

新版CNPA題庫上線 - CNPA測試



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CNPA測試 - 最新CNPA試題

CNPA 考古題覆蓋了最新的考試指南，確保考生一次性通過 CNPA 考試。Linux Foundation 認證專家根據 CNPA 考試主題編訂，適合全球的考生使用，提高考生的通過率。Cloud and Containers 是一張高級網路專家認可證書，亦是全球公認的專業認證。CNPA 認證主要的目的是讓網路工程師能在現今變化迅速的資訊網路環境中，都能掌握和擁有最先進的網路技術，任何時候都能保持領導地位。

Linux Foundation CNPA 考試大綱：

主題	簡介
主題 1	- Platform Observability, Security, and Conformance: This part of the exam evaluates Procurement Specialists on key aspects of observability and security. It includes working with traces, metrics, logs, and events while ensuring secure service communication. Policy engines, Kubernetes security essentials, and protection in CI - CD pipelines are also assessed here.
主題 2	Platform APIs and Provisioning Infrastructure: This part of the exam evaluates Procurement Specialists on the use of Kubernetes reconciliation loops, APIs for self-service platforms, and infrastructure provisioning with Kubernetes. It also assesses knowledge of the Kubernetes operator pattern for integration and platform scalability.
主題 3	Platform Engineering Core Fundamentals: This section of the exam measures the skills of Supplier Management Consultants and covers essential foundations such as declarative resource management, DevOps practices, application environments, platform architecture, and the core goals of platform engineering. It also includes continuous integration fundamentals, delivery approaches, and GitOps principles.

主題 4	• Continuous Delivery & Platform Engineering: This section measures the skills of Supplier Management Consultants and focuses on continuous integration pipelines, the fundamentals of the CI • CD relationship, and GitOps basics. It also includes knowledge of workflows, incident response in platform engineering, and applying GitOps for application environments.
主題 5	• IDPs and Developer Experience: This section of the exam measures the skills of Supplier Management Consultants and focuses on improving developer experience. It covers simplified access to platform capabilities, API-driven service catalogs, developer portals for platform adoption, and the role of AI • ML in platform automation.

最新的 Cloud and Containers CNPA 免費考試真題 (Q57-Q62):

問題 #57

During a CI/CD pipeline review, the team discusses methods to prevent insecure code from being introduced into production. Which practice is most effective for this purpose?

- A. Performing load balancing controls to manage traffic during deployments.
- B. Conducting A/B testing to validate secure code changes.
- C. Implementing security gates at key stages of the pipeline.
- D. Using caching strategies to control secure content delivery.

答案: C

解題說明:

The most effective way to prevent insecure code from reaching production is to integrate security gates directly into the CI/CD pipeline. Option A is correct because security gates involve automated scanning of dependencies, SBOM generation, code analysis, and policy enforcement during build and test phases. This ensures that vulnerabilities or policy violations are caught early in the development lifecycle.

Option B (load balancing) improves availability but is unrelated to code security. Option C (A/B testing) validates functionality, not security. Option D (caching strategies) affects performance, not code safety.

By embedding automated checks into CI/CD pipelines, teams adopt a shift-left security approach, ensuring compliance and minimizing risks of supply chain attacks. This practice directly supports platform engineering goals of combining security with speed and reducing developer friction through automation.

References:- CNCF Supply Chain Security Whitepaper- CNCF Platforms Whitepaper- Cloud Native Platform Engineering Study Guide

問題 #58

Which of the following best represents an effective golden path implementation in platform engineering?

- A. A templated workflow that guides developers through deploying a complete microservice with integrated testing and monitoring.
- B. A monitoring dashboard system that displays the operational health metrics and alerting thresholds for all platform services.
- C. An API service catalog providing comprehensive details about available infrastructure components and their consumption patterns.
- D. A central documentation repository listing available database services with their configuration parameters.

答案: A

解題說明:

A golden path in platform engineering refers to a curated, opinionated workflow that makes the easiest way the right way for developers. Option C is correct because a templated workflow for deploying a microservice with integrated testing and monitoring embodies the golden path concept. It provides developers with a pre-validated, secure, and efficient approach that reduces cognitive load and accelerates delivery.

Option A (documentation) provides information but lacks automation and enforced best practices. Option B (monitoring dashboards) improves observability but does not guide developers in delivery workflows. Option D (API service catalog) is useful but more about service discovery than curated workflows.

Golden paths improve adoption by embedding guardrails, automation, and organizational standards directly into workflows, making compliance seamless. They ensure consistency while allowing developers to focus on innovation rather than platform complexity.

References:- CNCF Platforms Whitepaper- Team Topologies & Platform Engineering Practices- Cloud Native Platform Engineering Study Guide

問題 #59

In the context of Agile methodology, which principle aligns best with DevOps practices in platform engineering?

- A. Development and operations teams should remain separate to maintain clear responsibilities.
- **B. Teams should continuously gather feedback and iterate on their work to improve outcomes.**
- C. Teams should strictly adhere to initial project plans without making adjustments during development.
- D. Customer involvement should be limited during the development process to avoid disruptions.

答案： B

解題說明：

Agile and DevOps share the principle of continuous improvement through rapid feedback and iteration.

Option B is correct because gathering feedback continuously and iterating aligns directly with DevOps practices such as CI/CD, observability-driven development, and platform engineering's focus on developer experience. This ensures platforms and applications evolve quickly in response to real-world conditions.

Option A contradicts Agile, which emphasizes active customer collaboration. Option C reflects rigid waterfall methodologies, not Agile or DevOps. Option D enforces silos, which is the opposite of DevOps principles of cross-functional collaboration.

By embracing continuous feedback loops, both Agile and platform engineering accelerate delivery, improve resilience, and ensure that platforms deliver real value to developers and end users. This cultural alignment ensures both speed and quality in cloud native environments.

References:- Agile Manifesto Principles- CNCF Platforms Whitepaper- Cloud Native Platform Engineering Study Guide

問題 #60

Which Kubernetes feature allows you to control how Pods communicate with each other and external services?

- A. Pod Security Standards
- **B. Network Policies**
- C. Role-based access control (RBAC)
- D. Security Context

答案： B

解題說明：

Kubernetes Network Policies are the feature that controls how Pods communicate with each other and external services. Option B is correct because Network Policies define rules for ingress (incoming) and egress (outgoing) traffic at the Pod level, ensuring fine-grained control over communication pathways within the cluster.

Option A (Pod Security Standards) defines policies around Pod security contexts (e.g., privilege escalation, root access) but does not control network traffic. Option C (Security Context) is specific to Pod or container- level permissions, not networking. Option D (RBAC) governs access to Kubernetes API resources, not Pod-to- Pod traffic.

Network Policies are essential for implementing a zero-trust model in Kubernetes, ensuring that only authorized services communicate. This enhances both security and compliance, especially in multi-tenant clusters.

References:- CNCF Kubernetes Security Best Practices- CNCF Platforms Whitepaper- Cloud Native Platform Engineering Study Guide

問題 #61

Why might a platform allow different resource limits for development and production environments?

- A. Enforcing strict resource parity, ensuring development environments constantly mirror production exactly.
- B. Encouraging developers to maximize resource usage in all environments for stress testing.
- C. Simplifying platform management by using identical resource settings everywhere.
- **D. Aligning resource allocation with the specific purpose and constraints of each environment.**

答案： D

解題說明：

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