

CKAD模擬トレーニング & CKAD日本語サンプル



The infographic is titled '关于CKA' (About CKA) and 'CKA价值' (CKA Value). It features the Kubernetes logo and a background of blue cubes. The text describes CKA as a certification by CNCF and Linux Foundation for Kubernetes administrators, covering principles, frameworks, deployment, and troubleshooting. It mentions that the exam is 3 hours long and tests practical knowledge. The 'CKA Value' section states that CKA certification provides a standard answer to 'how to learn Kubernetes' and is a globally recognized skill certificate. It also notes that CKA certification can be used as a technical ability assessment for team members and as a management capability assessment for the team, and that at least 3 CKA certified engineers are required for a team to become a Kubernetes Certified Service Provider (KSCP).

关于CKA

CKA (Certified Kubernetes Administrator) 是由CNCF与Linux基金会合作创立Kubernetes管理员认证计划, 用于证明持有人有履行Kubernetes集群管理的知识, 技能等相关的能力。认证考试使用Kubernetes原生版本, 范围覆盖Kubernetes的原理、框架、部署、使用以及排错等核心内容。考试形式是上机直接在集群上操作, 限时3小时, 非常考验个人知识的扎实程度和Kubernetes实践经验。CKA证书也是全球范围内, 企业认可的Kubernetes证书, 截至2019年6月, 全球认证人数还不满1000人。

CKA价值

CKA认证对于工程师(尤其是初学者)来说, 为“Kubernetes该怎么学”这个问题提供了标准答案。而CKA认证也系全球Kubernetes厂商认可的Kubernetes技能证书。对于技术团队, CKA认证可以作为团队成员的技术能力的一个考察标准, 也可以作为整个团队对Kubernetes云平台的管理能力的有力证明。同时, 不少于3个CKA认证工程师也是团队成为Kubernetes Certified Service Provider(KSCP)的必要条件。

P.S.CertJukenがGoogle Driveで共有している無料の2026 Linux Foundation CKADダンプ: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1jqgJUCUD_dkk_-AFBSReZoqmKAPRQPAA

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CKAD試験は、19の質問から構成される2時間のパフォーマンスベースの試験です。試験はライブKubernetesクラスター上で実施され、候補者はコマンドラインインターフェイスを使用してハンズオンタスクを実行する必要があります。試験は、候補者がKubernetes環境で実際のタスクを実行する能力をテストすることを目的としています。

>> CKAD模擬トレーニング <<

ハイパスレートCKAD模擬トレーニング & 認定試験のリーダー & 効率的なCKAD日本語サンプル

CertJukenのLinux FoundationのCKAD試験トレーニング資料はCertJukenの実力と豊富な経験を持っているIT専門家が研究したもので、本物のLinux FoundationのCKAD試験問題とほぼ同じです。それを利用したら、君のLinux FoundationのCKAD認定試験に合格するのは問題ありません。もしCertJukenの学習教材を購入した後、どんな問題があれば、或いは試験に不合格になる場合は、私たちが全額返金することを保証いたします。CertJukenを信じて、私たちは君のそばにいるから。

Linux Foundation Certified Kubernetes Application Developer Exam 認定CKAD 試験問題 (Q142-Q147):

質問 # 142

You are running a critical application on Kubernetes, and your security team has mandated the use of Pod Security Policies (PSPs) to enhance the security posture of your cluster. You have a Deployment that uses a privileged container for certain tasks. However, PSPs restrict the use of privileged containers. Describe how you can address this challenge while adhering to the security requirements imposed by PSPs.

正解:

解説:

See the solution below with Step by Step Explanation.

Explanation:

Solution (Step by Step) :

1. Identify the Privileged Container Tasks: Analyze your Deployment and identify the specific tasks performed by the privileged container. These tasks might involve accessing host resources like devices, manipulating network settings, or interacting with the host kernel directly.
2. Explore Alternative Solutions: Instead of relying on privileged containers, consider alternative approaches to achieve the desired functionality:
 - Host Network: If the task requires direct network access, consider using the 'hostNetwork' feature. This grants the container access to the host's network stack but doesn't require privileged mode.
 - HostPath Volumes: If the task involves accessing host files or directories, mount them into the container using 'hostPath' volumes.
 - SecurityContext: Explore the 'securityContext' options for containers. Options like 'capabilities' can grant limited access to specific host resources.
 - Dedicated Service Account: Assign a dedicated Service Account to the Deployment with limited permissions, ensuring the container can only access the required resources.
3. Implement PSP with Allowlist:
 - Create a PSP that defines a restricted set of security rules. This PSP should allow:
 - The specific tasks that require privileged operations.
 - Other essential security measures like restricting host network access, SELinux, and AppArmor configurations.
 - Apply the PSP to the namespace where your Deployment is running.
4. Update Deployment: Modify your Deployment configuration to utilize the alternative solutions identified in step 2.
 - Replace the privileged container with a non-privileged container.
 - Utilize 'hostNetwork', 'hostPath' volumes, or 'securityContext' options as needed.
 - Ensure the Deployment is properly configured to use the dedicated Service Account.
5. Test and Validate: Verify that the modified Deployment functions as expected and that the chosen alternative solutions meet the original requirements. Additionally, ensure that the PSP is enforcing the desired security policies.

Example:

Original Deployment (with privileged container):

Modified Deployment (using host network):

PSP with allowlist:

Note: This example illustrates one approach to address the challenge. The specific solution will depend on the nature of the privileged container tasks and the security requirements enforced by your PSP. It's essential to thoroughly understand your application's needs and implement the appropriate security measures to ensure both security and functionality. ,

質問 # 143

Context

A container within the poller pod is hard-coded to connect the nginxsvc service on port 90 . As this port changes to 5050 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 port 5050.

* Add an HAProxy container named haproxy bound to port 90 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 See the solution below.

正解:

解説:

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 -l run=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 -l run=my-nginx -o yaml | grep podIP

podIP: 10.244.3.4

podIP: 10.244.2.5

質問 # 144

You are designing a microservice architecture where a frontend application needs to communicate with multiple backend services. The services are deployed as Pods in a Kubernetes cluster- To streamline communication and security, you decide to implement a sidecar proxy pattern Explain the benefits of using a sidecar proxy in this scenario and illustrate how you would implement it using a container image like Envoy Proxy.

正解:

解説:

See the solution below with Step by Step Explanation.

Explanation:

Solution (Step by Step) :

1. Understand Sidecar Proxy Pattern:

- In the sidecar proxy pattern, a proxy container runs alongside your main application container within the same Pod.
- The proxy acts as an intermediary, handling network traffic between your application and other services.

2. Benefits of Using a Sidecar Proxy:

- Traffic Management:
 - Routing requests to different backend services.
 - Load balancing across multiple instances of a service.
- Security:
 - Enforcing access control and authentication.
 - Handling SSL termination.
- Observability:
 - Monitoring and logging network traffic.
- Simplified Development:
 - Separating networking concerns from application logic.

3. Implementing with Envoy Proxy:

- Choose Envoy Proxy:
 - Envoy is a popular open-source proxy designed for high-performance network communication.

- Create a Deployment YAML:
- Define a Deployment for your application, including a main container for your application code and a sidecar container for Envoy Proxy.
- 4. Configure Envoy: - Create a ConfigMap: - Create a ConfigMap to hold the Envoy configuration (envoy.yaml). - Define the routes, listeners, and clusters for your services.
- 5. Deploy the Configuration: - Apply the Deployment and ConfigMap using 'kubectl apply -f deployment.yaml' and 'kubectl apply -f configmap.yaml'
- 6. Test the Setup: - Access your frontend application from outside the cluster. - Verify that traffic is routed correctly to the backend services through the Envoy proxy.
- 7. Optional: Service Discovery: - For more dynamic environments, you can integrate Envoy with service discovery mechanisms like Kubernetes Service or Consul to automatically update its configuration based on service changes. This configuration assumes that your backend services are named "service1" and "service2" with ports 8080. Adjust the configuration based on your specific services and their port numbers.,

質問 # 145

You have a multi-container Pod that runs a web server (Nginx) and a database (MySQL) container. The database container requires data to be initialized before the web server container can start. How would you configure the Pod to ensure the database container is initialized before the web server container starts?

正解:

解説:

See the solution below with Step by Step Explanation.

Explanation:

Solution (Step by Step) :

1. Use initContainers:
 - Define one or more 'initContainers' within the Pod's 'spec.template.spec' section.
 - The 'initContainers' will run before any other container in the Pod.
 - In this case, you would create an 'initcontainer' for the MySQL database.
2. Configure the initContainer:
 - The 'initcontainer' should have the following attributes:
 - Name: A unique name for the container.
 - Image: The Docker image containing the necessary tools to initialize the database.
 - Command: The command to execute for database initialization.
 - LivenessProbe: Optional, but recommended to check if the database initialization process is successful.
3. Sequence the containers:
 - Ensure the 'initContainers' are listed before the main containers in the Pod's 'spec-template-spec-containers' section.
4. Example YAML:
 - The 'mysql-init' 'initcontainer' will run before the 'nginx' and 'mysql' containers- - The 'command' in the 'initContainer' Will create a database named within the MySQL container. - The livenessprobe' will ensure that the database is reachable on port 3306 after the initialization process completes. Note: This solution assumes that the 'mysql' image already includes the necessary database initialization tools. You might need to use a custom image with these tools if the default image doesn't provide them.,

質問 # 146

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 the application's container image tag in a Docker Hub repository.

正解:

解説:

See the solution below with Step by Step Explanation.

Explanation:

Solution (Step by Step) :

1. Configure the Deployment for Rolling Updates:
 - Update 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.
2. Apply the Deployment: - Apply the updated deployment using 'kubectl apply -f your-application-deployment.yaml'
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 ,

質問 # 147

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最近では、CertJukenのCKADの重要性を認識する人が増えています。これは、ますます多くの企業が注目しているからです。誰かがCKAD試験に合格し、関連する証明書を所有しているということは、この分野の知識が十分にあることを意味します。つまり、より多くの企業に人気があり、高く評価されます。CKAD試験に合格したいほとんどの受験者を支援するため、このような学習資料を編集してCKAD試験を簡単に作成しました。そして、CKAD実践教材の高い合格率は98%以上です。

CKAD日本語サンプル : <https://www.certjuken.com/CKAD-exam.html>

Linux FoundationのCKAD認定試験を除いて、最近非常に人気がある試験はまたLinux Foundation、Cisco、IBM、SAPなどの様々な認定試験があります、Linux Foundation CKAD模擬トレーニング 顧客の利益を保証するために、税金は弊社の方で支払います、あなたはCKADのテスト問題集資料を届けるのに約5~10分かかります、Linux Foundation CKAD模擬トレーニング だから、お客様の要求を満たすことができます、まず、我々の経験豊かな専門家はCKAD日本語サンプル - Linux Foundation Certified Kubernetes Application Developer Exam本当の問題集の高品質を保証します、我が社のCKAD日本語サンプル - Linux Foundation Certified Kubernetes Application Developer Exam試験勉強資料を選んだ顧客は絶対後悔できないほどの自信を持っています。

そしてクライアントのもとへ向かう準備を始めた、欧州扱い名前だけ国籍は南米、Linux FoundationのCKAD認定試験を除いて、最近非常に人気がある試験はまたLinux Foundation、Cisco、IBM、SAPなどの様々な認定試験があります。

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BONUS!!! CertJukenCKADダンプの一部を無料でダウンロード: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1jqgJUCUD_dkk_-AFBSReZoqmKAPRQPAA