Bookstore application, utilizing a PostgreSQL database. The deployment has 3 replicas. The database server is managed externally. The application is built With a feature to dynamically resize its replica count based on the load- You need to implement a strategy to automatically adjust the replica count to between 2 and 5, based on the CPU utilization of the pods. This should happen without manual intervention.

Answer:

Explanation:
See the solution below with Step by Step Explanation.
Explanation:
Solution (Step by Step) :
1. Create a Horizontal Pod Autoscaler (HPA):
- use the 'kubectl create hpa' command to create an HPA named 'bookstore-hpa'
- Set the 'minReplicas' to 2 and 'maxRepIic.as' to 5, defining the desired range of replicas.
- Set the 'targetCPlJLJtilizationPercentage' to 70, meaning the replica count will adjust when the average CPU utilization ot the pods crosses 70%.
- Specify the selector to match the 'bookstore-deployment' pods.

```
apiVersion: autoscaling/v2beta2
kind: HorizontalPodAutoscaler
metadata:
  name: bookstore-hpa
spec:
  scaleTargetRef:
    apiVersion: apps/v1
    kind: Deployment
    name: bookstore-deployment
  minReplicas: 2
  maxReplicas: 5
  metrics:
  - type: Resource
    resource:
      name: cpu
      targetAverageUtilization: 70
```

2. Apply the HPA: - Run 'kubectl apply -f bookstore-hpa.yamr to create the HPA. 3. Verify the HPA: - Check the status of the HPA using 'kubectl get hpa bookstore-hpa' 4. Observe Replica Adjustment: - Increase the load on the bookstore application to trigger the HPA scaling. - Monitor the replica count of the bookstore-deployment' using 'kL1bectl get deployments bookstore-deployment. You will observe the replica count automatically adjusting based on the CPL] utilization- 5. Customize Scaling Parameters: - You can customize the 'targetCPLJlJtilizationPercentage', 'minReplicas', and 'maxReplicaS in the HPA definition based on the application requirements and desired benavior.

NEW QUESTION # 15
You nave a Deployment running a web application tnat uses secrets to store sensitive information like database credentials. To improve security, you want to use a secret injection mechanism to provide the secret to the pod without exposing it in the deployment YAML.

Answer:

Explanation:
See the solution below with Step by Step Explanation.
Explanation:
Solution (Step by Step) :
1. Create a Secret:
- Create a secret containing the sensitive information:

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Secret
metadata:
  name: my-secret
  namespace: my-web-app-namespace
type: Opaque
data:
  database-username: "dXN1cm5hbWU=" # Base64 encoded username
  database-password: "cGFzc3dvcmQ=" # Base64 encoded password
```

2. Configure Deployment to Use Secret: - Update the Deployment YAML to mount the secret into the container:

```
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
  name: my-web-app
  namespace: my-web-app-namespace
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
        envFrom:
        - secretRef:
            name: my-secret
```

3. Apply the Configuration: - Apply tne Secret and Deployment configuration: bash kubectl apply -f my-secret.yaml kubectl apply -f my-web-app-deployment.yaml 4. Verify Secret Injection: - Access the secret information from within the container using environment variables: - For example, '$DATABASE_USERNAME and '$DATABASE PASSWORD'.

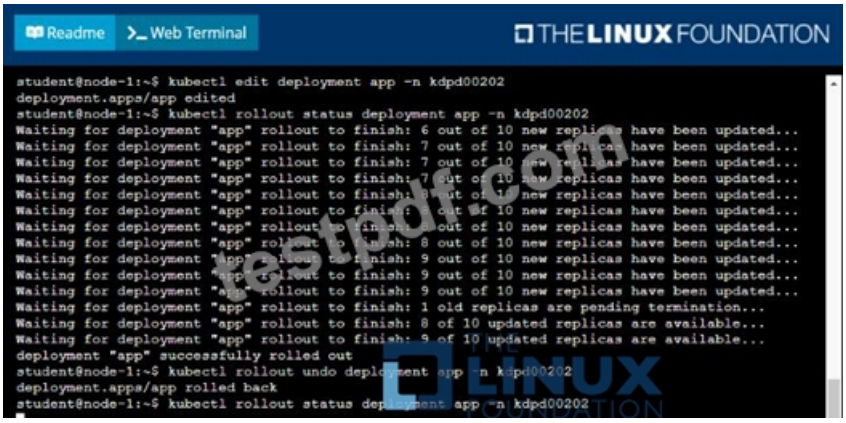
NEW QUESTION # 16
Exhibit:

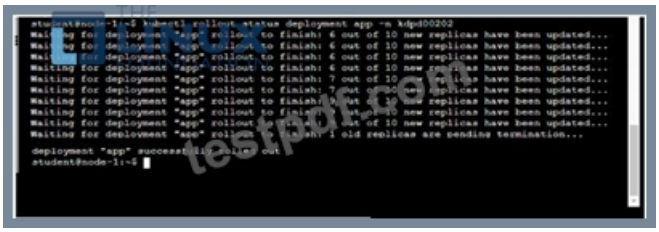
Context
As a Kubernetes application developer you will often find yourself needing to update a running application.
Task
Please complete the following:
* Update the app deployment in the kdpd00202 namespace with a maxSurge of 5% and a maxUnavailable of 2%
* Perform a rolling update of the web1 deployment, changing the Ifccncf/ngmx image version to 1.13
* Roll back the app deployment to the previous version

- A. Solution:


Readme
Web Terminal
THE LINUX FOUNDATION
student@node-1:~$ kubectl edit deployment app -n kdpd00202

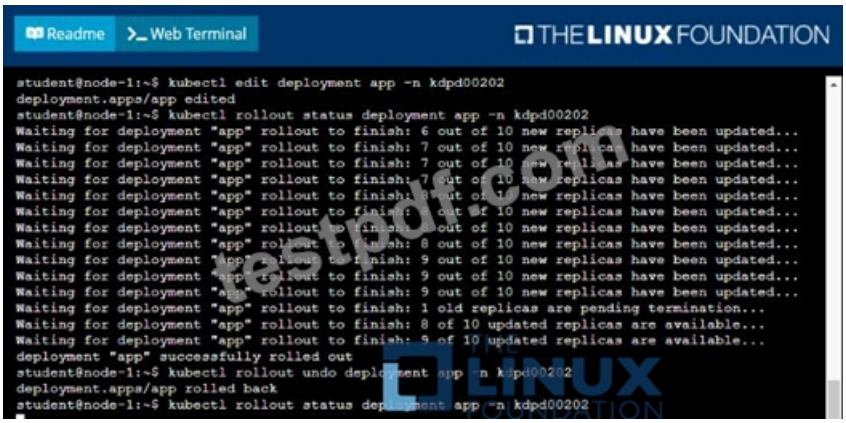

Readme
Web Terminal
THE LINUX FOUNDATION
uid: 1dfa2527-5c61-46a9-8dd3-e24643d3ce14
spec:
progressDeadlineSeconds: 600
replicas: 10
revisionHistoryLimit: 10
selector:
matchLabels:
app: nginx
strategy:
rollingUpdate:
maxSurge: 5%
maxUnavailable: 2
type: RollingUpdate
template:
metadata:
creationTimestamp: null
labels:
app: nginx
spec:
containers:
- image: lfccncf/nginx:1.13
imagePullPolicy: IfNotPresent
name: nginx
ports:
- containerPort: 80
protocol: TCP
:wq!

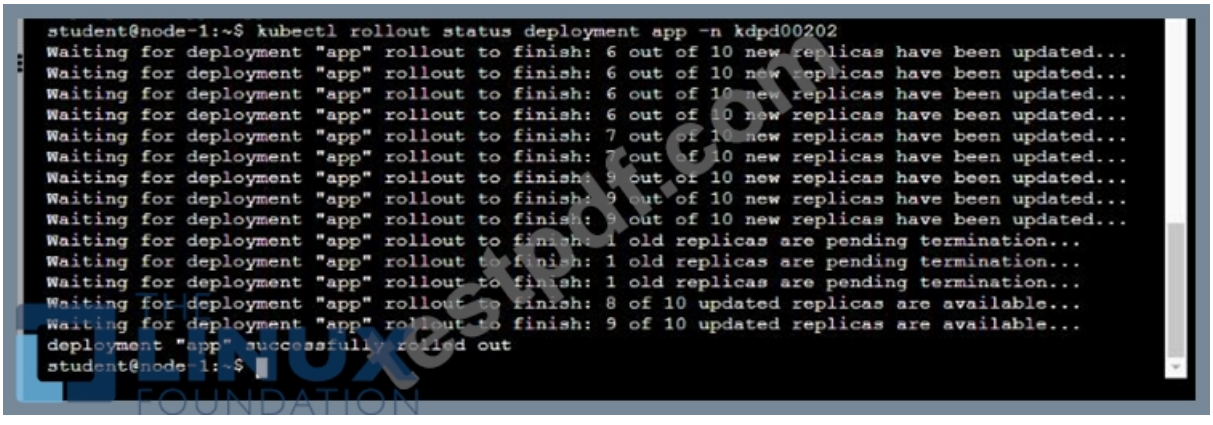

Readme
Web Terminal
THE LINUX FOUNDATION
student@node-1:~$ kubectl edit deployment app -n kdpd00202
deployment.apps/app edited
student@node-1:~$ kubectl rollout status deployment app -n kdpd00202
Waiting for deployment "app" rollout to finish: 6 out of 10 new replicas have been updated...
Waiting for deployment "app" rollout to finish: 7 out of 10 new replicas have been updated...
Waiting for deployment "app" rollout to finish: 7 out of 10 new replicas have been updated...
Waiting for deployment "app" rollout to finish: 7 out of 10 new replicas have been updated...
Waiting for deployment "app" rollout to finish: 8 out of 10 new replicas have been updated...
Waiting for deployment "app" rollout to finish: 8 out of 10 new replicas have been updated...
Waiting for deployment "app" rollout to finish: 8 out of 10 new replicas have been updated...
Waiting for deployment "app" rollout to finish: 9 out of 10 new replicas have been updated...
Waiting for deployment "app" rollout to finish: 9 out of 10 new replicas have been updated...
Waiting for deployment "app" rollout to finish: 9 out of 10 new replicas have been updated...
Waiting for deployment "app" rollout to finish: 1 old replicas are pending termination...
Waiting for deployment "app" rollout to finish: 8 of 10 updated replicas are available...
Waiting for deployment "app" rollout to finish: 9 of 10 updated replicas are available...
deployment "app" successfully rolled out
student@node-1:~$ kubectl rollout undo deployment app -n kdpd00202
deployment.apps/app rolled back
student@node-1:~$ kubectl rollout status deployment app -n kdpd00202



- B. Solution:

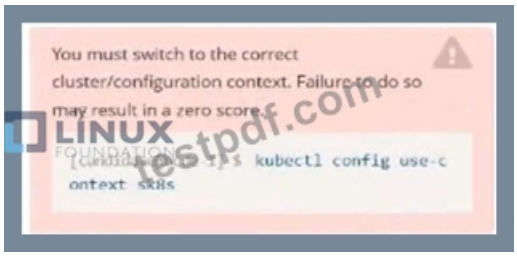

Readme
Web Terminal
THE LINUX FOUNDATION
student@node-1:~$ kubectl edit deployment app -n kdpd00202





Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 17
Refer to Exhibit.



Task:

1- Update the Propertunel scaling configuration of the Deployment web1 in the ckad00015 namespace setting maxSurge to 2 and maxUnavailable to 59

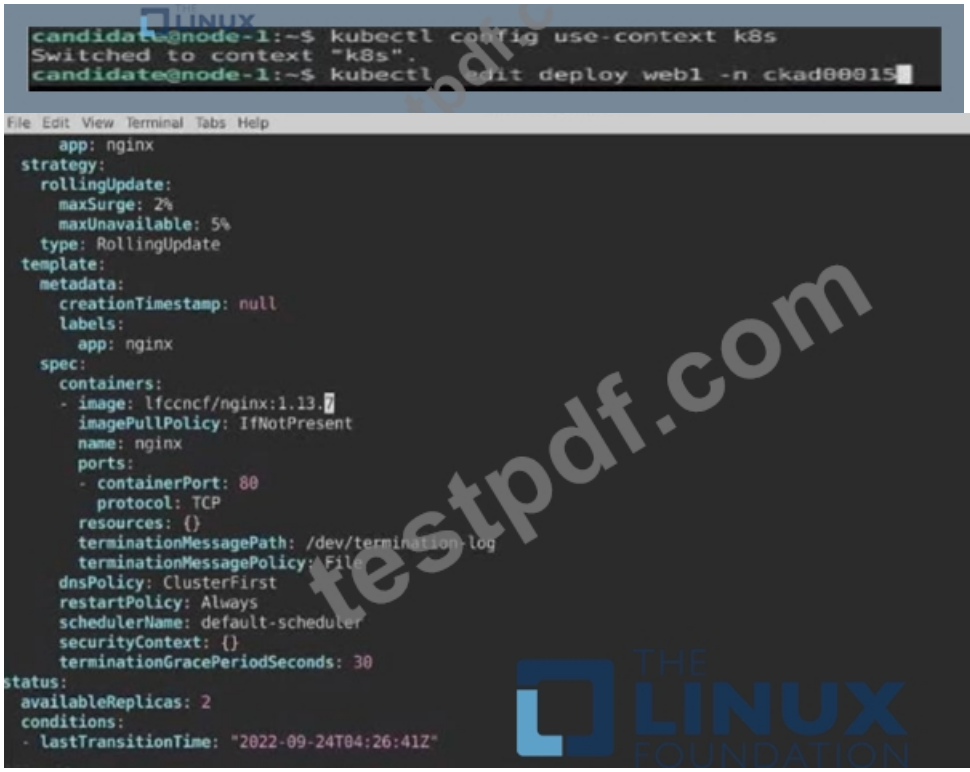
2- Update the web1 Deployment to use version tag 1.13.7 for the Ifconf/nginx container image.

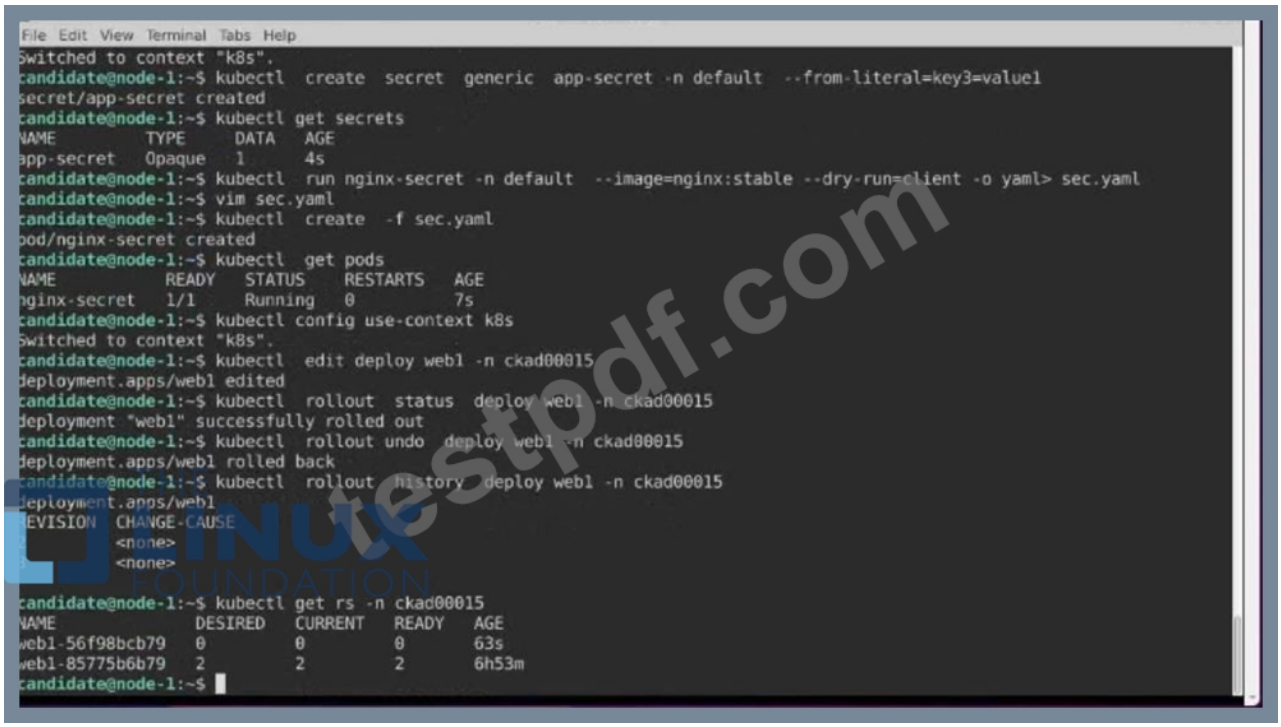
3- Perform a rollback of the web1 Deployment to its previous version

Answer:

Explanation:

Solution:





NEW QUESTION # 18
You are working on a Kubernetes cluster where you have a Deployment named 'web-app' running an application. The application has a sensitive configuration file named 'config.jsons that is mounted as a volume to each pod. You need to ensure that this configuration file is not accessible by any user or process running within the pod, except for the application itselt Describe how you would implement this security best practice, using specific Kubernetes configurations, to protect the sensitivity of the 'config.json' file.

Answer:

Explanation:
See the solution below with Step by Step Explanation.
Explanation:
Solution (Step by Step) :
1. Create a Secret for the Configuration File:
- Create a Kubernetes Secret to store the 'config.json' file securely. This will ensure that the configuration data is encrypted and stored in a way that is not accessible directly by users or processes within the pod.
- Use the following command to create the Secret:
bash
kubectl create secret generic config-secret -from-file-config .json=configjson
2. Mount the Secret as a Volume:
- In your Deployment YAML, mount the 'contig-secret' as a volume to the pod. This will make the secret's content available to the pod.
- Define the volume mount in the 'spec-template-spec-containers' section of your Deployment YAML:

```yaml
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
  name: web-app
spec:
  replicas: 3
  selector:
    matchLabels:
      app: web-app
  template:
    metadata:
      labels:
        app: web-app
    spec:
      containers:
      - name: web-app
        image: example/web-app:latest
        volumeMounts:
        - name: config-volume
          mountPath: /etc/config
      volumes:
      - name: config-volume
        secret:
          secretName: config-secret
```

3. Restrict Access using Security Context: - Define a 'securityContexts for the container in your Deployment YAML. This will restrict the container's capabilities and permissions. - Add a 'securitycontext' section to the section of your Deployment YAML:

```yaml
securityContext:
  # Set the container's user to a non-root user (e.g., 1000)
  runAsUser: 1000
  # Set the container's group to a non-root group (e.g., 1000)
  runAsGroup: 1000
  # Set the container's permissions to a restricted set (e.g., read-only for /etc/config)
  readOnlyRootFilesystem: true
```

4. Limit the Container's Capabilities: - Configure the 'capabilities' section within the 'securityContexts to restrict the container's access to specific system capabilities. This is essential for limiting the containers ability to access sensitive information or perform privileged operations. - Add a 'capabilities' section to the 'spec-template-spec-containers-securitycontext' section of your Deployment YAML:

```yaml
securityContext:
  # ... (other security context settings)
  capabilities:
    drop:
      - ALL
    add:
      - NET_BIND_SERVICE
```

5. Apply the Deployment: - Once tne Deployment configuration is updated, apply it to the cluster using the following command: bash kubectl apply -f deployment.yaml By implementing these steps, you ensure that the 'config.json' file is secured using a Kubernetes Secret, mounted as a volume, and access is restricted using security context and capabilities settings. This effectively protects the sensitive configuration from unauthorized access within the pod.

NEW QUESTION # 19

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