

CNPA인기자격증덤프공부문제 & CNPA시험패스가능한공부하기



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AWS Practitioner 개요 및 기출 문제 [CLF-C01]

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많은 분들이Linux Foundation CNPA시험을 패스하려고 하는데 시험대비방법을 찾지 못하고 계십니다. Linux Foundation CNPA덤프를 구매하려면 먼저Linux Foundation CNPA샘플문제를 다운받아 덤프품질을 검증후 주문하시면 믿음이 생길것입니다. Linux Foundation CNPA시험대비덤프는 IT업계에 오랜 시간동안 종사한 전문가들의 노하우로 연구해낸 최고의 자료입니다.

Linux Foundation CNPA 시험요강:

주제	소개
주제 1	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 2	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 3	- 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.

>> CNPA인기자격증 덤프공부문제 <<

시험패스에 유효한 CNPA인기자격증 덤프공부문제 덤프로 시험패스 가능

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최신 Cloud and Containers CNPA 무료샘플문제 (Q60-Q65):

질문 # 60

What is the primary purpose of Kubernetes runtime security?

- A. Manages the access control to the Kubernetes API.
- **B. Protects workloads against threats during execution.**
- C. Scans container images before deployment.
- D. Encrypts the sensitive data stored in etcd.

정답: B

설명:

The main purpose of Kubernetes runtime security is to protect workloads during execution. Option B is correct because runtime security focuses on monitoring active Pods, containers, and processes to detect and prevent malicious activity such as privilege escalation, anomalous network connections, or unauthorized file access.

Option A (etcd encryption) addresses data at rest, not runtime. Option C (image scanning) occurs pre- deployment, not during execution. Option D (API access control) is enforced through RBAC and IAM, not runtime security.

Runtime security solutions (e.g., Falco, Cilium, or Kyverno) continuously observe system calls, network traffic, and workload behaviors to enforce policies and detect threats in real time. This ensures compliance, strengthens defenses in zero-trust environments, and provides critical protection for cloud native workloads in production.

References:- CNCF Security TAG Guidance- CNCF Platforms Whitepaper- Cloud Native Platform Engineering Study Guide

질문 # 61

In a scenario where an Internal Developer Platform (IDP) is being used to enable developers to self-service provision products and capabilities such as Namespace-as-a-Service, which answer best describes who is responsible for resolving application-related incidents?

- **A. Platform teams are responsible for investigating and resolving underlying infrastructure problems whilst application teams are responsible for investigating and resolving application-related problems.**
- B. Platform teams delegate appropriate permissions to the application teams to allow them to self-manage and resolve any underlying infrastructure and application-related problems.
- C. Platform teams are responsible for investigating and resolving all problems related to the platform, including application ones, before the app teams notice.
- D. A separate team is created which includes people previously from the platform and application teams to solve all problems for the organization.

정답: A

설명:

Platform engineering clearly separates responsibilities between platform teams and application teams. Option C is correct because platform teams manage the platform and infrastructure layer, ensuring stability, compliance, and availability, while application teams own their applications, including troubleshooting application-specific issues.

Option A (creating a single merged team) introduces inefficiency and removes specialization. Option B incorrectly suggests application teams should also solve infrastructure issues, which conflicts with platform- as-a-product principles. Option D places all responsibilities on platform teams, which creates bottlenecks and undermines application team ownership.

By splitting responsibilities, IDPs empower developers with self-service provisioning while maintaining clear boundaries. This ensures both agility and accountability: platform teams focus on enabling and securing the platform, while application teams take ownership of their code and services.

References:- CNCF Platforms Whitepaper- Team Topologies (Platform as a Product Model)- Cloud Native Platform Engineering Study Guide

질문 # 62

Which tool is commonly used to automate environment provisioning?

- **A. OpenTofu**
- B. Docker

- C. Kubernetes
- D. Prometheus

정답: A

설명:

OpenTofu (the open-source fork of Terraform) is one of the most widely used tools for automating environment provisioning. Option D is correct because OpenTofu allows teams to define infrastructure as code, supporting multiple cloud providers and services. It enables declarative, reusable, and version- controlled provisioning workflows, ensuring consistency across environments.

Option A (Kubernetes) orchestrates containers and workloads but does not provision infrastructure outside its cluster scope. Option B (Prometheus) is an observability tool, not an IaC tool. Option C (Docker) manages containers but does not provision full environments or infrastructure.

By using tools like OpenTofu/Terraform, platform engineers ensure scalable, repeatable environment provisioning integrated into CI/CD or GitOps workflows. This aligns with platform engineering's goals of reducing toil and enabling self-service with compliance.

References:- CNCF Platforms Whitepaper- Infrastructure as Code Best Practices- Cloud Native Platform Engineering Study Guide

질문 # 63

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

- A. Customer involvement should be limited during the development process to avoid disruptions.
- 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. Teams should continuously gather feedback and iterate on their work to improve outcomes.**

정답: D

설명:

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

질문 # 64

What is the primary purpose of using multiple environments (e.g., development, staging, production) in a cloud native platform?

- A. Increases application performance by distributing traffic.
- **B. Isolates different stages of application development and deployment**
- C. Ensures all applications use the same infrastructure.
- D. Reduces cloud costs by running applications in different locations.

정답: B

설명:

The primary reason for implementing multiple environments in cloud native platforms is to isolate the different phases of the software development lifecycle. Option A is correct because environments such as development, staging, and production enable testing and validation at each stage without impacting end users. Development environments allow rapid iteration, staging environments simulate production for integration and performance testing, and production environments serve real users.

Option B (reducing costs) may be a side effect but is not the main purpose. Option C (distributing traffic) relates more to load balancing and high availability, not environment separation. Option D is the opposite of the goal-different environments often require tailored infrastructure to meet their distinct purposes.

Isolation through multiple environments is fundamental to reducing risk, supporting continuous delivery, and ensuring stability. This practice also allows for compliance checks, automated testing, and user acceptance validation before changes reach production.

References:- CNCF Platforms Whitepaper- Team Topologies & Platform Engineering Guidance- Cloud Native Platform

질문 # 65

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