CNPA인증시험인기덤프문제 & CNPA유효한인증시험덤프

SAP C-C4H450-04 SAP Certified Integration Associate - SAP Cloud for Customer 2

인기자격증 C-C4H450-04인증덤프 샘플문제 시험덤프 최신자료

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최신 SAP Certified Integration Associate C-C4H450-04 무료샘플문제 (Q54-Q59):

질문 # 54
How can you determine if a field in the message mapping in SAP Cloud Platform Integration is an extension field?

- A. By the WSDL naming convention
- B. By the mapping functions
- C. By the used namespace
- D. By the mapping icon

정답□C

질문 # 55
Which transaction codes do you use to register and activate the IDoc service on SAP ERP?

- A. SICF and IDoc, respectively
- B. IDoc and RBDMIDOC, respectively
- C. SRTIDOC and SICF, respectively
- D. SICF and RBDMIDOC, respectively

정답□C

질문 # 56
Which of the following business functions are supported by SAP S/4HANA Settlement Management?
Note: There are 3 correct Answers to this question

- A. Calendar-based settlement
- B. Evaluated receipt settlement
- C. Advance payments
- D. Business-volume-related rebates
- E. Accrual conditions

정답□A,B,C

질문 # 57
Which of the following views can be maintained for a material with material type SERV (Service

C-C4H450-04 인증덤프 샘플문제 & C-C4H450-04 시험문제모음

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Linux Foundation CNPA 시험요강:

주제	소개
주제 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.

주제 2	• 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 3	• 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 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.

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최신 Cloud and Containers CNPA 무료샘플문제 (Q85-Q90):

질문 # 85
In a Kubernetes environment, which component is responsible for watching the state of resources during the reconciliation process?

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

정답：B

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 # 86
A developer is struggling to access the necessary services on a cloud native platform due to complex Kubernetes configurations. What approach can best simplify their access to platform capabilities?

- A. Implement a web portal that abstracts the Kubernetes complexities.
- B. Provide detailed documentation on Kubernetes configurations.

- C. Limit user access to only a few services.
- D. Increase the number of required configurations to enhance security.

정답：A

설명：
One of the primary objectives of internal developer platforms (IDPs) is to improve developer experience by reducing cognitive load. Complex Kubernetes configurations often overwhelm developers who simply want to consume services and deploy code without worrying about infrastructure intricacies.
Option B is correct because implementing a self-service web portal (or developer portal) abstracts away Kubernetes complexities, providing developers with easy access to platform services through standardized workflows, templates, and golden paths. This aligns with platform engineering principles: empowering developers with self-service capabilities while maintaining governance, security, and compliance.
Option A increases burden unnecessarily and negatively impacts productivity. Option C limits access to services, reducing flexibility and developer autonomy, which goes against the core goal of IDPs. Option D, while helpful for education, does not remove complexity-it only shifts the responsibility back to the developer. By leveraging portals, APIs, and automation, platform teams allow developers to focus on building business value instead of managing infrastructure details.
References:- CNCF Platforms Whitepaper- Team Topologies and Platform Engineering Practices- Cloud Native Platform Engineering Study Guide

질문 # 87
What does the latest tag usually represent in a container image registry?

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

정답：A

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 not rely on latest; instead, immutable, versioned tags or digests should be used for reproducibility. Option D is misleading, as latest is not tied to Git history but rather to tag assignment during the build/push process.
While convenient for testing or local development, relying on latest in production pipelines is discouraged.
Platform engineering best practices emphasize explicit versioning and image immutability to ensure consistency, reproducibility, and traceability. Using signed images with SBOM attestation is recommended for security and compliance, while latest should only be used in controlled, non-production workflows.
References:- CNCF Supply Chain Security Whitepaper- CNCF Platforms Whitepaper- Cloud Native Platform Engineering Study Guide

질문 # 88
In a GitOps workflow using Crossplane, how is infrastructure provisioned across multiple clusters?

- A. By using CI/CD pipelines to execute imperative scripts that create cloud infrastructure outside of Kubernetes in any cloud provider
- B. By defining infrastructure resources declaratively in Git, where Crossplane controllers reconcile and provision them automatically in target environments.
- C. By provisioning infrastructure manually in cloud provider consoles and documenting the steps in Git for future reference.
- D. By manually applying Crossplane manifests to each cluster using kubectl to provision resources as needed for the infrastructure.

정답：B

설명：
Crossplane integrates tightly with GitOps workflows by extending Kubernetes with infrastructure APIs.

Option B is correct because infrastructure resources (databases, networks, S3 buckets, etc.) are defined declaratively in Git repositories. Git becomes the single source of truth, while Crossplane controllers automatically reconcile the desired state into real infrastructure across supported cloud providers.
Option A reflects imperative scripting, which contradicts GitOps principles. Option C (manual provisioning) lacks automation, governance, and repeatability. Option D involves manual application with kubectl, which bypasses GitOps reconciliation loops.
With Crossplane and GitOps, teams achieve consistent, reproducible, and auditable infrastructure provisioning at scale. This enables full alignment with cloud native platform engineering principles of declarative management, self-service, and extensibility.
References:- CNCF Crossplane Documentation- CNCF GitOps Principles- Cloud Native Platform Engineering Study Guide

질문 # 89
In what way does an internal platform impact developers' cognitive load?

- A. It has no impact on the mental effort required from developers, ensuring their cognitive load remains unchanged.
- B. It shifts all operational complexity onto developers, making them fully responsible for managing the process.
- C. It increases cognitive load by requiring knowledge of all the underlying tools involved.
- D. It reduces cognitive load by hiding complex infrastructure details and providing simple interfaces.

정답：D

설명：
The primary role of an Internal Developer Platform (IDP) is to reduce cognitive load for developers by abstracting away infrastructure complexity and providing simple, self-service interfaces. Option B is correct because platforms deliver curated golden paths, service catalogs, and APIs that allow developers to focus on application logic instead of learning every underlying infrastructure tool.
Option A is incorrect-platforms are specifically designed to reduce mental overhead. Option C contradicts the platform engineering principle of shifting complexity away from developers. Option D also misrepresents the intent of platforms, which aim to unify and simplify rather than complicate.
By lowering cognitive load, platforms improve productivity, enable faster onboarding, and reduce the likelihood of errors. This aligns with the "platform as a product" model, where developers are treated as customers and the platform is designed to optimize their experience.
References:- CNCF Platforms Whitepaper- Team Topologies (Cognitive Load Principle)- Cloud Native Platform Engineering Study Guide

질문 # 90
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