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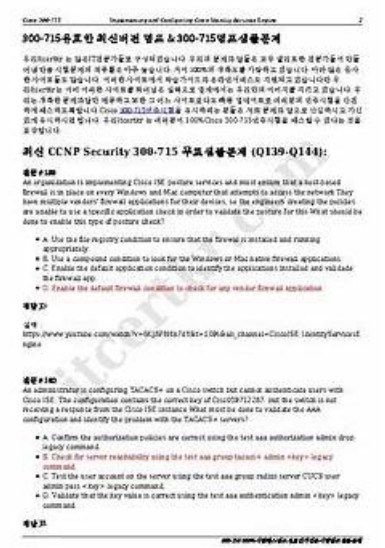

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Linux Foundation CNPA 시험요강:

주제	소개
주제 1	• Continuous Delivery & Platform Engineering: This section measures the skills of Supplier Management Consultants and focuses on continuous integration pipelines, the fundamentals of the CI • CD relationship, and GitOps basics. It also includes knowledge of workflows, incident response in platform engineering, and applying GitOps for application environments.
주제 2	• 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 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.
주제 4	• 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 5	• 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.

최신 Cloud and Containers CNPA 무료샘플문제 (Q36-Q41):

질문 # 36
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

정답：C

설명：
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

질문 # 37
In a Continuous Integration (CI) pipeline, what is a key benefit of using automated builds?

- A. Minimizes server costs.
- B. Ensures consistent builds.
- C. Reduces code redundancy.

- D. Eliminates coding errors.

정답：B

설명：
The key benefit of automated builds in a CI pipeline is ensuring consistent and reproducible builds. Option C is correct because automation eliminates the variability introduced by manual processes, guaranteeing that each build follows the same steps, uses the same dependencies, and produces artifacts that are predictable and testable.
Option A (minimizing server costs) may be a side effect but is not the primary advantage. Option B (eliminates coding errors) is inaccurate-automated builds do not prevent developers from writing faulty code; instead, they surface errors earlier. Option D (reduces code redundancy) relates more to code design than CI pipelines.
Automated builds are fundamental to DevOps and platform engineering because they establish reliability in the software supply chain, integrate seamlessly with automated testing, and enable continuous delivery. This practice ensures that code changes are validated quickly, improving developer productivity and reducing integration risks.
References:- CNCF Platforms Whitepaper- Continuous Delivery Foundation Best Practices- Cloud Native Platform Engineering Study Guide

질문 # 38
In designing a cloud native platform, which architectural feature is essential for allowing the integration of new capabilities like self-service delivery and observability without specialist intervention?

- A. Static architecture with rigid components.
- B. Monolithic architecture with no APIs.
- C. Extensible architecture with modular components.
- D. Centralized integration through specialist API gateways.

정답：C

설명：
An extensible architecture with modular components is crucial for modern platform engineering. Option C is correct because modularity allows new capabilities (e.g., self-service delivery, observability, or security features) to be added or replaced without disrupting the whole system. This approach promotes agility, scalability, and maintainability.
Option A (monolithic architecture) restricts flexibility and slows innovation. Option B (centralized API gateways) may help integration but still creates bottlenecks if every addition requires specialist intervention.
Option D (static architecture) locks the platform into rigid patterns, preventing adaptation to evolving needs.
Extensible, modular design is a hallmark of cloud native platforms. It enables composability, where services (like service mesh, logging, monitoring, or provisioning APIs) can be plugged in as needed. This architecture supports golden paths and self-service abstractions, reducing developer friction while keeping governance intact.
References:- CNCF Platforms Whitepaper- CNCF Platform Engineering Maturity Model- Cloud Native Platform Engineering Study Guide

질문 # 39
In the context of observability, which telemetry signal is primarily used to record events that occur within a system and are timestamped?

- A. Traces
- B. Alerts
- C. Logs
- D. Metrics

정답：C

설명：
Logs are detailed, timestamped records of discrete events that occur within a system. They provide granular insight into what has happened, making them crucial for debugging, auditing, and incident investigations.
Option A is correct because logs capture both normal and error events, often containing contextual information such as error codes, user IDs, or request payloads.
Option B (alerts) are secondary outputs generated from telemetry signals like logs or metrics and are not raw data themselves.
Option C (traces) represent the flow of requests across distributed systems, showing relationships and latency between services but

not arbitrary events. Option D (metrics) are numeric aggregates sampled over intervals (e.g., CPU usage, latency), not discrete, timestamped events.
Observability guidance in cloud native systems emphasizes the "three pillars" of telemetry: logs, metrics, and traces. Logs are indispensable for root cause analysis and compliance because they preserve historical event context.
References:- CNCF Observability Whitepaper- OpenTelemetry Documentation (aligned with CNCF)- Cloud Native Platform Engineering Study Guide

질문 # 40
Which approach is effective for scalable Kubernetes infrastructure provisioning?

- A. Static YAML with kubectl apply
- B. Imperative scripts using Kubernetes API
- C. Crossplane compositions defining custom CRDs
- D. Helm charts with the environment values.yaml

정답：C

설명：
The most effective approach for scalable Kubernetes infrastructure provisioning is Crossplane compositions.
Option D is correct because compositions let platform teams define custom CRDs (Composite Resources) that abstract infrastructure details while embedding organizational policies and guardrails. Developers then consume these abstractions through simple Kubernetes-native APIs, enabling self-service at scale.
Option A (Helm with values.yaml) is useful for application deployment but not for scalable infrastructure provisioning across multiple clouds. Option B (imperative scripts) lacks scalability, repeatability, and governance. Option C (static YAML with kubectl apply) is manual and not suited for dynamic, multi-team environments.
Crossplane compositions allow platform teams to curate golden paths while giving developers autonomy. This reduces complexity, ensures compliance, and supports multi-cloud provisioning-all key aspects of platform engineering.
References:- CNCF Crossplane Project Documentation- CNCF Platforms Whitepaper- Cloud Native Platform Engineering Study Guide

질문 # 41
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