

# CNPA시험난이도인증시험



Fast2test의 Linux Foundation인증CNPA시험대비덤프는 실제시험문제 출제경향을 충분히 연구하여 제작한 완벽한 결과물입니다. 실제시험문제가 바뀌면 덤프를 제일 빠른 시일내에 업데이트하도록 하기에 한번 구매하시면 1년동안 항상 가장 최신의Linux Foundation인증CNPA시험덤프자료를 제공받을수 있습니다.

## Linux Foundation CNPA 시험요강:

주제	소개
주제 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li></ul>
주제 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Continuous Delivery &amp; Platform Engineering: This section measures the skills of Supplier Management Consultants and focuses on continuous integration pipelines, the fundamentals of the CI</li><li>CD relationship, and GitOps basics. It also includes knowledge of workflows, incident response in platform engineering, and applying GitOps for application environments.</li></ul>
주제 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li></ul>
주제 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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</li><li>CD pipelines are also assessed here.</li></ul>

>> CNPA시험난이도 <<

## 100% 합격보장 가능한 CNPA시험난이도 최신덤프

영어가 서툴러 국제승인 인기 IT인증자격증 필수시험 과목인Linux Foundation인증 CNPA시험에 도전할 엄두도 낼수 없다가요? 이런 생각은 이 글을 보는 순간 버리세요. Linux Foundation인증 CNPA시험을 패스하려면Fast2test가 고객님의 결을 지켜드립니다. Fast2test의Linux Foundation인증 CNPA덤프는 Linux Foundation인증 CNPA시험패스 특효약

입니다. 영어가 서툴러고 덤프범위안의 문제만 기억하면 되기에 영어로 인한 문제는 걱정하지 않으셔도 됩니다.

## 최신 Cloud and Containers CNPA 무료샘플문제 (Q53-Q58):

### 질문 # 53

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

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

정답: D

#### 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 # 54

In a cloud native environment, which factor most critically influences the need for customized CI pipeline configurations across different application types?

- **A. The technical differences in build tools, testing frameworks, and artifact formats across programming languages.**
- B. The requirement to visually distinguish between different application pipelines in monitoring dashboards.
- C. The organizational practice of assigning unique pipeline configurations based on application priority levels.
- D. The need to accommodate varying team sizes and developer expertise levels within the organization.

정답: A

#### 설명:

The biggest driver for customizing CI pipeline configurations across application types is technical differences between programming languages, frameworks, and artifact formats. Option B is correct because applications written in Java, Python, Go, or Node.js require different build tools (e.g., Maven, pip, go build, npm), testing frameworks, and packaging mechanisms. These differences must be reflected in the CI pipeline to ensure successful builds, tests, and artifact generation.

Option A (priority-based pipelines) is more of an organizational practice, not a technical necessity. Option C (team sizes and expertise) may influence usability but does not drive pipeline configuration. Option D (visual distinction) relates to dashboards and observability, not pipeline functionality.

Platform engineers often provide pipeline templates or abstractions that encapsulate these differences while standardizing security and compliance checks. This balances customization with consistency, enabling developers to use pipelines suited to their technology stack without fragmenting governance.

References:- CNCF Platforms Whitepaper- Continuous Delivery Foundation Guidance- Cloud Native Platform Engineering Study Guide

### 질문 # 55

What is the goal of automating processes in platform teams?

- A. Ensuring high-quality coding standards.
- B. Focusing on manual processes.
- C. Increasing the number of tasks completed.
- **D. Reducing time spent on repetitive tasks.**

**정답: D**

**설명:**

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation at least 150 to 200 words:

In platform engineering, automation's primary goal is to eliminate manual, repetitive toil by codifying repeatable workflows and guardrails so teams can focus on higher-value work. Authoritative Cloud Native Platform Engineering guidance emphasizes that platforms should provide consistent, reliable, and secure self-service capabilities-achieved by automating provisioning, configuration, policy enforcement, and delivery pipelines. This directly reduces cognitive load and handoffs, shortens lead time for changes, decreases error rates, and improves overall reliability. While automation often improves code quality indirectly (e.g., through automated testing, linting, and policy-as-code), the central, explicitly stated aim is to remove repetitive manual work and standardize operations, not to simply "do more tasks" or prioritize manual intervention.

Therefore, option A most accurately captures the intent. Options B and C misframe the objective: platform engineering seeks fewer manual steps and better outcomes, not just higher task counts. Option D is a beneficial consequence but not the core purpose. By systematizing common paths ("golden paths") and embedding security and compliance controls into automated workflows, platforms deliver predictable, compliant environments at scale while freeing engineers to focus on product value.

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

### 질문 # 56

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

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

**정답: D**

**설명:**

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

### 질문 # 57

What does the latest tag usually represent in a container image registry?

- A. A system-generated version number based on Git history.
- **B. The most recently built image unless otherwise specified.**
- C. A signed image that has passed all security validations.
- D. The only image tag that can be deployed to production systems.

**정답: B**

**설명:**

In most container registries, the latest tag is simply an alias pointing to whichever image was most recently built and pushed, unless explicitly overridden. Option A is correct because the latest tag does not carry any semantic guarantee beyond being the most recently tagged version.

Option B is incorrect-latest does not imply security validation or attestation. Option C is false because production systems should

