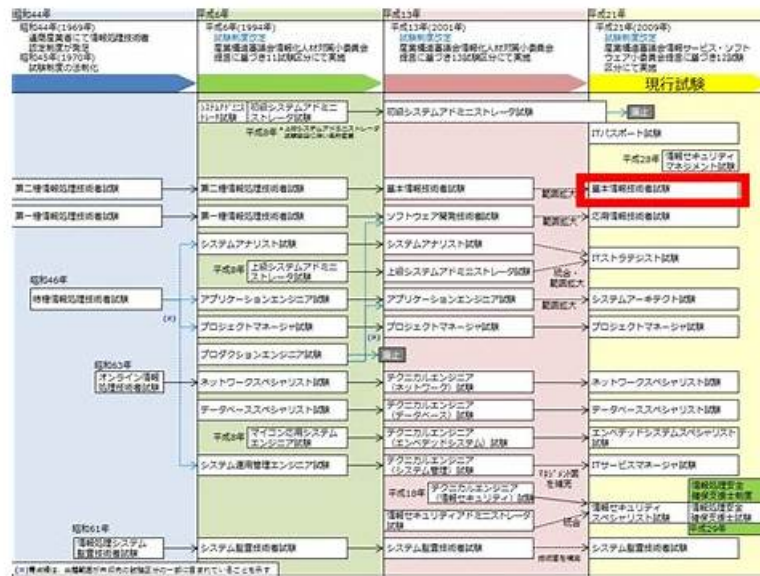


真実的なCNPA資格講座試験-試験の準備方法-ユニークなCNPA問題集無料



2026年Jpshikenの最新CNPA PDFダンプおよびCNPA試験エンジンの無料共有：https://drive.google.com/open?id=1QqYP0QmfJ9Df9nF6jLX7ufT4rlvp_H6

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>> CNPA資格講座 <<

試験の準備方法-ハイパスレートのCNPA資格講座試験-最高のCNPA問題集無料

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Linux Foundation Certified Cloud Native Platform Engineering Associate 認定 CNPA 試験問題 (Q78-Q83):

質問 # 78

Which provisioning strategy ensures efficient resource scaling for an application on Kubernetes?

- A. Manual provisioning of resources based on predicted traffic.
- **B. Using a declarative approach with Infrastructure as Code (IaC) tools to define resource requirements.**
- C. Using an imperative approach to script resource changes in response to traffic spikes.
- D. Implementing a fixed resource allocation that does not change regardless of demand.

正解: B

解説:

The most efficient and scalable strategy is to use a declarative approach with Infrastructure as Code (IaC)

. Option B is correct because declarative definitions specify the desired state (e.g., resource requests, limits, autoscaling policies) in code, allowing Kubernetes controllers and autoscalers to reconcile and enforce them dynamically. This ensures that applications can scale efficiently based on actual demand.

Option A (fixed allocation) is inefficient, leading to wasted resources during low usage or insufficient capacity during high demand.

Option C (manual provisioning) introduces delays, risk of error, and operational overhead. Option D (imperative scripting) is not sustainable for large-scale or dynamic workloads, as it requires constant manual intervention.

Declarative IaC aligns with GitOps workflows, enabling automated, version-controlled scaling decisions.

Combined with Kubernetes' Horizontal Pod Autoscaler (HPA) and Cluster Autoscaler, this approach allows platforms to balance cost efficiency with application reliability.

References:- CNCF GitOps Principles- Kubernetes Autoscaling Documentation- Cloud Native Platform Engineering Study Guide

質問 # 79

To simplify service consumption for development teams on a Kubernetes platform, which approach combines service discovery with an abstraction of underlying infrastructure details?

- A. Shared service connection strings and network configurations document.
- B. Direct Kubernetes API access with detailed documentation.
- C. Manual service dependencies configuration within application code.
- **D. Service catalog with abstracted APIs and automated service registration.**

正解: D

解説:

Simplifying developer access to platform services is a central goal of internal developer platforms (IDPs).

Option D is correct because a service catalog with abstracted APIs and automated registration provides a unified interface for developers to consume services without dealing with low-level infrastructure details. This approach combines service discovery with abstraction, offering golden paths and self-service capabilities.

Option A burdens developers with hardcoded dependencies, reducing flexibility and portability. Option B relies on manual documentation, which is error-prone and not dynamic. Option C increases cognitive load by requiring developers to interact directly with Kubernetes APIs, which goes against platform engineering's goal of reducing complexity.

A service catalog enables developers to provision databases, messaging queues, or APIs with minimal input, while the platform automates backend provisioning and wiring. It also improves consistency, compliance, and observability by embedding platform-wide policies into the service provisioning workflows. This results in a seamless developer experience that accelerates delivery while maintaining governance.

References:- CNCF Platforms Whitepaper- CNCF Platform Engineering Maturity Model- Cloud Native Platform Engineering Study Guide

質問 # 80

Which of the following is a primary benefit of adopting a platform approach for managing application environments with diverse needs?

- **A. It enables self-service infrastructure provisioning while supporting app-specific requirements and organizational standards.**
- B. It centralizes all deployments in one environment to improve control and visibility.
- C. It enforces one infrastructure setup for all applications to reduce management complexity.
- D. It isolates application environments completely to maximize security and avoid shared resources.

正解: A

解説:

The main advantage of a platform engineering approach is balancing self-service for developers with organizational governance and standardization. Option A is correct because platforms enable developers to provision infrastructure and application environments independently while embedding security, compliance, and operational guardrails. This ensures that applications with diverse needs (e.g., different scaling patterns, compliance requirements, or environments) can still operate within a unified governance framework. Option B (isolation only) is sometimes required for compliance but does not address the broader benefit of balancing flexibility and standardization. Option C forces uniformity, which reduces adaptability for varied workloads. Option D (centralized deployments)

reduces developer autonomy and scalability.

The platform approach enables golden paths, curated abstractions, and reusable services, allowing diverse applications to thrive while maintaining control. This balance is central to platform engineering's goal of reducing cognitive load and improving developer productivity.

References:- CNCF Platforms Whitepaper- CNCF Platform Engineering Maturity Model- Cloud Native Platform Engineering Study Guide

質問 # 81

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

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

正解: B

解説:

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

質問 # 82

In a Kubernetes environment, what is the primary distinction between an Operator and a Helm chart?

- A. Helm charts use Custom Resource Definitions while Operators use static manifests.
- **B. Operators handle ongoing management of custom resources while Helm charts focus on packaging and deployment.**
- C. Operators are only for deploying applications, while Helm charts manage application resources.
- D. Both Operators and Helm charts are the same, just different names used in the community.

正解: B

解説:

The key distinction is that Helm charts are packaging and deployment tools, while Operators extend Kubernetes controllers to provide ongoing lifecycle management. Option C is correct because Operators continuously reconcile the desired and actual state of custom resources, enabling advanced behaviors like upgrades, scaling, and failover. Helm charts, by contrast, define templates and values for deploying applications but do not actively manage them after deployment.

Option A oversimplifies; Operators do more than deploy, while Helm manages deployment packaging.

Option B is incorrect-Helm does not create CRDs by default; Operators often do. Option D is incorrect because Operators and Helm serve different purposes, though they may complement each other.

Operators are essential for complex workloads (e.g., databases, Kafka) that require ongoing operational knowledge codified into Kubernetes-native controllers. Helm is best suited for standard deployments and reproducibility. Together, they improve Kubernetes extensibility and automation.

References:- CNCF Kubernetes Operator Pattern Documentation- CNCF Platforms Whitepaper- Cloud Native Platform Engineering Study Guide

質問 # 83

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JpshikenにたくさんのIT専門人士がいて、弊社の問題集に社会のITエリートが認定されて、弊社の問題集は試

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