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We strongly recommend using our Linux Foundation CKAD exam dumps to prepare for the Linux Foundation CKAD certification. It is the best way to ensure success. With our Linux Foundation Certified Kubernetes Application Developer Exam (CKAD) practice questions, you can get the most out of your studying and maximize your chances of passing your Linux Foundation Certified Kubernetes Application Developer Exam (CKAD) exam.

Linux Foundation Certified Kubernetes Application Developer (CKAD) Exam is a certification program offered by the Linux Foundation to validate the skills and knowledge of developers who work with Kubernetes. Kubernetes is an open-source container orchestration system that automates the deployment, scaling, and management of containerized applications. It has become the de facto standard for container orchestration, and the CKAD Certification is recognition of the skills required to deploy and manage applications on Kubernetes.

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invested a lot of personnel, technology and capitals on our products and is always committed to provide the top-ranking CKAD study material to the clients and serve for the client wholeheartedly.

Linux Foundation CKAD certification exam is recognized globally as a standard of excellence in Kubernetes application development. Linux Foundation Certified Kubernetes Application Developer Exam certification demonstrates that a developer has the knowledge and skills to design, deploy, and manage Kubernetes-based applications. CKAD certification is highly valued by employers who are looking for developers with the skills to work with Kubernetes and to build and deploy cloud-native applications.

## What kind of architectures and processes does Kubernetes support?

The architecture of Kubernetes is based on the concepts of pods, services, and nodes. Reliable service-oriented architecture. Just like other content management systems. You can use different architectures according to your specific purpose. Each container is defined using a Dockerfile. The system is based on the Linux kernel and is compatible with all major operating systems and programming languages. Testing is for developers. Production is for running applications in production. Labs are used to develop new containers, test them, and create new best practices. You can use the same process in each environment you use Kubernetes. However, there are some differences according to your operating system and your application. Training

Times when you want to change the number of nodes in your Kubernetes cluster. It's not easy to do this without complicated commands, but Kubernetes simplifies this. **CNCF CKAD Dumps** is what you need to ensure your success. Panel for managing your Kubernetes cluster. You can also integrate it with other services, for example, cloud providers. Only takes a few clicks to install it on your own hardware or on cloud providers. On DigitalOcean, you can install it using the extensions menu in the dashboard.

## Linux Foundation Certified Kubernetes Application Developer Exam Sample Questions (Q139-Q144):

**NEW QUESTION # 139**
You need to implement a mechanism for automatically rolling out new versions of your application pods. This process should be triggered by a change in tne application's container image tag in a Docker Hub repository.

**Answer:**

Explanation:
See the solution below with Step by Step Explanation.
Explanation:
Solution (Step by Step) :
1. Configure the Deployment for Rolling Updates:
- IJpdate your application deployment to specify a 'rollingIJpdate' strategy
- Set 'maxunavailable' and 'maxSurge' to control the rolling update process-
- Include a 'strategy.type' to 'Rollingupdates
- Set ' imagePullPolicy' to 'Always' to ensure that new images are always pulled from the Docker Hub repository.

```yaml
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
  name: your-application-deployment
  namespace: your-application-namespace
spec:
  replicas: 3
  selector:
    matchLabels:
      app: your-application
  template:
    metadata:
      labels:
        app: your-application
    spec:
      containers:
      - name: your-application
        image: your-docker-hub-account/your-image:latest
        imagePullPolicy: Always
  strategy:
    type: RollingUpdate
    rollingUpdate:
      maxUnavailable: 1
      maxSurge: 0
```

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2. Apply the Deployment: - Apply the updated deployment using 'kubectl apply -f your-application-deployment-yamr 3. Push a New Image to Docker Hub: - UPdate your application's container image in the Docker Hub repository and push the new image With a different tag. For example, update the tag from "latest to 'v2'. 4. Monitor the Deployment: - Observe the rolling update process using 'kubectl get pods -l app=your-application'. You should see new pods with the updated image being created and old pods being terminated. 5. Verify the Update: - Once the rolling update is complete, use 'kubectl describe deployment your-application-deployment to verify that the 'updatedReplicas' field matches the 'replicas' field. This confirms that the update was successful. ,

**NEW QUESTION # 140**
You have a Deployment named 'my-app' that runs 3 replicas of a Python application. You need to implement a bluetgreen deployment strategy where only a portion of the traffic is directed to the new version of the application initially. After successful validation, you want to gradually shift traffic to the new version until all traffic is directed to it. You'll use a new image tagged for the new version.

**Answer:**

Explanation:
See the solution below with Step by Step Explanation.
Explanation:
Solution (Step by Step) :
1. Create a new Deployment for the new version:
- Create a new Deployment file called 'my-app-v2.yaml'
- Define the 'replicas' to be the same as the original Deployment.
- Set the 'image' to 'my-app:v2'
- Ensure the 'metadata-name' is different from the original deployment.
- Use the same 'selector.matchLabelS as the original Deployment.
- Create the Deployment using 'kubectl apply -f my-app-v2.yaml'.

```yaml
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
  name: my-app-v2
spec:
  replicas: 3
  selector:
    matchLabels:
      app: my-app
  template:
    metadata:
      labels:
        app: my-app
    spec:
      containers:
      - name: my-app
        image: my-app:v2
```

2. Create a Service for tne new Deployment: - Create a new Service file called 'my-app-v2-service.yaml'. - Define the 'selector' to match the labels of the 'my-app-v2 Deployment. - Set the 'type' to 'LoadBalancer' or 'NodePort' (depending on your environment) to expose the service. - Create the Service using 'kubectl apply -f my-app-v2-service.yaml"

```yaml
apiVersion: v1
kind: Service
metadata:
  name: my-app-v2-service
spec:
  type: LoadBalancer # or NodePort
  selector:
    app: my-app
  ports:
  - protocol: TCP
    port: 80
    targetPort: 8080 # Adjust based on your app's port
```

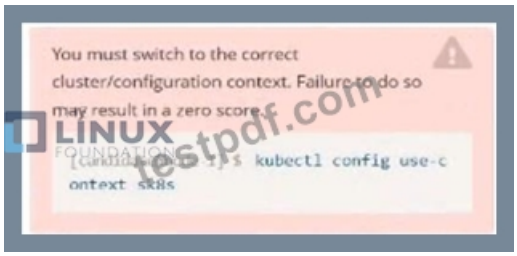
3. Create an Ingress (or Route) for traffic routing: - Create an Ingress (or Route) file called 'my-app-ingress.yaml' - Define the 'host' to match your domain or subdomain. - Use a 'rules' section with two 'http' rules: one for the original Deployment C my-app-service' in this example) and one tor the new Deployment my- app-v2-service' in this example). - Define a 'path' for each rule to define the traffic routing. For example, you could route 'r to 'my-app-service' and ','v2 to 'my-app-v2-services - Create the Ingress (or Route) using 'kubectl apply -f my-app-ingress.yaml'

```yaml
apiVersion: networking.k8s.io/v1
kind: Ingress
metadata:
  name: my-app-ingress
spec:
  rules:
  - host: my-app.example.com
    http:
      paths:
      - path: /
        backend:
          serviceName: my-app-service
          servicePort: 80
      - path: /v2
        backend:
          serviceName: my-app-v2-service
          servicePort: 80
```

4. Test the new version: - Access the my-app.example.com/v2 endpoint to test the new version of your application. - Validate the functionality of the new version. 5. Gradually shift traffic: - You can adjust the 'path' rules in the Ingress (or Route) to gradually shift traffic to the new version. For example, you could define a 'path' like S/v2/beta' and then later change it to '/v2 - Alternatively, you can use a LoadBalancer controller like Kubernetes Ingress Controller (Nginx or Traefik) to configure traffic splitting using weights or headers. 6. Validate the transition: - Continue monitoring traffic and application health during the gradual shift. - Ensure a smooth transition to the new version without impacting users. 7. Delete the old Deployment and Service: - Once all traffic is shifted to the new version and you are confident in its performance, delete the old Deployment and Service C kubectl delete deployment my-app' and 'kubectl delete service my-app-service') to complete the blue/green deployment process. Note: This is a simplified example. In a real production environment, you would likely need to implement additional steps for: - Health checks: Ensure the new version is healthy before shifting traffic. - Rollback: Implement a rollback mechanism to quickly revert to the previous version if needed. -

Configuration management: Store and manage configuration settings consistently across deployments. - Monitoring and logging: Monitor the new version for performance and health issues. ,

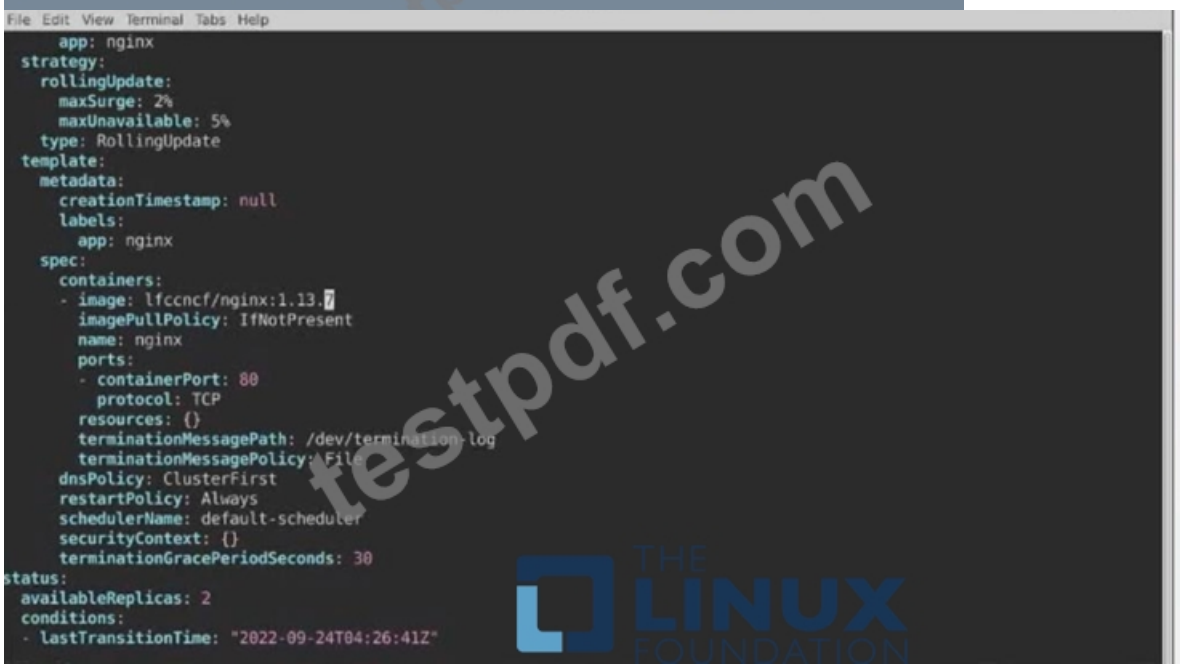
**NEW QUESTION # 141**
Refer to Exhibit.

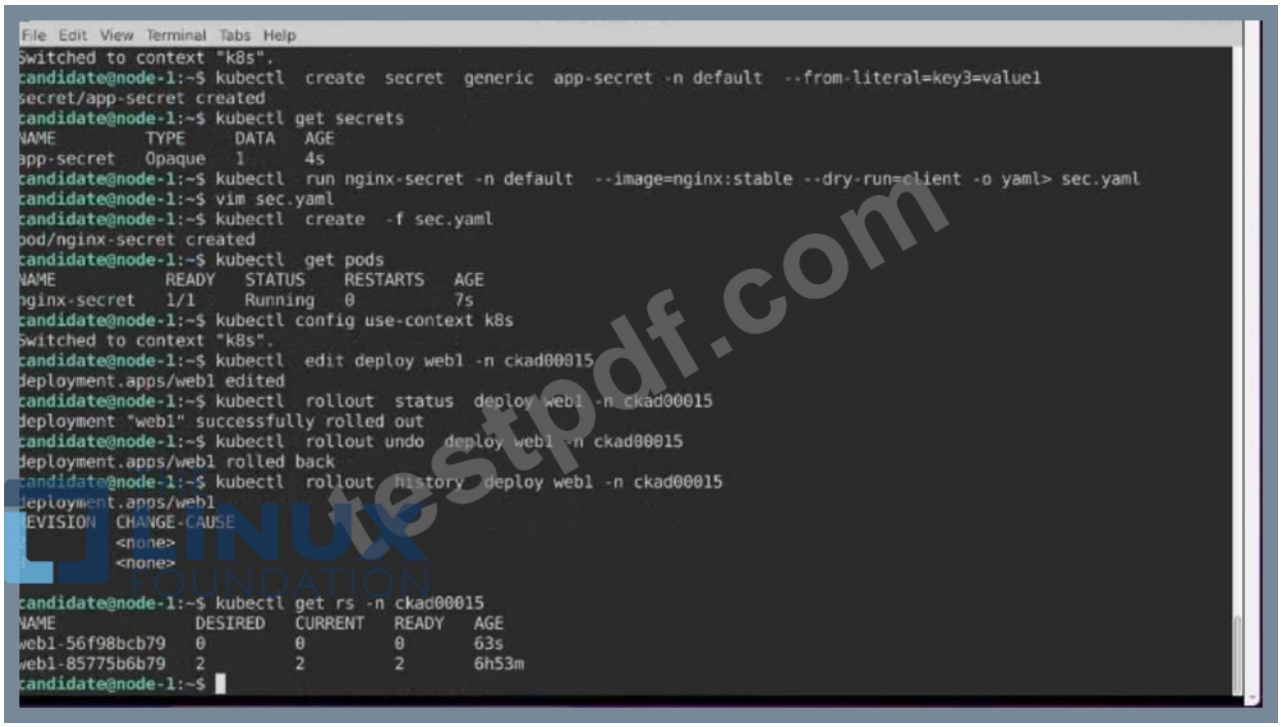



Task:
1- Update the Propertunel scaling configuration of the Deployment web1 in the ckad00015 namespace setting maxSurge to 2 and maxUnavailable to 59
2- Update the web1 Deployment to use version tag 1.13.7 for the Ifconf/nginx container image.
3- Perform a rollback of the web1 Deployment to its previous version

**Answer:**

Explanation:
Solution:




**NEW QUESTION # 142**
You are running a multi-tier application in Kubernetes. Your application consists of a frontend service (nginx) and a backend service (app). The frontend service exposes a port to the outside world, while the backend service listens on a different port. The backend service needs to access a database service running on a different node.
You need to create a network policy that allows the nginx service to access the app service, and the app service to access the database service. Ensure tnat no otner traffic is allowed between pods in the cluster.

**Answer:**

Explanation:
See the solution below with Step by Step Explanation.
Explanation:
Solution (Step by Step) :
1. Define Network Policy for Nginx Service:
- Create a NetworkPoliCY named 'nginx-policy' that allows traffic from pods labeled 'app=nginx' to pods labeled Sapp-apps
- Use 'ingress' rules to define incoming traffic to the nginx service-
- Specify the for the nginx service.
- Allow all ports.

```
apiVersion: networking.k8s.io/v1
kind: NetworkPolicy
metadata:
  name: nginx-policy
spec:
  podSelector:
    matchLabels:
      app: nginx
  ingress:
  - from:
    - podSelector:
        matchLabels:
          app: app
    ports:
    - protocol: TCP
      port: 80
  egress: []
```

2. Define Network Policy for App Service: - Create a NetworkP01iCY named 'app-policy' that allows traffic from pods labeled 'app=app' to pods labeled 'app=database' - Use 'ingress' rules to define incoming traffic to the app service. - Specify the 'podSeIector' for the app service. - Allow traffic on the port that the database service listens on.

```
kind: NetworkPolicy
metadata:
  name: app-policy
spec:
  podSelector:
    matchLabels:
      app: app
  ingress:
  - from:
    - podSelector:
        matchLabels:
          app: database
    ports:
    - protocol: TCP
      port: 5432
  egress: []
```

3. Create the NetworkPolicy Objects - Apply the NetworkP01iCies using the 'kubectl apply' command: bash kubectl apply -f nginx-policy.yaml kubectl apply -f app-policy.yaml 4. Apply Default Network Policy: - Create a NetworkPoliCY named 'default-policy' that blocks all traffic by default. - This ensures that only traffic allowed by the specific policies is permitted.

```
apiVersion: networking.k8s.io/v1
kind: NetworkPolicy
metadata:
  name: default-policy
spec:
  podSelector: {}
  ingress: []
  egress: []
```

5. Apply Default Network Policy: - Apply the NetworkPoliCY using the 'kubectl apply' command: bash kubectl apply -f default-policy_yaml This configuration ensures that: - Nginx Service: Can access the 'app' service on port 80, and no other traffic is allowed in or out. - App Service: Can access the 'database' service on port 5432, and no other traffic is allowed in or out - All Other Pods: All other pods in the cluster are blocked from communicating with each other by the default network policy.,

**NEW QUESTION # 143**

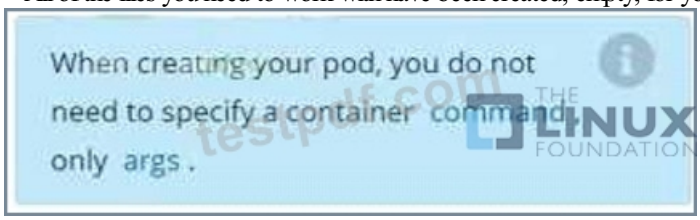
Context

Anytime a team needs to run a container on Kubernetes they will need to define a pod within which to run the container.

Task

Please complete the following:

* Create a YAML formatted pod manifest /opt/KDPD00101/podl.yml to create a pod named app1 that runs a container named app1cont using image Ifccncf/arg-output with these command line arguments: -lines 56 -F
* Create the pod with the kubect1 command using the YAML file created in the previous step
* When the pod is running display summary data about the pod in JSON format using the kubect1 command and redirect the output to a file named /opt/KDPD00101/out1.json
* All of the files you need to work with have been created, empty, for your convenience




**Answer:**

Explanation:

Solution:

```
student@node-1:~$ kubectl run app1 --image=lfccncf/arg-output --dry-run=client -o yaml > /opt/KD
PD00101/pod1.yml
student@node-1:~$ vim /opt/KDPD00101/pod1.yml
```

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```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
  creationTimestamp: null
  labels:
    run: app1
  name: app1
spec:
  containers:
  - image: lfccncf/arg-output
    name: app1
    resources: {}
  dnsPolicy: ClusterFirst
  restartPolicy: Always
status: {}
~
~
~
~
~
~
~
~
~
~
~
"/opt/KDPD00101/pod1.yml" 15L, 242C                    3,1           All
```

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```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
  labels:
    run: app1
  name: app1
spec:
  containers:
  - image: lfccncf/arg-output
    name: app1
    args: ["--lines","56","-f"]
~
~
~
~
~
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                                                       11,30         All
```

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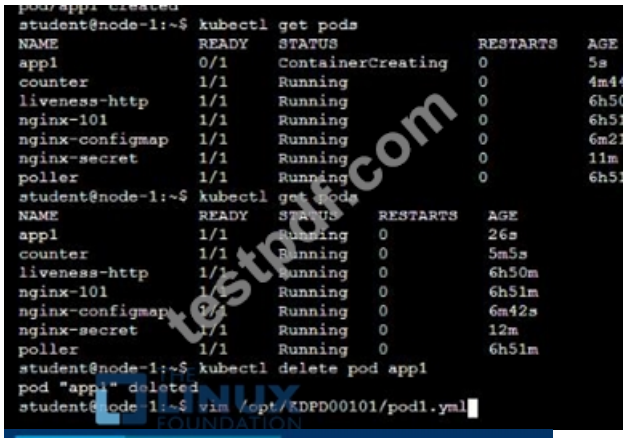


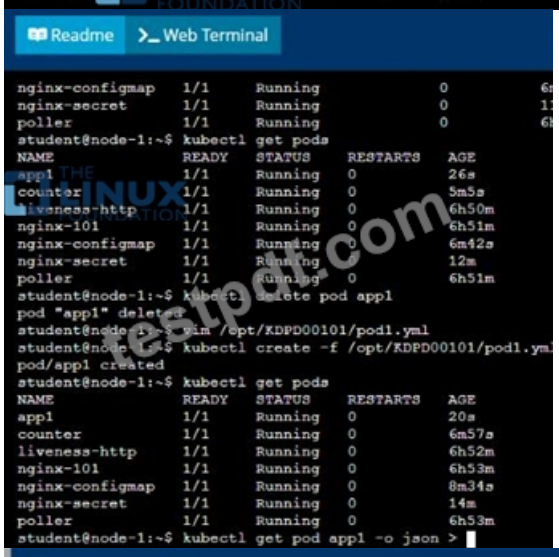



**NEW QUESTION # 144**

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