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Since our company's establishment, we have devoted mass manpower, materials and financial resources into CKAD exam materials and until now, we have a bold idea that we will definitely introduce our study materials to the whole world and make all people that seek fortune and better opportunities have access to realize their life value. Our CKAD Practice Questions, therefore, is bound to help you pass though the exam and win a better future. We will also continuously keep a pioneering spirit and are willing to tackle any project that comes your way.

Linux Foundation Certified Kubernetes Application Developer (CKAD) certification exam is a performance-based exam designed to test the knowledge and skills of developers who want to build and deploy cloud-native applications using Kubernetes. CKAD exam is intended for developers who have a solid understanding of Kubernetes fundamentals and have hands-on experience developing, deploying, and testing Kubernetes applications.

Linux Foundation Certified Kubernetes Application Developer (CKAD) Certification Exam is a rigorous test designed to evaluate the expertise of developers working with Kubernetes. Kubernetes is an open-source container orchestration system that automates the deployment, scaling, and management of containerized applications. It is widely used by organizations to manage their cloud-native applications, and the demand for certified Kubernetes developers is increasing day by day. The CKAD Certification Exam validates the skills and knowledge of developers in designing, building, configuring, and deploying cloud-native applications on Kubernetes.

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As you all know that the Linux Foundation Certified Kubernetes Application Developer Exam (CKAD) exam is the most challenging exam, since it's difficult to find preparation material for passing the Linux Foundation CKAD exam. Lead1Pass provides you with the most complete and comprehensive preparation material for the Linux Foundation CKAD Exam that will thoroughly prepare you to attempt the CKAD exam and pass it with 100% success guaranteed.

Linux Foundation Certified Kubernetes Application Developer Exam Sample Questions (Q153-Q158):

NEW QUESTION # 153
Context

Given a container that writes a log file in format A and a container that converts log files from format A to format B, create a deployment that runs both containers such that the log files from the first container are converted by the second container, emitting logs in format B.

Task:

* Create a deployment named deployment-xyz in the default namespace, that:
* Includes a primary

lfccncf/busybox:1 container, named logger-dev

* includes a sidecar Ifccncf/fluentd:v0.12 container, named adapter-zen
* Mounts a shared volume /tmp/log on both containers, which does not persist when the pod is deleted
* Instructs the logger-dev

container to run the command

which should output logs to /tmp/log/input.log in plain text format, with example values:

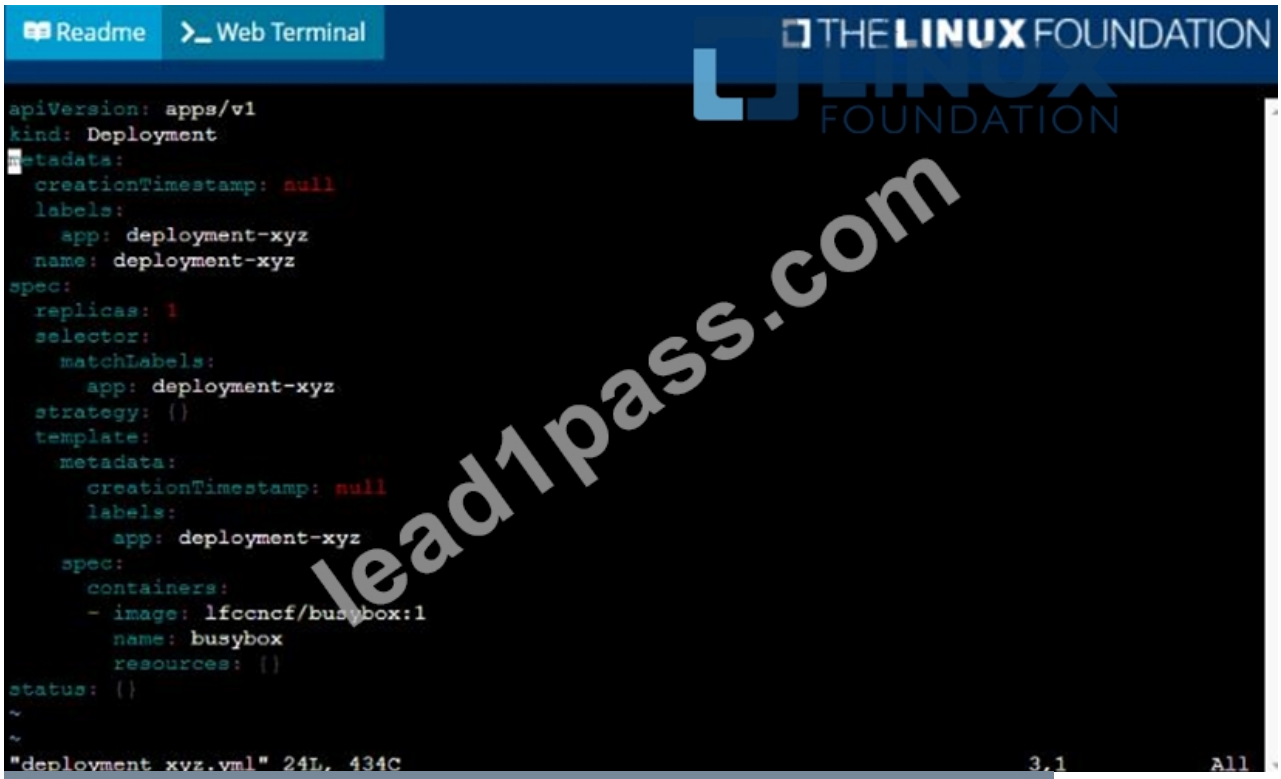
* The adapter-zen sidecar container should read /tmp/log/input.log and output the data to /tmp/log/output.* in Fluentd JSON format.

Note that no knowledge of Fluentd is required to complete this task: all you will need to achieve this is to create the ConfigMap from the spec file provided at /opt/KDMC00102/fluentd-configma p.yaml , and mount that ConfigMap to /fluentd/etc in the adapter-zen sidecar container

Answer:

Explanation:

Solution:



NEW QUESTION # 154
You have a Kubernetes cluster with a namespace called 'dev' and a deployment named 'app-deployment' in that namespace. You need to create a new Role that allows users in the 'developers' group to only scale the Sapp-deployment' deployment. They should not be able to access any other resources in the 'dev' namespace. Implement the RBAC configuration for this scenario.

Answer:

Explanation:
See the solution below with Step by Step Explanation.
Explanation:
Solution (Step by Step) :
1. Create a Role:
- Create a YAML file named 'scale-app-role.yaml' with the following content:

```
apiVersion: rbac.authorization.k8s.io/v1
kind: Role
metadata:
  name: scale-app-role
  namespace: dev
rules:
- apiGroups: ["apps"]
  resources: ["deployments"]
  verbs: ["get", "list", "watch", "update", "patch", "scale"]
  resourceNames: ["app-deployment"]
```

2. Create a RoleBinding: - Create a YAML file named 'scale-app-rolebinding.yaml' with the following content:

```
apiVersion: rbac.authorization.k8s.io/v1
kind: RoleBinding
metadata:
  name: scale-app-rolebinding
  namespace: dev
subjects:
- kind: Group
  name: developers
roleRef:
  kind: Role
  name: scale-app-role
  apiGroup: rbac.authorization.k8s.io
```

3. Apply the configuration: - Apply the Role and Role8inding using the following commands: bash kubectl apply -f scale-app-role.yaml kubectl apply -f scale-app-rolebinding-yaml 4. Verify the configuration: - You can verify the configuration by using the following command: bash kubectl auth can-i --list --as=user:testuser--group-developers--namespace-dev - Replace 'testuser' with the name of a user in the 'developers' group. The output should show only the following permissions: - 'apps/deployments': 'get, "list, 'watch', 'update', 'patch', 'scale' 5. Test the permissions: - Try to scale the Sapp-deployment deployment using the 'kubectr command as a user in the 'developers group. - Try to perform other actions on the deployment or other resources in the 'devs namespace. You should only be able to scale the Sapp-deployment deployment.

NEW QUESTION # 155
You are running a critical application in Kubernetes tnat requires nign availability and IOW latency. The application uses a statefulset With 3 replicas, each consuming a large amount of memory. You need to define resource requests and limits for the pods to ensure that the application operates smoothly and doesn't get evicted due to resource constraints.

Answer:

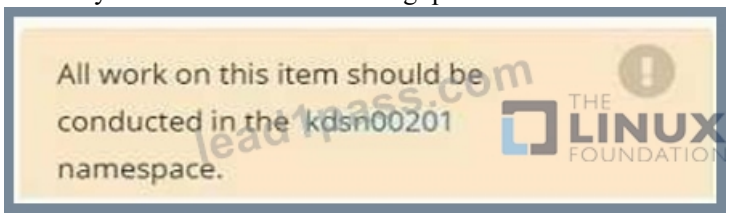
Explanation:
See the solution below with Step by Step Explanation.
Explanation:
Solution (Step by Step) :
1. Determine Resource Requirements:
- Analyze tne application's memory usage. Determine tne average memory consumption per pod and the peak memory usage.
- Consider the resources available on your Kubernetes nodes.
- Define realistic requests and limits based on the application's needs and available node resources.
2. Define Resource Requests and Limits in the StatefulSet:
- Update the StatefulSet YAML configuration with resource requests and limits for the container.
- requests: Specifies the minimum amount of resources the pod will request
- limits: Specifies the maximum amount of resources the pod can use.

```
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: StatefulSet
metadata:
  name: my-critical-app
spec:
  serviceName: "my-critical-app"
  replicas: 3
  selector:
    matchLabels:
      app: my-critical-app
  template:
    metadata:
      labels:
        app: my-critical-app
    spec:
      containers:
      - name: my-critical-app
        image: my-app-image:latest
        resources:
          requests:
            memory: "2Gi"
            cpu: "1" # 1 CPU core
          limits:
            memory: "4Gi"
            cpu: "2" # 2 CPU cores
```

3. Apply the StatefulSet Configuration: - Apply the updated StatefulSet configuration to your Kubernetes cluster: bash kubectl apply -f my-critical-app-statefulset.yaml 4. Monitor Resource Usage: - Use 'kubectl describe pod' to monitor the resource usage of the pods. - Ensure that the pods are utilizing the requested resources and not exceeding the limits.

NEW QUESTION # 156

Task
You have rolled out a new pod to your infrastructure and now you need to allow it to communicate with the web and storage pods but nothing else. Given the running pod kdsn00201 -newpod edit it to use a network policy that will allow it to send and receive traffic only to and from the web and storage pods.



Answer:

Explanation:
See the solution below.
Explanation
apiVersion: networking.k8s.io/v1
kind: NetworkPolicy
metadata:
name: internal-policy
namespace: default
spec:
podSelector:
matchLabels:
name: internal
policyTypes:
- Egress
- Ingress
ingress:
- {}
egress:
- to:
- podSelector:
matchLabels:
name: mysql
ports:
- protocol: TCP
port: 3306
- to:
- podSelector:
matchLabels:
name: payroll
ports:
- protocol: TCP
port: 8080
- ports:
- port: 53
protocol: UDP
- port: 53
protocol: TCP

NEW QUESTION # 157
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 'rollingUpdate' 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
```


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 # 158
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