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Linux Foundation CNPA Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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.
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	• 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.
Topic 4	• 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 5	• 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.

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CNPA Valid Test Voucher, CNPA Associate Level Exam

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Linux Foundation Certified Cloud Native Platform Engineering Associate Sample Questions (Q79-Q84):

NEW QUESTION # 79
Which of the following is a primary benefit of using Kubernetes Custom Resource Definitions (CRDs) in a self-service platform model?

- A. CRDs automatically manage the scaling and failover of platform services without additional configuration.
- B. CRDs eliminate the need for Role-based access control (RBAC) configurations in Kubernetes clusters.
- C. CRDs enable platform teams to define custom APIs without modifying the Kubernetes API server code.
- D. CRDs provide built-in support for multi-cloud deployments without additional tooling.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Kubernetes Custom Resource Definitions (CRDs) extend the Kubernetes API by allowing platform teams to create and expose custom APIs without modifying the core Kubernetes API server code. Option C is correct because this extensibility enables teams to define new abstractions (e.g., Database, Application, or Environment resources) tailored to organizational needs, which developers can consume through a self- service model.
Option A is incorrect because scaling and failover are handled by controllers or operators, not CRDs themselves. Option B is wrong because RBAC is still required for access control over custom resources.
Option D is misleading because multi-cloud support depends on how CRDs and their controllers are implemented, not a built-in CRD feature.
By leveraging CRDs, platform teams can standardize workflows, hide complexity, and implement guardrails, all while presenting developers with simplified abstractions. This is central to platform engineering, as it empowers developers with self-service APIs while maintaining operational control.
References:- CNCF Platforms Whitepaper- Kubernetes Extensibility Documentation- Cloud Native Platform Engineering Study Guide

NEW QUESTION # 80
Which approach is effective for scalable Kubernetes infrastructure provisioning?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:
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

NEW QUESTION # 81

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

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

Answer: D

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 # 82
In a GitOps workflow, what is a secure and efficient method for managing secrets within a Git repository?

- A. Use a secrets management tool and store references in the repository.
- B. Store secrets in plain text within the repository.
- C. Use environment variables to manage secrets outside the repository.
- D. Encrypt secrets and store them directly in the repository.

Answer: A

Explanation:
The secure and efficient way to handle secrets in a GitOps workflow is to use a dedicated secrets management tool (e.g., HashiCorp Vault, Sealed Secrets, or External Secrets Operator) and store only references or encrypted placeholders in the Git repository. Option B is correct because Git should remain the source of truth for configuration, but sensitive values should be abstracted or encrypted to maintain security.
Option A (environment variables) can supplement secret management but lacks versioning and auditability when used alone. Option C (encrypting secrets in Git) can work with tools like Mozilla SOPS, but it still requires external key management, making Option B a more complete and secure approach. Option D (plain text secrets) is highly insecure and should never be used.
By integrating secrets managers into GitOps workflows, teams achieve both security and automation, ensuring secrets are delivered securely during reconciliation without exposing sensitive data in Git.
References:- CNCF GitOps Principles- CNCF Supply Chain Security Whitepaper- Cloud Native Platform Engineering Study Guide

NEW QUESTION # 83
Which approach is an effective method for securing secrets in CI/CD pipelines?

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

Answer: C

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 # 84

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