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Linux Foundation CNPA Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 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.
Topic 2	• 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.
Topic 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.
Topic 4	• 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.

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Linux Foundation Certified Cloud Native Platform Engineering Associate Sample Questions (Q75-Q80):

NEW QUESTION # 75
What is the primary advantage of using a declarative approach to Infrastructure as Code (IaC) over an imperative approach?

- A. Declarative IaC allows for more granular control over resource provisioning.
- B. Declarative IaC focuses on the "what" rather than the "how," simplifying the management of infrastructure.
- C. Declarative IaC is less suitable for dynamic environments compared to imperative IaC.
- D. Declarative IaC requires more coding effort compared to imperative IaC.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Declarative Infrastructure as Code (IaC) is a key principle in cloud native environments because it enables platform teams to define the desired state of infrastructure rather than step-by-step procedures. Option A is correct since declarative IaC focuses on describing the "what" (e.g., the infrastructure resources needed) rather than the "how" to create them. Tools such as Terraform, Pulumi (in declarative mode), and Kubernetes manifests embody this model.
Option B is incorrect; declarative IaC is particularly well-suited for dynamic environments due to reconciliation loops. Option C is misleading-imperative methods typically provide more granular control, but declarative abstracts it for simplicity. Option D is false; declarative IaC usually reduces coding effort by relying on higher-level abstractions.
This model allows for consistent, reproducible environments, simplifies management, and integrates naturally with GitOps workflows. It reduces human error and ensures the platform continuously enforces the desired infrastructure state.
References:- CNCF GitOps Principles- Kubernetes Declarative Management Model- Cloud Native Platform Engineering Study Guide

NEW QUESTION # 76
To simplify service consumption for development teams on a Kubernetes platform, which approach combines service discovery with an abstraction of underlying infrastructure details?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:
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

NEW QUESTION # 77
Which approach is an effective method for securing secrets in CI/CD pipelines?

- A. Storing secrets as plain-text environment variables managed through config files.
- B. Storing secrets and encrypting them in a secrets manager.
- C. Encoding secrets in the source code using base64.
- D. Storing secrets in configuration files with restricted access.

Answer: B

Explanation:
The most secure and scalable method for handling secrets in CI/CD pipelines is to use a secrets manager with encryption. Option B is correct because solutions like HashiCorp Vault, AWS Secrets Manager, or Kubernetes Secrets (backed by KMS) securely store, encrypt, and control access to sensitive values such as API keys, tokens, or credentials.
Option A (restricted config files) may protect secrets but lacks auditability and rotation capabilities. Option C (plain-text environment variables) exposes secrets to accidental leaks through logs or misconfigurations.
Option D (base64 encoding) is insecure because base64 is an encoding, not encryption, and secrets can be trivially decoded.
Using a secrets manager ensures secure retrieval, audit trails, access policies, and secret rotation. This aligns with supply chain security and zero-trust practices, reducing risks of credential leakage in CI/CD pipelines.
References:- CNCF Security TAG Best Practices- CNCF Platforms Whitepaper- Cloud Native Platform Engineering Study Guide

NEW QUESTION # 78
A developer is tasked with securing a Kubernetes cluster and needs to implement Role-Based Access Control (RBAC) to manage user permissions. Which of the following statements about RBAC in Kubernetes is correct?

- A. RBAC does not support namespace isolation and applies globally across the cluster.
- B. RBAC is only applicable to Pods and does not extend to other Kubernetes resources.
- C. RBAC allows users to have unrestricted roles and access to all resources in the cluster.
- D. RBAC uses roles and role bindings to grant permissions to users for specific resources and actions.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Role-Based Access Control (RBAC) in Kubernetes is a cornerstone of cluster security, enabling fine-grained access control based on the principle of least privilege. Option D is correct because RBAC leverages Roles (or ClusterRoles) that define sets of permissions, and RoleBindings (or ClusterRoleBindings) that assign those roles to users, groups, or service accounts. This mechanism ensures that users have only the minimum required access to perform their tasks, enhancing both security and governance.
Option A is incorrect because RBAC fully supports namespace-scoped roles, allowing isolation of permissions at the namespace level in addition to cluster-wide roles. Option B is wrong because RBAC is specifically designed to restrict, not grant, unrestricted access. Option C is misleading because RBAC applies broadly across Kubernetes API resources, not just Pods-it includes ConfigMaps, Secrets, Deployments, Services, and more.
By applying RBAC correctly, platform teams can align with security best practices, ensuring that sensitive operations (e.g., managing secrets or modifying cluster configurations) are tightly controlled. RBAC is also central to compliance frameworks, as it provides auditability of who has access to what resources.
References:- CNCF Kubernetes Security Best Practices- Kubernetes RBAC Documentation (aligned with CNCF platform engineering security guidance)- Cloud Native Platform Engineering Study Guide

NEW QUESTION # 79
A software development team is struggling to adopt a new cloud native platform efficiently. How can a centralized developer portal, such as Backstage, help improve their adoption process?

- A. Provides tutorials on unrelated programming languages.
- B. Limits access to platform tools to only senior developers.
- C. Provides a single access point for all platform services and documentation.
- D. Offers a place for developers to share their personal projects and code snippets.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Developer portals like Backstage act as the single entry point for platform services, APIs, golden paths, and documentation. Option A is correct because centralizing access greatly reduces the friction developers face when trying to adopt a new platform. Instead of

searching across fragmented systems or learning low-level Kubernetes details, developers can find everything in one place, including templates, service catalogs, automated workflows, and governance policies.
Option B is irrelevant to platform adoption. Option C may foster community sharing but does not directly address adoption challenges. Option D contradicts platform engineering principles, which emphasize democratizing access and self-service rather than restricting tools to senior developers.
By providing a unified experience, portals improve discoverability, consistency, and self-service. They reduce cognitive load and support the platform engineering principle of improving developer experience, making adoption of new platforms smoother and more efficient.
References:- CNCF Platforms Whitepaper- CNCF Platform Engineering Maturity Model- Cloud Native Platform Engineering Study Guide

NEW QUESTION # 80
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