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Linux Foundation Certified Cloud Native Platform Engineering Associate

Sample Questions (Q67-Q72):

NEW QUESTION # 67

A platform engineering team needs to provide comprehensive cost visibility for Kubernetes workloads to optimize infrastructure utilization. Which tool is recommended to achieve this goal?

- A. OpenCost for real-time, granular Kubernetes cost allocation and analysis.
- B. Cloud provider cost estimation tools with basic Kubernetes integration.
- C. Application performance monitoring tools with limited resource cost tracking.
- D. Kubernetes resource usage metrics paired with cloud provider billing data.

Answer: A

Explanation:

OpenCost is the CNCF-supported open-source project designed specifically for Kubernetes cost visibility and optimization. Option B is correct because OpenCost provides granular, real-time allocation of Kubernetes costs across namespaces, workloads, and teams. This allows organizations to understand true cost drivers and optimize resource utilization effectively.

Option A (APM tools) may track performance but usually lack deep integration with Kubernetes cost allocation. Option C provides partial visibility but requires complex manual correlation of resource usage with billing data. Option D (cloud provider estimators) typically offer limited or high-level insights and do not map costs down to Kubernetes workloads.

By adopting OpenCost, platform teams can align financial accountability with engineering usage, a practice known as FinOps. This supports sustainable scaling, cost efficiency, and transparency-critical aspects of measuring platform success.

References:- CNCF OpenCost Project- CNCF Platforms Whitepaper- Cloud Native Platform Engineering Study Guide

NEW QUESTION # 68

A cloud native application needs to establish secure communication between its microservices. Which mechanism is essential for implementing security in service-to-service communications?

- A. Service Mesh
- B. mTLS (Mutual TLS)
- C. Load Balancer
- D. API Gateway

Answer: B

Explanation:

Mutual TLS (mTLS) is the core mechanism for securing service-to-service communication in cloud native environments. Option B is correct because mTLS provides encryption in transit and mutual authentication, ensuring both the client and server verify each other's identity. This prevents unauthorized access, man-in-the-middle attacks, and data leakage.

Option A (API Gateway) manages ingress traffic from external clients but does not secure internal service-to-service communication. Option C (Service Mesh) is a broader infrastructure layer (e.g., Istio, Linkerd) that implements mTLS, but mTLS itself is the mechanism that enforces secure communications. Option D (Load Balancer) distributes traffic but does not handle encryption or authentication.

mTLS is foundational to zero-trust networking inside Kubernetes clusters. Service meshes typically provide automated certificate management and policy enforcement, ensuring seamless adoption of mTLS without requiring developers to modify application code.

References:- CNCF Service Mesh Whitepaper- CNCF Platforms Whitepaper- Cloud Native Platform Engineering Study Guide

NEW QUESTION # 69

Why might a platform allow different resource limits for development and production environments?

- A. Simplifying platform management by using identical resource settings everywhere.
- B. Aligning resource allocation with the specific purpose and constraints of each environment.
- C. Encouraging developers to maximize resource usage in all environments for stress testing.
- D. Enforcing strict resource parity, ensuring development environments constantly mirror production exactly.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Resource allocation varies between environments to balance cost, performance, and reliability. Option D is correct because

development environments usually require fewer resources and are optimized for speed and cost efficiency, while production environments require stricter limits to ensure stability, scalability, and resilience under real user traffic.

Option A (identical settings) may simplify management but wastes resources and fails to account for different needs. Option B (maximizing usage in all environments) increases costs unnecessarily. Option C (strict parity) may be used in testing scenarios but is impractical as a universal rule.

By tailoring resource limits per environment, platforms ensure cost efficiency in dev/staging and robust performance in production. This practice is central to cloud native engineering, as it allows teams to innovate quickly while maintaining governance and operational excellence in production.

References:- CNCF Platforms Whitepaper- Kubernetes Resource Management Guidance- Cloud Native Platform Engineering Study Guide

NEW QUESTION # 70

Which CI/CD tool is specifically designed as a continuous delivery platform for Kubernetes that follows GitOps principles?

- A. TravisCI
- B. Jenkins
- C. Argo CD
- D. CircleCI

Answer: C

Explanation:

Argo CD is a GitOps-native continuous delivery tool specifically designed for Kubernetes. Option B is correct because Argo CD continuously monitors Git repositories for desired application state and reconciles Kubernetes clusters accordingly. It is declarative, Kubernetes-native, and aligned with GitOps principles, making it a key tool in platform engineering.

Option A (TravisCI) and Option C (CircleCI) are CI/CD systems but not Kubernetes-native or GitOps-driven.

Option D (Jenkins) is a widely used CI/CD tool but operates primarily in a push-based model unless extended with plugins, and is not purpose-built for GitOps.

Argo CD provides automated deployments, drift detection, rollback, and auditability-features central to GitOps workflows. It simplifies multi-cluster management, enforces compliance, and reduces manual intervention, making it a leading choice in Kubernetes-based platform engineering.

References:- CNCF GitOps Principles- Argo CD CNCF Project Documentation- Cloud Native Platform Engineering Study Guide

NEW QUESTION # 71

What is a key cultural aspect that drives successful platform adoption in an organization?

- A. Encouraging platform feedback loops from developers to improve usability.
- B. Keeping platform development separate from application teams.
- C. Mandating that all teams must use the platform without exceptions
- D. Prioritizing platform security over usability.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Successful platform adoption depends heavily on cultural practices that foster collaboration and continuous improvement. Option D is correct because feedback loops between developers and platform teams ensure that the platform evolves to meet developer needs while balancing security and governance. This aligns with the principle of treating the platform as a product, where developer experience is central.

Option A (mandates) often lead to resistance and shadow IT. Option B isolates platform teams, creating silos and reducing alignment with developer workflows. Option C is misleading-security is important, but overemphasizing it at the expense of usability hinders adoption.

Feedback-driven iteration creates trust, improves usability, and drives organic adoption. It transforms the platform into a valuable product that developers want to use, rather than one they are forced to adopt.

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

NEW QUESTION # 72

