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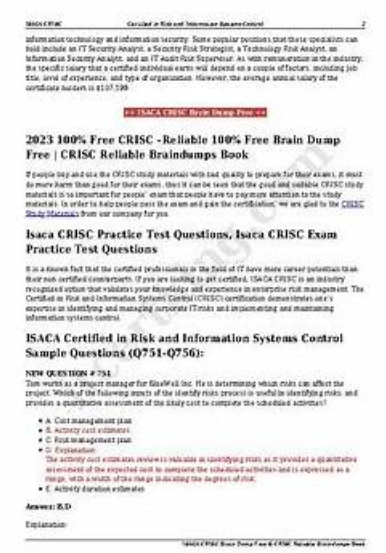

information technology and information security. Some popular positions that these specialists can hold include an IT Security Analyst, a Security Risk Strategist, a Technology Risk Analyst, an Information Security Analyst, and an IT Audit Risk Supervisor. As with remuneration in the industry, the specific salary that a certified individual earns will depend on a couple of factors, including job title, level of experience, and type of organization. However, the average annual salary of the certificate holders is $107,709.

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It is a known fact that the certified professionals in the field of IT have more career potentials than their non-certified counterparts. If you are looking to get certified, ISACA CRISC is an industry recognized option that validates your knowledge and experience in enterprise risk management. The Certified in Risk and Information Systems Control (CRISC) certification demonstrates one's expertise in identifying and managing corporate IT risks and implementing and maintaining information systems control.

ISACA Certified in Risk and Information Systems Control Sample Questions (Q751-Q756):

NEW QUESTION # 751
Tom works as a project manager for BlueWell Inc. He is determining which risks can affect the project. Which of the following inputs of the identify risks process is useful in identifying risks, and provides a quantitative assessment of the likely cost to complete the scheduled activities?

- A. Cost management plan
- B. Activity cost estimates
- C. Risk management plan
- D. Explanation:
  The activity cost estimates reviews to valuable in identifying risks as it provides a quantitative assessment of the expected cost to complete the scheduled activities and is expressed as a range, with a width of the range indicating the degree of risk.
- E. Activity duration estimates

Answer: B,D

Explanation:

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The CKAD certification is highly regarded in the industry and is recognized by major technology companies. It is an excellent way for professionals to demonstrate their expertise in Kubernetes and its ecosystem, and to advance their careers in the field of cloud-native application development. With the increasing adoption of Kubernetes, the demand for CKAD Certified professionals is expected to grow, making it a valuable certification for anyone working in the field.

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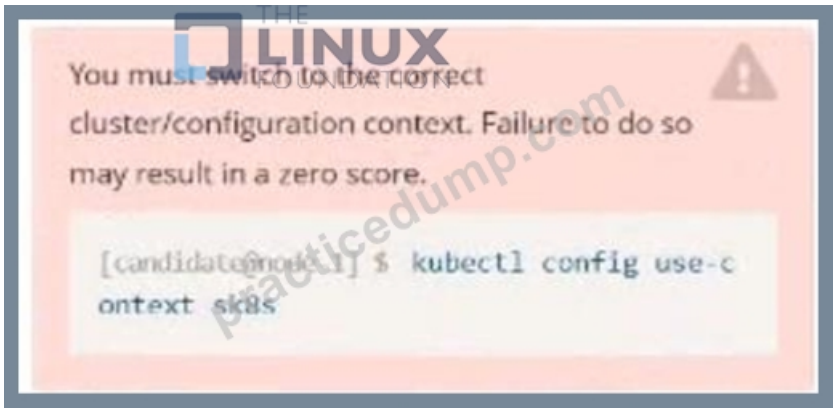
The CKAD Exam is specifically designed for developers who are already familiar with Kubernetes and have experience in developing and deploying applications on Kubernetes clusters. CKAD exam is designed to test the practical skills of developers in designing, deploying, and managing Kubernetes-based applications, and it requires candidates to demonstrate their proficiency in using Kubernetes APIs, tools, and resources.

Linux Foundation Certified Kubernetes Application Developer Exam Sample Questions (Q42-Q47):

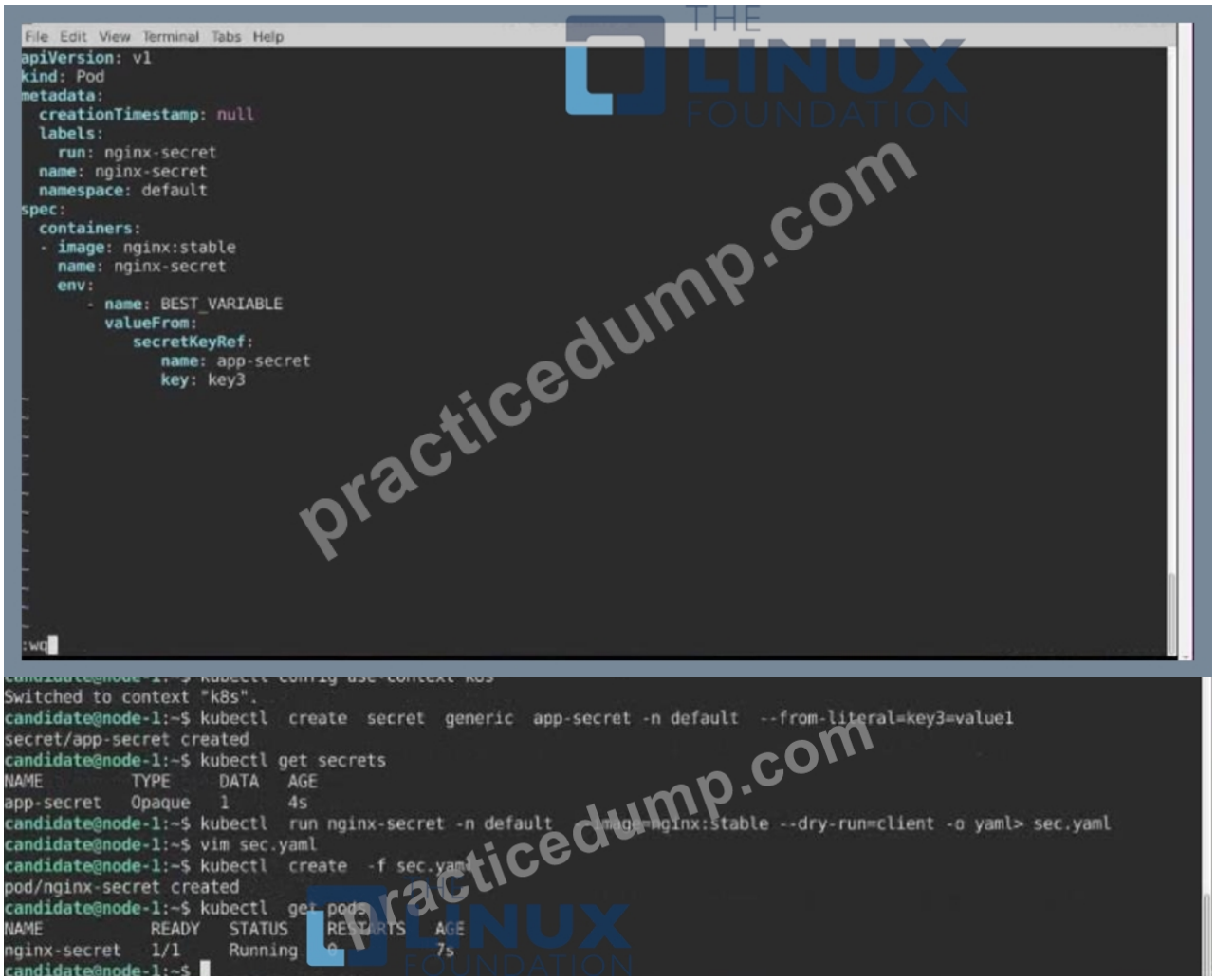
NEW QUESTION # 42
Refer to Exhibit.



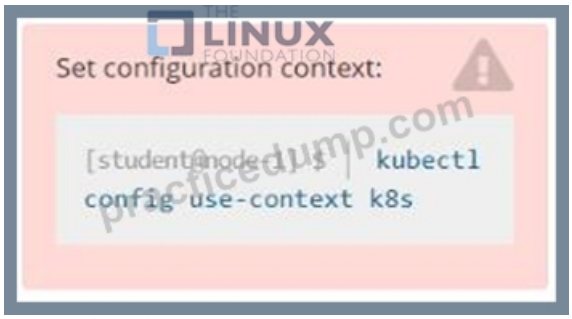
Task:
1) Create a secret named app-secret in the default namespace containing the following single key-value pair:
Key3: value1
2) Create a Pod named ngnix secret in the default namespace.Specify a single container using the nginx:stable image.
Add an environment variable named BEST_VARIABLE consuming the value of the secret key3.

Answer:

Explanation:
Solution:



NEW QUESTION # 43
Refer to Exhibit.



Set Configuration Context:
[student@node-1] $ | kubectl
Config use-context k8s
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 the 3.2 tag
* Expose port 6379

Answer:

Explanation:
Solution:

NEW QUESTION # 44
You have a microservice application that relies on a Redis cacne for data retrieval. Design a multi-container Pod that incorporates a Redis sidecar container to provide local caching within the Pod. Ensure that the main application container can access the Redis sidecar container within the same Pod Namespace Without needing to communicate with an external Redis cluster.

Answer:

Explanation:
See the solution below with Step by Step Explanation.
Explanation:
Solution (Step by Step) :
1. Define the Pod YAML: Create a Pod YAML file that includes both the main application container and the Redis sidecar container.

```yaml
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
  name: my-app-pod
spec:
  containers:
  - name: my-app
    image: my-app-image:latest
    ports:
    - containerPort: 8080
    env:
    - name: REDIS_HOST
      value: redis
  - name: redis
    image: redis:latest
    ports:
    - containerPort: 6379
```

2. Configure Environment Variables: Set an environment variable 'REDIS HOST within the main application container to point to the Redis sidecar containers hostname- In Kubernetes, containers within the same Pod can communicate with each other using their container names. 3. Connect Application to Redis: Modifry' the application code to connect to the Redis instance using the 'REDIS HOST environment variable. For example, using a Python application with the 'redis-py' library: python import redis r = redis-Redis(host=os.environ.get('REDIS_HOST'), port=6379) # Perform Redis operations (e.g., r.set('key', 'value')) 4. Deploy the Pod: Apply the Pod YAML using 'kubectl apply -f my-app-pod.yamr 5. Verify Connectivity: Check the logs of the main application container to ensure it's successfully connecting to the Redis sidecar container Note: This approach provides local caching within the Pod, reducing external network calls and improving performance. It's important to consider potential data consistency issues if multiple Pods share the same Redis instance.

NEW QUESTION # 45
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.

```
apiVersion: networking.k8s.io/v1
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 # 46
You have a Kustomization file that uses a resource patch to modify the deployment of an Nginx service. The patch uses the field to set the CPLJ request for the container to 500m. However, you've noticed that this patch is no longer working as expected. You've been informed that the field has been deprecated and replaced with a new field structure in newer Kubernetes API versions. Explain how to update the Kustomization file to accommodate this change, ensuring compatibility with both older and newer Kubernetes versions.

Answer:

Explanation:
See the solution below with Step by Step Explanation.
Explanation:
Solution (Step by Step) :
1. Identify tne New Field Structure: Research the updated field structure for container resource definitions in the newer Kubernetes API version. The new structure likely utilizes nested resource fields for each container, like instead of a flat structure.
2. Update the Kustomization Patch: Modify the resource patch in your Kustomization file to use the updated field structure. If the newer field structure is 'spec-template-spec-containers[l.resources.requests.cpu' , update your patch accordingly. This could involve changing the patch's path or using a different patch strategy, such as a strategic merge patch.

```
# kustomization.yaml
resources:
  - deployment.yaml
patchesStrategicMerge:
  - patch.yaml

# patch.yaml
---
spec:
  template:
    spec:
      containers:
      - name: nginx
        resources:
          requests:
            cpu: 500m
```


3. Consider Conditional Patches: If you need to support both older and newer Kubernetes versions, utilize conditional patches in your Kustomization file. This allows you to apply different patcnes based on the Kubernetes API version detected. You can use Kustomize's 'patchJson6902' strategy With a conditional statement to apply the correct patch depending on the API version.

4. Test the Updated Kustomization: Deploy your Kustomization to a cluster running both older and newer Kubernetes versions. Validate that the CPU requests are correctly applied to the Nginx deployment containers in each version. Verify that the patcnes are being applied appropriately based on the detected Kubernetes API version. 5. Document Changes: Ensure that the updated Kustomization file and any conditional logic are well-documented to prevent future confusion or errors when deploying to different Kubernetes environments. By following these steps, you can successfully update your Kustomization file to accommodate the deprecated field structure and ensure compatibility with different Kubernetes API versions. This will allow you to manage and configure your deployments effectively, even as Kubernetes evolves.

NEW QUESTION # 47

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