



Linux-Foundation

Exam Questions CKAD

Certified Kubernetes Application Developer (CKAD) Program

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NEW QUESTION 1

Exhibit:

Context

It is always useful to look at the resources your applications are consuming in a cluster. Task

- From the pods running in namespacecpu-stress , write the name only of the pod that is consuming the most CPU to file /opt/KDOBG030I/pod.txt, which has already been created.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Solution:

NEW QUESTION 2

Exhibit:

Context

You sometimes need to observe a pod's logs, and write those logs to a file for further analysis. Task

Please complete the following;

- Deploy the counter pod to the cluster using the provided YAMLSpec file at /opt/KDOB00201/counter.yaml
- Retrieve all currently available application logs from the running pod and store them in the file /opt/KDOB0020I/log_Output.txt, which has already been created

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Solution:

NEW QUESTION 3

Exhibit:

Context
A container within the poller pod is hard-coded to connect the nginxsvc service on port90 . As this port changes to5050 an additional container needs to be added to the poller pod which adapts the container to connect to this new port. This should be realized as an ambassador container within the pod.

Task

- Update the nginxsvc service to serve on port5050.
- Add an HAproxy container named haproxy bound to port90 to the poller pod and deploy the enhanced pod. Use the image haproxy and inject the configuration located at /opt/KDMC00101/haproxy.cfg, with a ConfigMap named haproxy-config, mounted into the container so that haproxy.cfg is available at /usr/local/etc/haproxy/haproxy.cfg. Ensure that you update the args of the poller container to connect to localhost instead of nginxsvc so that the connection is correctly proxied to the new service endpoint. You must not modify the port of the endpoint in poller's args . The spec file used to create the initial poller pod is available in /opt/KDMC00101/poller.yaml

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Solution: apiVersion: apps/v1 kind: Deployment metadata:
name: my-nginx spec:
selector: matchLabels: run: my-nginx replicas: 2 template: metadata: labels:
run: my-nginx spec: containers:
- name: my-nginx image: nginx ports:
- containerPort: 90

This makes it accessible from any node in your cluster. Check the nodes the Pod is running on: kubectl apply -f ./run-my-nginx.yaml

```
kubectl get pods -lrun=my-nginx -o wide
NAME READY STATUS RESTARTS AGE IP NODE
my-nginx-3800858182-jr4a2 1/1 Running 0 13s 10.244.3.4 kubernetes-minion-905m
my-nginx-3800858182-kna2y 1/1 Running 0 13s 10.244.2.5 kubernetes-minion-ljyd Check your pods' IPs:
kubectl get pods -lrun=my-nginx -o yaml | grep podIP podIP: 10.244.3.4
podIP: 10.244.2.5
```

NEW QUESTION 4

Exhibit:

Context
A pod is running on the cluster but it is not responding. Task
The desired behavior is to have Kubernetes restart the pod when an endpoint returns an HTTP 500 on the /healthz endpoint. The service, probe-pod, should never send traffic to the pod while it is failing. Please complete the following:

- The application has an endpoint, /started, that will indicate if it can accept traffic by returning an HTTP 200. If the endpoint returns an HTTP 500, the application has not yet finished initialization.
- The application has another endpoint /healthz that will indicate if the application is still working as expected by returning an HTTP 200. If the endpoint returns an HTTP 500 the application is no longer responsive.
- Configure the probe-pod pod provided to use these endpoints
- The probes should use port 8080

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Solution:
apiVersion:v1 kind:Pod metadata: labels: test:liveness
name:liveness-exec
spec: containers:
-name:liveness
image:k8s.gcr.io/busybox args:
- /bin/sh
- -c
- touch/tmp/healthy;sleep30;rm-rf/tmp/healthy;sleep600
livenessProbe: exec: command:
- cat
- /tmp/healthy initialDelaySeconds:5 periodSeconds:5

In the configuration file, you can see that the Pod has a single Container. The periodSeconds field specifies that the kubelet should perform a liveness probe every 5 seconds. The initialDelaySeconds field tells the kubelet that it should wait 5 seconds before performing the first probe. To perform a probe, the kubelet executes the command cat /tmp/healthy in the target container. If the command succeeds, it returns 0, and the kubelet considers the container to be alive and healthy. If the command returns a non-zero value, the kubelet kills the container and restarts it.

When the container starts, it executes this command:

```
/bin/sh -c"touch /tmp/healthy; sleep 30; rm -rf /tmp/healthy; sleep 600"
```

For the first 30 seconds of the container's life, there is a /tmp/healthy file. So during the first 30 seconds, the command `cat /tmp/healthy` returns a success code.

After 30 seconds, `cat /tmp/healthy` returns a failure code

Create the Pod:

```
kubectl apply -f https://k8s.io/examples/pods/probe/exec-liveness.yaml
```

 Within 30 seconds, view the Pod events:

```
kubectl describe pod liveness-exec
```

The output indicates that no liveness probes have failed yet:

```
FirstSeen LastSeen Count From SubobjectPath Type Reason Message
```

```
-----
```

```
24s 24s 1 {default-scheduler } Normal Scheduled Successfully assigned liveness-exec to worker0
```

```
23s 23s 1 {kubelet worker0} spec.containers{liveness} Normal Pulling pulling image "k8s.gcr.io/busybox" 23s 23s 1 {kubelet worker0} spec.containers{liveness}
```

```
Normal Pulled Successfully pulled image
```

```
"k8s.gcr.io/busybox"
```

```
23s 23s 1 {kubelet worker0} spec.containers{liveness} Normal Created Created container with docker id 86849c15382e; Security:[seccomp=unconfined]
```

```
23s 23s 1 {kubelet worker0} spec.containers{liveness} Normal Started Started container with docker id 86849c15382e
```

After 35 seconds, view the Pod events again: `kubectl describe pod liveness-exec`

At the bottom of the output, there are messages indicating that the liveness probes have failed, and the containers have been killed and recreated.

```
FirstSeen LastSeen Count From SubobjectPath Type Reason Message
```

```
-----
```

```
37s 37s 1 {default-scheduler } Normal Scheduled Successfully assigned liveness-exec to worker0
```

```
36s 36s 1 {kubelet worker0} spec.containers{liveness} Normal Pulling pulling image "k8s.gcr.io/busybox" 36s 36s 1 {kubelet worker0} spec.containers{liveness}
```

```
Normal Pulled Successfully pulled image
```

```
"k8s.gcr.io/busybox"
```

```
36s 36s 1 {kubelet worker0} spec.containers{liveness} Normal Created Created container with docker id 86849c15382e; Security:[seccomp=unconfined]
```

```
36s 36s 1 {kubelet worker0} spec.containers{liveness} Normal Started Started container with docker id 86849c15382e
```

```
2s 2s 1 {kubelet worker0} spec.containers{liveness} Warning Unhealthy Liveness probe failed: cat: can't open '/tmp/healthy': No such file or directory
```

Wait another 30 seconds, and verify that the container has been restarted: `kubectl get pod liveness-exec`

The output shows that `RESTARTS` has been incremented: `NAME READY STATUS RESTARTS AGE`

```
liveness-exec 1/1 Running 1 1m
```

NEW QUESTION 5

Exhibit:

Context

You are tasked to create a secret and consume the secret in a pod using environment variables as follow:

Task

- Create a secret named `another-secret` with a key/value pair; `key1/value4`
- Start an `nginx` pod named `nginx-secret` using container image `nginx`, and add an environment variable exposing the value of the secret key `key 1`, using `COOL_VARIABLE` as the name for the environment variable inside the pod

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Solution:

NEW QUESTION 6

Exhibit:

Context

A web application requires a specific version of redis to be used as a cache. Task

Create a pod with the following characteristics, and leave it running when complete:

- The pod must run in the web namespace. The namespace has already been created
- The name of the pod should be cache
- Use the Ifccncf/redis image with the3.2tag
- Expose port 6379

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Solution:

NEW QUESTION 7

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 kubectl 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 kubectl 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

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Solution:

NEW QUESTION 8

Exhibit:

Context

A project that you are working on has a requirement for persistent data to be available. Task

To facilitate this, perform the following tasks:

- Create a file on node sk8s-node-0 at /opt/KDSP00101/data/index.html with the content Acct=Finance
- Create a PersistentVolume named task-pv-volume using hostPath and allocate 1Gi to it, specifying that the volume is at /opt/KDSP00101/data on the cluster's node. The configuration should specify the access mode of ReadWriteOnce . It should define the StorageClass name exam for the PersistentVolume , which will be used to bind PersistentVolumeClaim requests to this PersistentVolume.
- Create a PersistentVolumeClaim named task-pv-claim that requests a volume of at least 100Mi and specifies an access mode of ReadWriteOnce
- Create a pod that uses the PersistentVolumeClaim as a volume with a label app: my-storage-app mounting the resulting volume to a mountPath /usr/share/nginx/html inside the pod

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Solution:

NEW QUESTION 9

Exhibit:

Context

You are tasked to create a ConfigMap and consume the ConfigMap in a pod using a volume mount. Task
Please complete the following:

- Create a ConfigMap named another-config containing the key/value pair: key4/value3
- start a pod named nginx-configmap containing a single container using the nginx image, and mount the key you just created into the pod under directory /also/a/path

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Solution:

NEW QUESTION 10

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