

速読学習Linux Foundation CNPA試験に合格するための学習ソフト



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Linux Foundation Certified Cloud Native Platform Engineering Associate 認定 CNPA 試験問題 (Q34-Q39):

質問 # 34

In a cloud native environment, what is one of the security benefits of implementing a service mesh?

- **A. Enabling encryption of communication between services using mTLS.**
- B. Limiting network access to services based on IP allowlisting.
- C. Using a centralized logging system to monitor service interactions.
- D. Automatically scaling services to handle increased traffic.

正解: A

解説:

A key advantage of using a service mesh is its ability to secure service-to-service communication transparently, without requiring application code changes. Option A is correct because service meshes (e.g, Istio, Linkerd) provide mutual TLS (mTLS) by default, ensuring both encryption in transit and authentication between services. This establishes a zero-trust networking model inside the cluster.

Option B (scaling) is managed by Kubernetes (Horizontal Pod Autoscaler), not service mesh. Option C (logging) may be supported as an observability feature, but it is not the primary security benefit. Option D (IP allowlisting) is an outdated, less flexible mechanism compared to identity-based policies that meshes provide.

Service meshes enforce security consistently across all services, support fine-grained policies, and ensure compliance without burdening developers with complex configurations. This makes mTLS a foundational benefit in cloud native platform security.

References:- CNCF Service Mesh Whitepaper- CNCF Platforms Whitepaper- Cloud Native Platform Engineering Study Guide

質問 # 35

Which IaC approach ensures Kubernetes infrastructure maintains its desired state automatically?

- **A. Declarative**
- B. Manual
- C. Hybrid
- D. Imperative

正解: A

解説:

The declarative approach to Infrastructure as Code (IaC) is the foundation of Kubernetes and GitOps practices. Option A is correct because declarative IaC defines the desired state of the infrastructure (e.g, Kubernetes YAML manifests) and relies on controllers or reconciliation loops to ensure the actual state matches the declared one. This allows for automation, consistency, and drift correction without manual intervention.

Option B (imperative) requires explicit step-by-step instructions, which are not automatically enforced after execution. Option C (hybrid) can combine both methods but does not guarantee reconciliation. Option D (manual) is error-prone and eliminates the benefits of IaC entirely.

Declarative IaC reduces cognitive load, improves reproducibility, and ensures compliance through automated drift detection and reconciliation, which are essential in platform engineering for multi-cluster and multi-team environments.

References:- CNCF GitOps Principles- Kubernetes Declarative Model- Cloud Native Platform Engineering Study Guide

質問 # 36

In a cloud native environment, which approach is effective for managing resources to ensure a balance between defined states and dynamic adjustments?

- **A. Declarative Resource Management**
- B. Static Resource Allocation
- C. Manual Resource Tracking
- D. Imperative Resource Management

正解: A

解説:

Declarative resource management is a core principle in Kubernetes and cloud native platforms. Option C is correct because declarative systems define the desired state of resources (e.g, YAML manifests for Deployments, Services, or ConfigMaps), and controllers reconcile the actual state to match the desired state.

This provides consistency, automation, and resilience, while also allowing dynamic adjustments like scaling.

Option A (imperative management) requires step-by-step commands, which are error-prone and not scalable.

Option B (manual tracking) adds overhead and risk of drift. Option D (static allocation) wastes resources and does not adapt to changing workloads.

Declarative management enables GitOps workflows, automated scaling, and consistent application of policies.

This approach aligns with platform engineering principles by combining automation with governance, enabling efficiency and reliability at scale.

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

質問 # 37

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

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

正解: B

解説:

Resource allocation varies between environments to balance cost, performance, and reliability. Option D is correct because development environments usually require fewer resources and are optimized for speed and cost efficiency, while production environments require stricter limits to ensure stability, scalability, and resilience under real user traffic.

Option A (identical settings) may simplify management but wastes resources and fails to account for different needs. Option B (maximizing usage in all environments) increases costs unnecessarily. Option C (strict parity) may be used in testing scenarios but is impractical as a universal rule.

By tailoring resource limits per environment, platforms ensure cost efficiency in dev/staging and robust performance in production. This practice is central to cloud native engineering, as it allows teams to innovate quickly while maintaining governance and operational excellence in production.

References:- CNCF Platforms Whitepaper- Kubernetes Resource Management Guidance- Cloud Native Platform Engineering Study Guide

質問 # 38

During a Kubernetes deployment, a Cloud Native Platform Associate needs to ensure that the desired state of a custom resource is achieved. Which component of Kubernetes is primarily responsible for this task?

- A. Kubernetes API Server
- B. Kubernetes Scheduler
- C. Kubernetes Etcd
- **D. Kubernetes Controller**

正解: D

解説:

The Kubernetes Controller is responsible for continuously reconciling the desired state with the actual state of resources, including custom resources. Option D is correct because controllers watch resources (via the API Server), detect deviations, and take corrective actions to match the desired state defined in manifests. For example, a Deployment controller ensures that the number of Pods matches the replica count, while custom controllers manage CRDs.

Option A (Scheduler) assigns Pods to nodes but does not reconcile state. Option B (Etcd) is the key-value store holding cluster state but does not enforce it. Option C (API Server) exposes the Kubernetes API and validates requests but does not enforce reconciliation.

Controllers embody Kubernetes' declarative management principle and are essential for operators, CRDs, and GitOps workflows that rely on automated state enforcement.

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

質問 # 39

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