

RedHat EX380 Passleader Review - Reliable EX380 Test Guide



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How ActualCollection Make its RedHat EX380 Exam Questions Engaging?

The browser-based version has all features of the desktop EX380 practice exam. You don't need special plugins or software installations to operate the web-based Red Hat Certified Specialist in OpenShift Automation and Integration (EX380) practice exam. This Red Hat Certified Specialist in OpenShift Automation and Integration (EX380) practice test is compatible with every browser such as MS Edge, Chrome, Internet Explorer, Firefox, Opera, and Safari. ActualCollection's web-based EX380 practice exam promotes self-assessment and self-study.

RedHat Red Hat Certified Specialist in OpenShift Automation and Integration Sample Questions (Q16-Q21):

NEW QUESTION # 16

Kubeconfig Management - Use Context

Answer:

Explanation:

See the solution below in Explanation:

Explanation:

Step 1: Make sure the context already exists in the kubeconfig file.

This follows the context creation Task SIMULATION .

Step 2: Run the command:

```
oc config use-context audit --kubeconfig audit.config
```

Step 3: Confirm the active context switches successfully.

The lab output shows:

Switched to context "audit".

Detailed explanation:

This command activates the audit context inside the specified kubeconfig file. Once selected, subsequent oc commands using that kubeconfig will default to the cluster, user, and namespace associated with that context.

This is operationally important because many administration mistakes come from running commands against the wrong cluster or project. Using explicit context switching reduces that risk and makes the kubeconfig usable for the intended audit workflow. In exams and real environments alike, the context is what turns separate kubeconfig elements into a working session configuration. Without switching to the correct context, even a well-formed kubeconfig may not be used as expected.

NEW QUESTION # 17

Configure resiliency using a PodDisruptionBudget

Task Information : Ensure at least 2 replicas of payments/api remain available during voluntary disruptions.

Answer:

Explanation:

See the solution below in Explanation:

Explanation:

- * Create PDB
- * cat << EOF | oc -n payments apply -f -
- * apiVersion: policy/v1
- * kind: PodDisruptionBudget
- * metadata:
- * name: api-pdb
- * spec:
- * minAvailable: 2
- * selector:
- * matchLabels:
- * app: api
- * EOF
- * minAvailable: 2 blocks evictions that would reduce availability below 2.
- * Verify PDB
- * oc -n payments get pdb
- * oc -n payments describe pdb api-pdb

NEW QUESTION # 18

GitOps and MachineConfig - Trigger Argo CD Synchronization by Repository Update

Answer:

Explanation:

See the solution below in Explanation:

Explanation:

Step 1: Confirm that the repository being pushed to is the same repository watched by the GitOps/Argo CD application.

This linkage is essential because GitOps acts only on configured source repositories and paths.

Step 2: Commit the MachineConfig changes.

The lab uses:

```
git commit -am "Add MachineConfig for motd"
```

Step 3: Push the changes to the tracked branch.

The lab uses:

```
git push origin main
```

Step 4: Allow Argo CD to detect the repository change and begin synchronization.

In a standard GitOps model, the controller compares the Git repository to the cluster state and applies drift correction or new desired resources.

Detailed explanation:

This sub Task SIMULATION is the operational purpose behind the previous Git command Task SIMULATION . The point is not merely to store a file in Git; it is to update the declarative source that Argo CD uses to reconcile the cluster. Once the repository is updated, Argo CD detects the new commit and syncs the MachineConfig into the cluster according to its application definition. This demonstrates a core automation principle in OpenShift GitOps: administrators do not treat the cluster as the primary editable surface. Instead, they modify Git and let the automation layer enforce state. That provides traceability, peer review potential, rollback

capability, and consistency across environments.

NEW QUESTION # 19

Add tolerations to a deployment

Task Information : Update payments/api deployment to tolerate dedicated=payments:NoSchedule.

Answer:

Explanation:

See the solution below in Explanation:

Explanation:

```
* Patch deployment with toleration
* oc -n payments patch deploy api --type=merge -p '{
* "spec":{"template":{"spec":{"tolerations":[
* {"key":"dedicated","operator":"Equal","value":"payments","effect":"NoSchedule"}
* ]}}}}
* }'
```

* Toleration allows pods to schedule onto tainted nodes.
* Verify scheduling
* oc -n payments get pods -o wide

NEW QUESTION # 20

Kubeconfig Management - Set Credentials in Kubeconfig

Answer:

Explanation:

See the solution below in Explanation:

Explanation:

Step 1: Ensure the client certificate and private key files are available.

The lab uses audit.crt and tls.key.

Step 2: Run the command:

```
oc config set-credentials audit --client-certificate audit.crt --client-key tls.key --embed-certs --kubeconfig audit.config
```

Step 3: Confirm the user entry is written.

The lab output shows:

User "audit" set.

Detailed explanation:

This command creates or updates the audit user entry inside the kubeconfig file audit.config. It points the user to a client certificate and private key, and the --embed-certs option stores certificate material directly inside the kubeconfig rather than only referencing external files. That makes the kubeconfig more portable because it can be moved and used without separately copying the certificate files, provided the embedded content is valid. In certificate-based authentication, the private key proves client possession while the certificate presents the approved identity. If the certificate and key do not match, authentication will fail. This step does not yet define what cluster or namespace the user works against; it only defines the credential identity.

NEW QUESTION # 21

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