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CNBPA
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寻找中国云原生
实践先锋的

前1%

CNBPA 2022云原生最佳实践评选结果

最佳云原生行业实践

工业和信息化部电子第五研究所

昆仑数智科技有限责任公司	龙源电力集团股份有限公司
大连万达集团股份有限公司	广域铭岛数字科技有限公司
启明信息技术股份有限公司	国泰君安证券股份有限公司
湖南大唐先一科技有限公司	中化信息技术有限公司
招商证券股份有限公司	国泰君安期货有限公司
上海证券有限责任公司	长沙银行股份有限公司
中原银行股份有限公司	郑州银行股份有限公司
三一集团有限公司	中国光大银行

最佳云原生生态建设

中国国际航空股份有限公司	光大科技有限公司
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最佳容器实践

中国国际航空股份有限公司	昆仑数智科技有限责任公司
中国人寿资产股份有限公司	中国光大银行信用卡中心
光大证券股份有限公司	厦门国际银行股份有限公司
湖南长银数字科技有限责任公司	中原银行股份有限公司
郑州银行股份有限公司	广域铭岛数字科技有限公司
北京计算机技术及应用研究所	

最佳多云管理

昆仑数智科技有限责任公司

光大证券股份有限公司

最佳微服务实践

中化信息技术有限公司

最佳云原生安全实践

中信银行股份有限公司

最佳云原生边缘实践

日日顺供应链科技股份有限公司

云原生实践先锋人物



沈志新

光大证券 技术专家



张鑫

光大银行 技术专家



李大一

光大银行信用卡中心
副总经理



伍科松

中信银行 科技运营中
心 技术支持处 副处长



许成林

光大科技 技术专家



姚造

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谭严冰

中国国际航空 营销服务
数字化支持技术负责人



黄兆强

昆仑数智 技术专家



赵博良

昆仑数智 研究院云团
队负责人





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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">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.
トピック 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Continuous Delivery & Platform Engineering: This section measures the skills of Supplier Management Consultants and focuses on continuous integration pipelines, the fundamentals of the CICD relationship, and GitOps basics. It also includes knowledge of workflows, incident response in platform engineering, and applying GitOps for application environments.

トピック 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
トピック 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.

>> CNPA問題集 <<

Linux Foundation CNPA Exam | CNPA問題集 - 保証される品質と価値 CNPA基礎問題集

この驚くほど高く受け入れられている試験に適合するには、CNPA学習教材のような上位の実践教材で準備する必要があります。彼らは時間とお金の面で最良の選択です。CNPAトレーニング準備のすべての内容は、素人に隠れているのではなく、この分野のエリートによって作成されています。弊社の優秀なヘルパーによる効率に魅了された数万人の受験者を引き付けたリーズナブルな価格に沿ってみましょう。難しい難問は、CNPAクイズガイドで解決します。

Linux Foundation Certified Cloud Native Platform Engineering Associate 認定 CNPA 試験問題 (Q46-Q51):

質問 # 46

Which of the following is a primary benefit of adopting a platform approach for managing application environments with diverse needs?

- A. It isolates application environments completely to maximize security and avoid shared resources.
- B. It enforces one infrastructure setup for all applications to reduce management complexity.
- C. It centralizes all deployments in one environment to improve control and visibility.
- **D. It enables self-service infrastructure provisioning while supporting app-specific requirements and organizational standards.**

正解: D

解説:

The main advantage of a platform engineering approach is balancing self-service for developers with organizational governance and standardization. Option A is correct because platforms enable developers to provision infrastructure and application environments independently while embedding security, compliance, and operational guardrails. This ensures that applications with diverse needs (e.g., different scaling patterns, compliance requirements, or environments) can still operate within a unified governance framework. Option B (isolation only) is sometimes required for compliance but does not address the broader benefit of balancing flexibility and standardization. Option C forces uniformity, which reduces adaptability for varied workloads. Option D (centralized deployments) reduces developer autonomy and scalability.

The platform approach enables golden paths, curated abstractions, and reusable services, allowing diverse applications to thrive while maintaining control. This balance is central to platform engineering's goal of reducing cognitive load and improving developer productivity.

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

質問 # 47

In a cloud native environment, how do policy engines facilitate a unified approach for teams to consume platform services?

- **A. Provides centralized reusable policies to ensure security and compliance.**
- B. Enforces service-level agreements (SLAs) across all teams.
- C. Enforces strict compliance policies with security standards.

- D. Integrates with CI/CD pipelines to streamline service provisioning.

正解: A

解説:

Policy engines (such as Open Policy Agent - OPA or Kyverno) play a critical role in enforcing governance, security, and compliance consistently across cloud native platforms. Option D is correct because policy engines provide centralized, reusable policies that can be applied across clusters, services, and environments. This ensures that developers consume platform services in a compliant and secure manner, without needing to manage these controls manually.

Option A is partially correct but too narrow, as policies extend beyond compliance to include operational, security, and cost-control measures. Option B is not the primary function of policy engines, though integration with CI/CD is possible. Option C is incorrect because SLAs are business agreements, not enforced by policy engines directly.

Policy engines enforce guardrails like image signing, RBAC rules, resource quotas, and network policies automatically, reducing cognitive load for developers while giving platform teams confidence in compliance.

This supports the platform engineering principle of combining self-service with governance.

References:- CNCF Platforms Whitepaper- CNCF Security TAG (OPA, Kyverno)- Cloud Native Platform Engineering Study Guide

質問 # 48

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

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

正解: B

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 # 49

As a platform engineer, a critical application has been deployed using Helm, but a recent update introduced a severe bug. To quickly restore the application to its previous stable version, which Helm command should be used?

- A. `helm upgrade --force <revision>`
- B. `helm uninstall <release_name>`
- C. `helm rollback <release_name> <revision>`
- D. `helm template <release_name>`

正解: C

解説:

Helm provides native support for managing versioned releases, allowing easy rollback in case of issues.

Option A is correct because the `helm rollback <release_name> <revision>` command reverts the deployment to a previously known stable release without requiring a redeployment from scratch. This ensures fast recovery and minimizes downtime after a faulty upgrade.

Option B (helm upgrade --force) attempts to reapply an upgrade but does not restore the previous version.
Option C (helm template) only renders Kubernetes manifests from charts and does not affect running releases.
Option D (helm uninstall) removes the release entirely, which is not suitable for quick recovery.
Rollback functionality is essential in platform engineering for resilience and rapid mitigation of production issues. By using helm rollback, teams align with best practices for safe, controlled release management in Kubernetes environments.
References:- CNCF Helm Documentation- CNCF Platforms Whitepaper- Cloud Native Platform Engineering Study Guide

質問 # 50

A Platform Team is adopting the HEART framework to measure user experience of their developer portal.
Which of the following aspects does the HEART framework primarily focus on to help improve developer experience and platform performance?

- A. HEART evaluates Hardware, Efficiency, Availability, Response times, and Throughput to measure and ensure platform reliability and performance.
- B. HEART tracks Happiness, Engagement, Adoption, Reliability, and Throughput, helping teams optimize infrastructure performance.
- C. HEART focuses on Happiness, Engagement, Adoption, Retention, and Task success, enabling teams to track both qualitative and quantitative metrics for user experience.
- D. HEART focuses on Happiness, Efficiency, Availability, Reliability, and Throughput, enabling teams to assess both qualitative and quantitative aspects of platform performance.

正解: C

解説:

The HEART framework was developed by Google to measure user experience using both qualitative and quantitative indicators. Option C is correct because HEART stands for Happiness, Engagement, Adoption, Retention, and Task success. In platform engineering, this framework is applied to measure developer experience with internal developer portals (IDPs) and other platform components.

Option A and D misrepresent the acronym by replacing its original user-experience focus with infrastructure- oriented metrics.

Option B substitutes Reliability for Retention, which is incorrect.

By applying HEART, platform teams can measure satisfaction (Happiness), frequency of use (Engagement), onboarding success (Adoption), long-term value (Retention), and ability to complete tasks effectively (Task success). This helps teams identify pain points, iterate on golden paths, and improve the usability of their platform.

References:- CNCF Platforms Whitepaper- Google HEART Framework for UX Measurement- Cloud Native Platform Engineering Study Guide

質問 # 51

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