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## RedHat EX380 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Manage workloads with cluster partitioning: Covers dedicating cluster nodes to specific workloads by configuring node pools, machine configurations, and special-purpose operators.</li></ul>
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Implement OpenShift GitOps: Covers deploying and configuring Argo CD with the GitOps operator to manage both cluster administration and application delivery through Git-based pipelines and integrations.</li></ul>
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Configure and manage OpenShift Authentication and Identities: Covers integrating OpenShift with external identity providers like LDAP and Keycloak, managing RBAC, group synchronization, and kubeconfig-based authentication.</li></ul>

Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Manage workloads with pod scheduling: Covers controlling where pods run using taints, tolerations, labels, selectors, affinity rules, and pod disruption budgets to ensure workload placement and resiliency.</li> </ul>
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision and inspect cluster logging: Covers deploying and configuring OpenShift logging with Vector and Loki, forwarding logs externally, querying logs, and diagnosing logging issues.</li> </ul>
Topic 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Manage cluster monitoring and metrics: Covers troubleshooting application and cluster performance issues and managing alerts and notifications.</li> </ul>

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## 2026 100% Free EX380 –Perfect 100% Free Exam Discount | Red Hat Certified Specialist in OpenShift Automation and Integration Free Brain Dumps

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### RedHat Red Hat Certified Specialist in OpenShift Automation and Integration Sample Questions (Q11-Q16):

#### NEW QUESTION # 11

GitOps and MachineConfig - Push MachineConfig to Git

#### Answer:

Explanation:

See the solution below in Explanation:

Explanation:

Step 1: Make sure the MachineConfig YAML has already been created or modified in the local Git repository.

This Task assumes the file change is ready to be committed.

Step 2: Run the command:

```
git commit -am "Add MachineConfig for motd" && git push origin main
```

Step 3: Verify the commit succeeds and the push goes to the main branch.

The lab output shows:

```
[main 8d32a1] Add MachineConfig for motd
```

Detailed explanation:

This Task is part of a GitOps workflow. Instead of manually applying changes directly to the cluster, the desired configuration is stored in Git, and a GitOps controller such as Argo CD synchronizes the cluster to match the repository state. The command commits all tracked modified files with the message Add MachineConfig for motd and then pushes the change to the main branch. In this model, Git becomes the source of truth. A MachineConfig is typically used to manage node-level operating system configuration in OpenShift, so pushing it through GitOps ensures the change is auditable, repeatable, and reconciled declaratively. If the commit does not include the intended YAML, the synchronization mechanism will not apply the desired change.

#### NEW QUESTION # 12

Create an Argo CD Application (OpenShift GitOps)

Task Information : Create an Argo CD Application that syncs from Git into namespace gitops-demo with automated sync enabled.

#### Answer:

Explanation:

See the solution below in Explanation:

Explanation:

- \* Create target namespace
- \* oc new-project gitops-demo
- \* Destination must exist (unless Argo is configured to auto-create).
- \* Create Application manifest
- \* apiVersion: argoproj.io/v1alpha1
- \* kind: Application
- \* metadata:
- \* name: demo-app
- \* namespace: openshift-gitops
- \* spec:
- \* project: default
- \* source:
- \* repoURL: https://git.example.com/org/repo.git
- \* targetRevision: main
- \* path: manifests/demo
- \* destination:
- \* server: https://kubernetes.default.svc
- \* namespace: gitops-demo
- \* syncPolicy:
- \* automated:
- \* prune: true
- \* selfHeal: true
- \* automated: enables auto sync.
- \* prune: removes deleted objects from Git.
- \* selfHeal: corrects drift.
- \* Apply Application
- \* oc apply -f demo-app.yaml
- \* Verify sync health
- \* oc -n openshift-gitops get application demo-app -o yaml | grep -i -E "sync|health" -n
- \* oc -n gitops-demo get all

### NEW QUESTION # 13

Backup and Restore - Fix SCC for Restored Application

#### Answer:

Explanation:

See the solution below in Explanation:

Explanation:

Step 1: Identify the application namespace after restore.

The lab shows the namespace as my-app-namespace.

Step 2: Run the SCC assignment command:

```
oc adm policy add-scc-to-user anyuid -z default -n my-app-namespace
```

Step 3: Confirm the role binding is applied.

The lab output shows:

```
clusterrole.rbac.authorization.k8s.io/systemopenshift:scc:anyuid added: "default" Detailed explanation:
```

After a restore, the application may fail if its pods require a security context not permitted by the default SCC allocation. This command grants the anyuid SCC to the default service account in the my-app-namespace project. The -z default syntax targets the default service account, which many restored workloads use if no custom service account is defined. The anyuid SCC allows containers to run with arbitrary user IDs, which some legacy or prebuilt images require. In OpenShift, SCC mismatches commonly cause pods to remain in pending or crash-related states. Assigning the proper SCC resolves those admission issues so workloads can start successfully. This step is therefore a post-restore operational fix to align security policy with application requirements.

### NEW QUESTION # 14

Create and use a service account token via kubeconfig

Task Information : Create SA ci-bot in ci namespace and generate a kubeconfig that authenticates using its token.

#### Answer:

Explanation:

See the solution below in Explanation:

Explanation:

- \* Create namespace and service account
- \* `oc new-project ci`
- \* `oc -n ci create sa ci-bot`
- \* The SA will represent automation access.
- \* Grant permissions (example: edit in namespace)
- \* `oc -n ci policy add-role-to-user edit system:serviceaccount:ci:ci-bot`
- \* Without permissions, token auth succeeds but API actions are denied.
- \* Generate token (TokenRequest)
- \* `TOKEN=$(oc -n ci create token ci-bot)`
- \* OCP issues a short-lived token by default (good practice).
- \* Create kubeconfig using the token
- \* `oc config set-cluster lab --server="$(oc whoami --show-server)" \`  
`--insecure-skip-tls-verify=true --kubeconfig=ci-bot.kubeconfig`
- \* `oc config set-credentials ci-bot --token="$TOKEN" --kubeconfig=ci-bot.kubeconfig`
- \* `oc config set-context ci --cluster=lab --user=ci-bot --namespace=ci \`  
`--kubeconfig=ci-bot.kubeconfig`
- \* `oc config use-context ci --kubeconfig=ci-bot.kubeconfig`
- \* This produces a self-contained kubeconfig for CI automation.
- \* Test access
- \* `oc --kubeconfig=ci-bot.kubeconfig get pods`

### NEW QUESTION # 15

Configure BackupStorageLocation and VolumeSnapshotLocation

Task Information : Configure OADP/Velero storage locations and confirm they show as Available.

**Answer:**

Explanation:

See the solution below in Explanation:

Explanation:

- \* Create a secret for cloud credentials (S3-compatible example)
- \* `oc -n openshift-adp create secret generic cloud-credentials \`  
`--from-file=cloud=/path/to/credentials`
- \* Velero uses this secret to authenticate to object storage.
- \* Create/Update the DataProtectionApplication (DPA)
- \* Apply a DPA CR that defines:
  - \* backupLocations (bucket, endpoint URL, region, etc.)
  - \* snapshotLocations (if using snapshots)
- \* Verify BackupStorageLocation and SnapshotLocation
- \* `velero backup-location get`
- \* `velero snapshot-location get`
- \* Status should be Available, meaning storage config is valid.

### NEW QUESTION # 16

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