

実際的なCKAD受験トレーニング &合格スムーズ CKAD受験準備 | 素敵なCKADテスト難易度



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CKAD試験は、Kubernetesアプリケーション開発の専門知識を示したい開発者にとって絶好の機会です。この試験は、Kubernetesのコアコンセプト、ポッドおよびサービスの展開、デバッグ、トラブルシューティング、自動化など、多岐にわたるトピックをカバーしています。試験に合格した候補者は、Kubernetesアプリケーション開発の熟練度を示すCKAD認定を受け取ります。この認定は、テクノロジー業界の多くの組織に認められており、開発者がキャリアを進めるのに役立ちます。さらに、CKAD認定は、Kubernetesクラスターを管理するシステム管理者向けに設計された認定資格であるCertified Kubernetes Administrator (CKA) 認定の前提条件となっています。

>> CKAD受験トレーニング <<

CKAD受験準備、CKADテスト難易度

どうやって安く正確性の高いLinux FoundationのCKAD問題集を買いますか。Jpexamは最も安い値段で正確性の高いLinux FoundationのCKAD問題集を提供します。Jpexamの学習教材はベストセラーになって、他のサイトをずっと先んじています。私たちのLinux FoundationのCKAD問題集を使ったら、Linux FoundationのCKAD認定試験に合格できる。Jpexamを選んだら、成功を選ぶのに等しいです。

CKAD 資格認定は、Kubernetes アプリケーション開発の専門知識を示す業界で認められた資格です。Kubernetes は業界で広く使用されており、最も人気のあるコンテナオーケストレーションシステムです。したがって、CKAD 資格認定は、個人の就職市場での競争力を高め、採用される可能性を高めることができます。

Linux Foundation Certified Kubernetes Application Developer Exam 認定 CKAD 試験問題 (Q193-Q198):

質問 # 193

You're running a MYSQL database pod in a Kubernetes cluster. You need to ensure that the pod is always running on a specific node, regardless of node failures or maintenance events. This node has specific hardware or software requirements that the MySQL database requires. How do you achieve this?

正解:

解説:

See the solution below with Step by Step Explanation.

Explanation:

Solution (Step by Step) :

1. Create a Node Affinity: Define a node affinity rule for your MySQL pod that specifically targets the desired node. You'll use 'nodeselector' or 'nodeAffinity' in your pod definition.
2. Apply the Pod Definition: Apply the YAML configuration to your Kubernetes cluster using 'kubectl apply -f mysql-pod.yaml'.
3. Verify Pod Placement: Use 'kubectl get pods -l app=mysql' to verify that the pod is running on the intended node (i.e., "your-specific-node-name").
4. Handle Node Failure: While this ensures the pod starts on the desired node, if that node fails, the pod will not be automatically rescheduled. To address this, consider using:
 - Node Selectors: You can combine 'nodeselector' with 'nodeAffinity' to prioritize your specific node. This ensures that the pod tries to schedule on your preferred node first.
 - Taint and Tolerations: You can taint the specific node with a unique key and then add a toleration to your MySQL pod to tolerate that taint. This allows the pod to be scheduled on that node and only that node.
5. Deployment for Scalability: If you need to run multiple MySQL pods, you can leverage a Deployment to manage their lifecycle. Ensure the deployment's 'spec.template' incorporates the node affinity rules. This ensures that new pods are always scheduled on the designated node. Remember: Carefully consider the implications of hard-binding pods to specific nodes. While it ensures consistency, it also reduces flexibility and can impact your overall cluster health and availability.

質問 # 194

Exhibit:

Task

You are required to create a pod that requests a certain amount of CPU and memory, so it gets scheduled to a node that has those resources available.

- * Create a pod named nginx-resources in the pod-resources namespace that requests a minimum of 200m CPU and 1Gi memory for its container
- * The pod should use the nginx image
- * The pod-resources namespace has already been created

- A. Solution:

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□

- B. Solution:

□

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正解: A

質問 # 195

You are tasked with setting up a secure Kubernetes cluster for a web application. The application has sensitive data that must be protected. You need to configure a mechanism to restrict access to the application's pods based on user identities. Describe a method to achieve this using Kubernetes RBAC and Service Accounts, ensuring that only authorized users can access specific pods.

正解:

解説:

See the solution below with Step by Step Explanation.

Explanation:

Solution (Step by Step) :

1. Create a Service Account
 - Create a Service Account for the application:
2. Create a Role:
 - Define a Role that grants

access to the specific pods:

- - Apply the Role configuration: `bash kubectl apply -f webapp-pod-reader.yaml` 3. Create a RoleBinding: - Bind the Role to the Service Account
- - Apply the RoleBinding configuration: `bash kubectl apply -f webapp-pod-reader-binding.yaml` 4. Configure the Application: - When deploying the application, specify the Service Account:
- 5. Verify Access: - Use the 'kubectr' command with the Service Account's credentials to verify that only authorized users can access the application's pods: `bash kubectl -service-account=webapp-sa get pods -n` This setup utilizes Kubernetes RBAC to control access to the application's pods. - The Service Account acts as an identity for the application. - The Role defines the permissions granted to the Service Account, specifically allowing access to the pods. - The RoleBinding associates the Role with the Service Account, linking the permissions to the identity. - When the application is deployed with the specified Service Account, it inherits the permissions defined in the RoleBinding. This ensures that only users with the necessary credentials (associated with the Service Account) can access and interact with the application's pods, safeguarding sensitive data.

質問 # 196

Context

Anytime a team needs to run a container on Kubernetes they will need to define a pod within which to run the container.

Task

Please complete the following:

* Create a YAML formatted pod manifest

`/opt/KDPD00101/pod1.yml` to create a pod named `app1` that runs a container named `app1cont` using image `lfcncf/arg-output` with these command line arguments: `-lines 56 -F`

* Create the pod with the `kubectl` command using the YAML file created in the previous step

* When the pod is running display summary data about the pod in JSON format using the `kubectl` command and redirect the output to a file named `/opt/KDPD00101/out1.json`

* All of the files you need to work with have been created, empty, for your convenience

正解:

解説:

See the solution below.

Explanation:

Solution:

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□
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質問 # 197

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 `cka00017-deployment` Deployment on TCP port 8888

正解:

解説:

Solution:

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質問 # 198

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CKAD受験準備: https://www.jpexam.com/CKAD_exam.html

- CKAD試験概要 □ CKAD最新テスト □ CKAD日本語復習赤本 □ > www.mogixam.com <は、 □ CKAD □

