

# CKAD専門試験、CKAD試験攻略



さらに、GoShiken CKADダンプの一部が現在無料で提供されています：<https://drive.google.com/open?id=12gmk5E3plmq8A7qIWn0X6wqWCD638SK>

Linux FoundationのCKAD認定試験は現在のIT領域で本当に人気がある試験です。この試験の認証資格を取るのには昇進したい人々の一番良く、最も効果的な選択です。しかも、この試験を通して、あなたも自分の技能を高めて、仕事に役に立つスキルを多くマスターすることができます。そうすれば、あなたはもっと素敵に自分の仕事をやることができ、あなたの優れた能力を他の人に見せることができます。この方法だけであなたはより多くの機会を得ることができます。

Linux Foundation CKAD Examは、クラウドネイティブアプリケーションの開発と展開におけるスキルを向上させたいITプロフェッショナルにとって理想的な認定試験です。この認定は、Kubernetesリソース、アプリケーションの設計と開発、デバッグ、トラブルシューティング、セキュリティに関する候補者の知識を証明します。試験の準備には、Linux Foundationが提供する様々なリソースを活用し、Kubernetesコミュニティに参加してベストプラクティスを学ぶことができます。

>> CKAD専門試験 <<

## CKAD試験攻略、CKAD認定内容

クライアントの時間を節約するために、CKAD実践ガイドを購入してから5~10分後にクライアントに製品をメール形式で送信し、情報を簡素化して学習と学習に数十時間しか必要としないようにします。テストの準備をします。CKADガイド資料の使用過程で発生する問題をクライアントが解決できるように、クライアントはいつでも学習資料に関する問題について相談できます。したがって、当社のCKADトレーニング資料は人を対象としたものであり、クライアントの経験を重要な地位に置いていると言えます。

CKAD認定試験は、実践的なパフォーマンススペースの試験です。つまり、候補者は指定された時間制限内で一連のタスクを完了する必要があります。この試験はオンラインで実施されており、候補者はKubernetesクラスターにアクセスする必要があります。認定試験では、Kubernetesアーキテクチャを理解し、アプリケーションを展開および管理し、サービスを構成および実行し、一般的な問題をトラブルシューティングする候補者の能力をテストします。認定試験は、候補者の実践的なスキルとKubernetesの知識の証であり、Kubernetesの専門家を雇うことを検討している組織によって世界的に認識されています。

## Linux Foundation Certified Kubernetes Application Developer Exam 認定 CKAD 試験問題 (Q114-Q119):

### 質問 # 114

You have a Kubernetes application that uses a Deployment named 'sweb-app' to deploy multiple replicas of a web server pod. This web server application needs to be accessible through a public IP address. You are tasked with implementing a service that allows users to access the application from outside the cluster. However, the service should be exposed via a specific port number (8080), regardless of the port that the web server listens on inside the pods.

**正解:**

**解説:**

See the solution below with Step by Step Explanation.

Explanation:

Solution (Step by Step) :

1. Create the Service YAMI-:

- Define the service type as 'LoadBalancer' to expose it via a public IP
- Set the 'targetPort' to the port that the web server listens on inside the pods (let's assume it's 8080)-
- Set the 'port' to 8080, which will be the port used to access the service from outside the cluster.

2. Apply the Service: - Use 'kubectl apply -f web-app-service.yaml' to create the service- 3. Get the External IP: - Once the service is created, use 'kubectl get services web-app-services' to get the external IP address. This will be assigned by the cloud provider and will be available for users to access the application. 4. Test the Service: - Access the application using the external IP address and port 8080. For example, if the external IP is '123.45.67.89' , you would access the application through 'http://123.45.67.89:8080' ,

### 質問 # 115

Context

Task:

1) First update the Deployment cka00017-deployment in the ckad00017 namespace:

To run 2 replicas of the pod

Add the following label on the pod:

Role userUI

2) Next, Create a NodePort Service named cherry in the ckad00017 namespace exposing the ckad00017-deployment Deployment on TCP port 8888

**正解:**

**解説:**

Solution:

□  
□  
□

### 質問 # 116

You have a Deployment running with a specific image tag, and you want to roll out a new version with a different image tag- However, you want to ensure that the update process is gradual, and only one pod is updated at a time. Additionally, you need to monitor the performance metrics of the application during the update, and if the performance degrades significantly, you need to rollback to the previous version How would you implement this using Kustomize and other Kubernetes features?

**正解:**

**解説:**

See the solution below with Step by Step Explanation.

Explanation:

Solution (Step by Step) :

1. Create a customization file:

resources :

- deployment. yaml

2. Create a deployment-yaml file:

3. Configure a rolling update strategy: - Edit the 'deployment.yaml' file and add the following to the 'spec-strategy' section:

4. Set up monitoring with Prometheus and Grafana: - Install Prometheus and Grafana on your Kubernetes cluster. - Configure Prometheus to scrape metrics from your application pods. - Create Grafana dashboards to visualize the relevant metrics. 5. Create an alert in Prometheus: - Define an alert that triggers if the application's performance degrades significantly - This alert should be configured to send notifications to your team 6. Create a rollback mechanism: - Use a script or a tool like 'kubectl rollout undo' to rollback the deployment to the previous version if the performance alert is triggered. 7. Update the deployment with the new image tag: - Edit the 'deployment-yaml' file and change the 'image' to 'example/nginx:v2 8. Apply the changes to your Kubernetes cluster: bash kubectl apply -f deployment-yaml - The 'maxSurge' and 'maxUnavailable' settings in the 'rollingUpdate' strategy control the maximum number of pods that can be added or removed during the update process. - Prometheus and Grafana provide a way to monitor the performance metrics of your application. - The Prometheus alert helps you identify if the performance degrades

significantly during the update process. - The rollback mechanism allows you to revert to the previous version if the performance alert is triggered. - This setup ensures a gradual update process and provides a mechanism to mitigate potential performance issues. ,

### 質問 # 117

You are tasked with designing a multi-container Pod that runs a web application, a database, and a cache server. The application needs to initialize the database before the web server starts. How would you implement this using Kubernetes init containers? Provide a comprehensive YAML configuration for the Pod.

正解:

解説:

See the solution below with Step by Step Explanation.

Explanation:

Solution (Step by Step) :

1. Define Init Container:

- Create an init container named 'db-initializer' with the following:
- Image: Specify the image containing the script to initialize the database (e.g., 'mydatabase/initializer.latest')
- Command: Define the command to execute the initialization script.
- VolumeMounts: Mount any necessary volumes from the main container to the init container.

2. Main Container:

- Create a main container named 'webserver' with the following:
- Image: Specify the web server image (e.g., 'nginx:latest')
- Ports: Define any ports exposed by the web server.
- VolumeMounts: Mount any necessary volumes (e.g., data volumes).

3. Define Volumes:

- Define any volumes used by the containers (e.g., 'persistentVolumeClaim' for persistent storage).

4. Pod Specification:

- Create a Pod specification with the following:
- Containers: Include both the 'db-initializer' and 'webserver' containers.
- RestartPolicy: Set to 'Always' to ensure that the Pod restarts if a container fails.
- ImagePullSecrets: Add any necessary image pull secrets.
- The 'initContainers' section specifies the initialization steps to be executed before the main container starts. - The 'db-initializer' container runs the 'database-initializer-sm' script to initialize the database. - The 'volumeMounts' ensure that both the 'db-initializer' and 'webserver' containers have access to the same database volume. - The 'persistentVolumeClaim' provides a persistent storage for the database data. Remember: - Replace 'mydatabase/initializer.latest' and 'nginx:latest' with your actual container images. - Modify the 'database-initializer.sh' script based on your specific database initialization requirements. - Customize the volumes and volume mounts according to your application's needs.]

### 質問 # 118

Task

A Deployment named backend-deployment in namespace staging runs a web application on port 8081.

正解:

解説:

See the solution below.

Explanation

Solution:

Text Description automatically generated

### 質問 # 119

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CKAD試験攻略: <https://www.goshiken.com/Linux-Foundation/CKAD-mondaishu.html>

- 真実なCKAD専門試験 - [www.shikenpass.com](http://www.shikenpass.com)内の全て  Open Webサイト  [www.shikenpass.com](http://www.shikenpass.com)   検索

