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>> CNPA認證指南 <<

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Linux Foundation CNPA 考試大綱：

主題	簡介
主題 1	• 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.

主題 2	• 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 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.

最新的 Cloud and Containers CNPA 免費考試真題 (Q66-Q71):

問題 #66
In a Kubernetes environment, which component is responsible for watching the state of resources during the reconciliation process?

- A. Kubernetes API Server
- B. Kubernetes Scheduler
- C. Kubernetes Controller
- D. Kubernetes Dashboard

答案：C

解題說明:
The Kubernetes reconciliation process ensures that the actual cluster state matches the desired state defined in manifests. The Kubernetes Controller (option D) is responsible for watching the state of resources through the API Server and taking action to reconcile differences. For example, the Deployment Controller ensures that the number of Pods matches the replica count specified, while the Node Controller monitors node health.
Option A (Scheduler) is incorrect because the Scheduler's role is to assign Pods to nodes based on constraints and availability, not ongoing reconciliation. Option B (Dashboard) is simply a UI for visualization and does not manage cluster state. Option C (API Server) exposes the Kubernetes API and serves as the communication hub, but it does not perform reconciliation logic itself.
Controllers embody the core Kubernetes design principle: continuous reconciliation between declared state and observed state. This makes them fundamental to declarative infrastructure and aligns with GitOps practices where controllers continuously enforce desired configurations from source control.
References:- CNCF Kubernetes Documentation- CNCF GitOps Principles- Cloud Native Platform Engineering Study Guide

問題 #67
In a Kubernetes environment, what is the primary distinction between an Operator and a Helm chart?

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

答案：C

解題說明:
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

問題 #68
A platform team is implementing an API-driven approach to enable development teams to consume platform capabilities more effectively. Which of the following examples best illustrates this approach?

- A. Providing a documented process for developers to submit feature requests for the platform.
- B. Developing a dashboard that visualizes platform usage statistics without exposing any APIs.
- C. Allowing developers to request and manage development environments on demand through an internal tool.
- D. Implementing a CI/CD pipeline that automatically deploys updates to the platform based on developer requests.

答案：C

解題說明：
An API-driven approach in platform engineering enables developers to interact with the platform programmatically through self-service capabilities. Option C is correct because giving developers the ability to request and manage environments on demand via APIs or internal tooling exemplifies the API-first model. This approach abstracts infrastructure complexity, reduces manual intervention, and ensures automation and repeatability-all key goals of platform engineering.
Option A is a traditional request/response workflow but does not empower developers with real-time, self- service capabilities.
Option B provides visibility but does not expose APIs for consumption or management.
Option D focuses on automating platform updates rather than enabling developer interaction with platform services.
By exposing APIs for services such as provisioning environments, databases, or networking, the platform team empowers developers to operate independently while maintaining governance and consistency. This improves developer experience and accelerates delivery, aligning with internal developer platform (IDP) practices.
References:- CNCF Platforms Whitepaper- CNCF Platform Engineering Maturity Model- Cloud Native Platform Engineering Study Guide

問題 #69
Which component is essential for ensuring the repeatability and consistency of builds in a Continuous Integration pipeline?

- A. Real-time notification systems that alert developers immediately when builds fail in any environment.
- B. Dynamic resource allocation that automatically scales infrastructure based on pipeline workload.
- C. Customizable dashboards that visualize pipeline metrics and performance for different stakeholders.
- D. Immutable artifacts with unique identifiers that are generated once and promoted across environments.

答案：D

解題說明：
To achieve repeatability and consistency, CI pipelines must produce immutable artifacts that are uniquely identifiable and reproducible. Option D is correct because immutable artifacts (such as container images tagged with digests or versioned binaries) ensure that the same build artifact can be promoted across environments (dev, staging, production) without modification. This eliminates discrepancies caused by rebuilding code in different environments.
Option A (notifications) improves feedback but does not guarantee consistency. Option B (dynamic scaling) optimizes resource usage but does not address build reproducibility. Option C (dashboards) aid in visibility but are not critical to ensuring consistent outputs.
Immutable artifacts are essential for compliance, traceability, and reliability. They ensure that what has been tested is exactly what gets deployed, which is central to continuous delivery and GitOps practices.
References:- CNCF Platforms Whitepaper- CNCF Supply Chain Security Whitepaper- Cloud Native Platform Engineering Study Guide

問題 #70
In the context of Agile methodology, which principle aligns best with DevOps practices in platform engineering?

- A. Teams should continuously gather feedback and iterate on their work to improve outcomes.
- B. Teams should strictly adhere to initial project plans without making adjustments during development.
- C. Development and operations teams should remain separate to maintain clear responsibilities.

- D. Customer involvement should be limited during the development process to avoid disruptions.

答案：A

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 #71
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