

CNPA퍼펙트인증덤프자료 - CNPA인증시험대비덤프 공부

SAP C-4H450-04

SAP Certified Integration Associate - SAP Cloud for Customer

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SAP인증 C-4H450-04시험패스 공부방법을 찾고 있다면 제일 먼저ITDumpsKR를 추천해드리고 싶습니다. SAP인증 C-4H450-04시험이 많이 어렵다는 것은 모두 알고 있는 것입니다. ITDumpsKR에서 출시한 SAP인증 C-4H450-04덤프는 실제시험을 대비하여 연구제작된 멋진 작품으로서 SAP인증 C-4H450-04 시험적중률이 최고입니다. SAP인증 C-4H450-04시험패스를 원하신다면ITDumpsKR의 제품이 고객님의 소원을 들어줄것입니다.

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>> C-C4H450-04인증덤프 샘플문제 <<

C-4H450-04 인증덤프 샘플문제 & C-4H450-04 시험문제모음

2026 Itexamdump 최신 CNPA PDF 버전 시험 문제집과 CNPA 시험 문제 및 답변 무료 공유:
<https://drive.google.com/open?id=1ZsaoU4f3njSI74QTWSUhZtXfqD6Odk0U>

Itexamdump에서 최고최신버전의Linux Foundation인증CNPA시험덤프 즉 문제와 답을 받으실 수 있습니다. 빨리 소지 한다면 좋겠죠. 그래야 여러분은 빨리 한번에Linux Foundation인증CNPA시험을 패스하실 수 있습니다.Linux Foundation인증CNPA관련 최고의 자료는 현재까지는Itexamdump덤프가 최고라고 자신 있습니다.

Linux Foundation CNPA 시험요강:

주제	소개
주제 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.

주제 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.
주제 3	- 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.
주제 4	Measuring your Platform: This part of the exam assesses Procurement Specialists on how to measure platform efficiency and team productivity. It includes knowledge of applying DORA metrics for platform initiatives and monitoring outcomes to align with organizational goals.

>> CNPA퍼펙트 인증덤프자료 <<

도비 Linux Foundation CNPA 시험

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최신 Cloud and Containers CNPA 무료샘플문제 (Q18-Q23):

질문 # 18

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

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

정답: A

설명:

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

질문 # 19

In a GitOps workflow, how should application environments be managed when promoting an application from staging to production?

- A. Create a new environment for production each time an application is updated.
- B. Use a tool to package the application and deploy it directly to production.
- C. Merge changes and let a tool handle the deployment
- D. Manually update the production environment configuration files.

정답: C

설명:

In GitOps workflows, the source of truth for environments is stored in Git. Promotion from staging to production is managed by merging changes into the production branch or repository. Option A is correct because once changes are merged, the GitOps operator (e.g., Argo CD, Flux) automatically detects the updated desired state in Git and reconciles it with the production environment.

Option B (creating new environments each time) is inefficient and unnecessary. Option C (manual updates) violates GitOps principles of automation and auditability. Option D (direct deployments) reverts to a push- based CI/CD model rather than GitOps' pull-based reconciliation.

By relying on Git as the single source of truth, GitOps ensures version control, auditability, and rollback capabilities. This allows consistent, reproducible promotion between environments while reducing human error.

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

질문 # 20

In assessing the effectiveness of platform engineering initiatives, which DORA metric most directly correlates to the time it takes for code from its initial commit to be deployed into production?

- A. Deployment Frequency
- **B. Lead Time for Changes**
- C. Change Failure Rate
- D. Mean Time to Recovery

정답: B

설명:

Lead Time for Changes is a DORA (DevOps Research and Assessment) metric that measures the time from code commit to successful deployment in production. Option A is correct because it directly reflects how quickly the platform enables developers to turn ideas into delivered software. Shorter lead times indicate an efficient delivery pipeline, streamlined workflows, and effective automation.

Option B (Deployment Frequency) measures how often code is deployed, not how long it takes to reach production. Option C (Mean Time to Recovery) measures operational resilience after failures. Option D (Change Failure Rate) indicates stability by measuring the percentage of deployments causing incidents.

While all DORA metrics are valuable, only Lead Time for Changes measures end-to-end speed of delivery.

In platform engineering, improving lead time often involves automating CI/CD pipelines, implementing GitOps, and reducing manual approvals. It is a core measurement of developer experience and platform efficiency.

References:- CNCF Platforms Whitepaper- Accelerate: State of DevOps Report (DORA Metrics)- Cloud Native Platform Engineering Study Guide

질문 # 21

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

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

정답: D

설명:

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.

질문 # 22

Which of the following is a primary benefit of using Kubernetes Custom Resource Definitions (CRDs) in a self-service platform model?

- A. CRDs enable platform teams to define custom APIs without modifying the Kubernetes API server code.
- B. CRDs eliminate the need for Role-based access control (RBAC) configurations in Kubernetes clusters.
- C. CRDs automatically manage the scaling and failover of platform services without additional configuration.
- D. CRDs provide built-in support for multi-cloud deployments without additional tooling.

정답: A

설명:

Kubernetes Custom Resource Definitions (CRDs) extend the Kubernetes API by allowing platform teams to create and expose custom APIs without modifying the core Kubernetes API server code. Option C is correct because this extensibility enables teams to define new abstractions (e.g., Database, Application, or Environment resources) tailored to organizational needs, which developers can consume through a self-service model.

Option A is incorrect because scaling and failover are handled by controllers or operators, not CRDs themselves. Option B is wrong because RBAC is still required for access control over custom resources.

Option D is misleading because multi-cloud support depends on how CRDs and their controllers are implemented, not a built-in CRD feature.

By leveraging CRDs, platform teams can standardize workflows, hide complexity, and implement guardrails, all while presenting developers with simplified abstractions. This is central to platform engineering, as it empowers developers with self-service APIs while maintaining operational control.

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

질문 # 23

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