

Linux Foundation CNPA認定試験の資格を通して将来性を広げる



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CNPA学習資料では、すべてのお客様が選択できる3つの異なるバージョンを設計しています。3つの異なるバージョンには、PDFバージョン、ソフトウェアバージョン、オンラインバージョンが含まれ、お客様が質問を解決し、すべてのニーズを満たすのに役立ちます。CNPA学習資料の3つの異なるバージョンはすべてのお客様に同じデモを提供しますが、すべてのお客様の異なる固有のニーズを満たす特定の機能も備えています。CNPA学習教材のオンラインバージョンの最も重要な機能は実用性です。

Linux Foundation CNPA 認定試験の出題範囲:

トピック	出題範囲
トピック 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> プラットフォームの測定: この試験では、調達スペシャリストがプラットフォームの効率性とチームの生産性を測定する方法を評価します。プラットフォームイニシアチブにDORA指標を適用し、組織目標に沿って成果をモニタリングする知識も含まれます。
トピック 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> プラットフォームの可観測性、セキュリティ、適合性: この試験では、調達スペシャリストの可観測性とセキュリティの主要な側面を評価します。トレース、メトリクス、ログ、イベントを扱いながら、安全なサービス通信を確保する能力が含まれます。ポリシーエンジン、Kubernetesのセキュリティ要件、CI CDパイプラインの保護についても評価されます。
トピック 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> プラットフォームAPIとインフラストラクチャのプロビジョニング: この試験では、調達スペシャリストのKubernetesリコンシリエーションループ、セルフサービスプラットフォーム向けAPI、Kubernetesを使用したインフラストラクチャのプロビジョニングの活用能力を評価します。また、統合とプラットフォームのスケラビリティのためのKubernetesオペレーターパターンに関する知識も評価します。

>> CNPA資格専門知識 <<

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Linux Foundation Certified Cloud Native Platform Engineering Associate 認定 CNPA 試験問題 (Q86-Q91):

質問 # 86

Which of the following would be considered an advantage of using abstract APIs when offering cloud service provisioning and management as platform services?

- A. Abstractions allow customization of cloud services and resources without guardrails.
- B. Development teams can arbitrarily deploy cloud services via abstractions.
- C. Abstractions enforce explicit platform team approval before any cloud resource is deployed.
- **D. Abstractions curate cloud services with built-in guardrails for development teams.**

正解: D

解説:

Abstract APIs are an essential component of platform engineering, providing a simplified interface for developers to consume infrastructure and cloud services without deep knowledge of provider-specific details.

Option B is correct because abstractions allow platform teams to curate services with built-in guardrails, ensuring compliance, security, and operational standards are enforced automatically. Developers get the benefit of self-service and flexibility while the platform team ensures governance.

Option A would slow down the process, defeating the purpose of abstraction. Option C removes guardrails, which risks security and compliance violations. Option D allows uncontrolled deployments, which can create chaos and undermine platform governance. Abstract APIs strike the balance between developer experience and organizational control. They provide golden paths and opinionated defaults while maintaining the flexibility needed for developer productivity.

This approach ensures efficient service provisioning at scale with reduced cognitive load on developers.

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

質問 # 87

A company is implementing a service mesh for secure service-to-service communication in their cloud native environment. What is the primary benefit of using mutual TLS (mTLS) within this context?

- A. Simplifies the deployment of microservices by automatically scaling them.
- B. Enables logging of all service communications for audit purposes.
- **C. Allows services to authenticate each other and secure data in transit.**
- D. Allows services to bypass security checks for better performance.

正解: C

解説:

Mutual TLS (mTLS) is a core feature of service meshes, such as Istio or Linkerd, that enhances security in cloud native environments by ensuring that both communicating services authenticate each other and that the communication channel is encrypted.

Option A is correct because mTLS delivers two critical benefits:

authentication (verifying the identity of both client and server services) and encryption (protecting data in transit from interception or tampering).

Option B is incorrect because mTLS does not bypass security-it enforces it. Option C is partly true in that service meshes often support observability and logging, but that is not the primary purpose of mTLS. Option D relates to scaling, which is outside the scope of mTLS.

In platform engineering, mTLS is a fundamental security mechanism that provides zero-trust networking between microservices, ensuring secure communication without requiring application-level changes. It strengthens compliance with security and data protection requirements, which are crucial in regulated industries.

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

質問 # 88

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. Implementing security gates at key stages of the pipeline.
- C. Conducting A/B testing to validate secure code changes.
- D. Using caching strategies to control secure content delivery.

正解: B

解説:

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

質問 # 89

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. Enforcing strict resource parity, ensuring development environments constantly mirror production exactly.
- C. Aligning resource allocation with the specific purpose and constraints of each environment.
- D. Simplifying platform management by using identical resource settings everywhere.

正解: C

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 # 90

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

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

正解: C

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 #91

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