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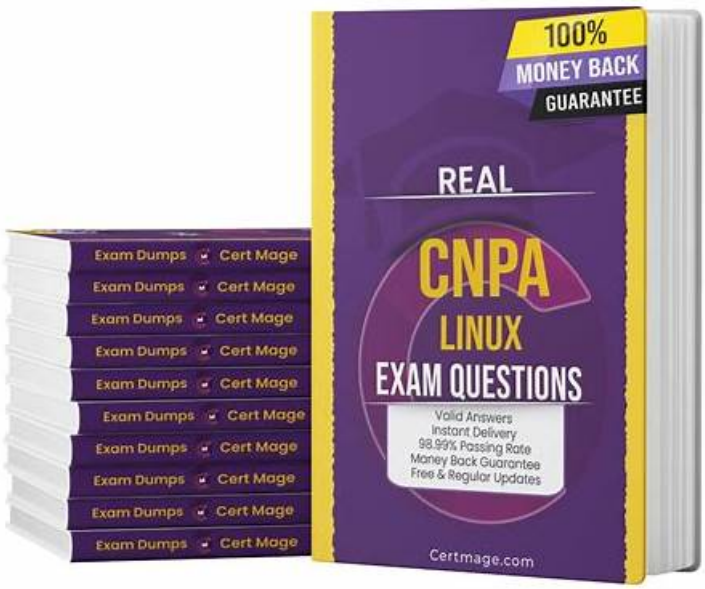

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Linux Foundation CNPA Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details

Topic 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.
Topic 2	• 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 3	• 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.

Linux Foundation Certified Cloud Native Platform Engineering Associate Sample Questions (Q33-Q38):

NEW QUESTION # 33
During a CI/CD pipeline review, the team discusses methods to prevent insecure code from being introduced into production. Which practice is most effective for this purpose?

- A. Using caching strategies to control secure content delivery.
- B. Conducting A/B testing to validate secure code changes.
- C. Implementing security gates at key stages of the pipeline.
- D. Performing load balancing controls to manage traffic during deployments.

Answer: C

Explanation:
The most effective way to prevent insecure code from reaching production is to integrate security gates directly into the CI/CD pipeline. Option A is correct because security gates involve automated scanning of dependencies, SBOM generation, code analysis, and policy enforcement during build and test phases. This ensures that vulnerabilities or policy violations are caught early in the development lifecycle.
Option B (load balancing) improves availability but is unrelated to code security. Option C (A/B testing) validates functionality, not security. Option D (caching strategies) affects performance, not code safety.
By embedding automated checks into CI/CD pipelines, teams adopt a shift-left security approach, ensuring compliance and minimizing risks of supply chain attacks. This practice directly supports platform engineering goals of combining security with speed and reducing developer friction through automation.
References:- CNCF Supply Chain Security Whitepaper- CNCF Platforms Whitepaper- Cloud Native Platform Engineering Study Guide

NEW QUESTION # 34
In a GitOps workflow, how should application environments be managed when promoting an application from staging to production?

- A. Manually update the production environment configuration files.
- B. Merge changes and let a tool handle the deployment
- C. Use a tool to package the application and deploy it directly to production.
- D. Create a new environment for production each time an application is updated.

Answer: B

Explanation:
In GitOps workflows, the source of truth for environments is stored in Git. Promotion from staging to production is managed by merging changes into the production branch or repository. Option A is correct because once changes are merged, the GitOps operator (e.g., Argo CD, Flux) automatically detects the updated desired state in Git and reconciles it with the production

environment.
Option B (creating new environments each time) is inefficient and unnecessary. Option C (manual updates) violates GitOps principles of automation and auditability. Option D (direct deployments) reverts to a push- based CI/CD model rather than GitOps' pull-based reconciliation.
By relying on Git as the single source of truth, GitOps ensures version control, auditability, and rollback capabilities. This allows consistent, reproducible promotion between environments while reducing human error.
References:- CNCF GitOps Principles- CNCF Platforms Whitepaper- Cloud Native Platform Engineering Study Guide

NEW QUESTION # 35
Which key observability signal helps detect real-time performance bottlenecks in a Kubernetes cluster?

- A. Metrics
- B. Traces
- C. Events
- D. Logs

Answer: A

Explanation:
Metrics are the observability signal most effective at detecting real-time performance bottlenecks in Kubernetes. Option C is correct because metrics provide numerical, time-series data (e.g., CPU usage, memory consumption, request latency, pod restarts) that can be aggregated and monitored continuously. This makes them the best fit for identifying performance degradation and bottlenecks before they escalate into outages.
Option A (logs) capture detailed events but are better for debugging after issues occur. Option B (traces) provide request-level insights across distributed systems but focus on transaction flow rather than cluster-wide performance. Option D (events) record discrete system changes but are not designed for continuous performance monitoring.
Metrics integrate with tools like Prometheus and Grafana, enabling SLO/SLI monitoring and alerting. They allow proactive capacity planning, scaling decisions, and real-time issue detection-critical aspects of cloud native observability.
References:- CNCF Observability Whitepaper- Prometheus CNCF Documentation- Cloud Native Platform Engineering Study Guide

NEW QUESTION # 36
A platform team is implementing an API-driven approach to enable development teams to consume platform capabilities more effectively. Which of the following examples best illustrates this approach?

- A. Implementing a CI/CD pipeline that automatically deploys updates to the platform based on developer requests.
- B. Providing a documented process for developers to submit feature requests for the platform.
- C. Developing a dashboard that visualizes platform usage statistics without exposing any APIs.
- D. Allowing developers to request and manage development environments on demand through an internal tool.

Answer: D

Explanation:
An API-driven approach in platform engineering enables developers to interact with the platform programmatically through self-service capabilities. Option C is correct because giving developers the ability to request and manage environments on demand via APIs or internal tooling exemplifies the API-first model. This approach abstracts infrastructure complexity, reduces manual intervention, and ensures automation and repeatability-all key goals of platform engineering.
Option A is a traditional request/response workflow but does not empower developers with real-time, self- service capabilities.
Option B provides visibility but does not expose APIs for consumption or management.
Option D focuses on automating platform updates rather than enabling developer interaction with platform services.
By exposing APIs for services such as provisioning environments, databases, or networking, the platform team empowers developers to operate independently while maintaining governance and consistency. This improves developer experience and accelerates delivery, aligning with internal developer platform (IDP) practices.
References:- CNCF Platforms Whitepaper- CNCF Platform Engineering Maturity Model- Cloud Native Platform Engineering Study Guide

NEW QUESTION # 37

Which provisioning strategy ensures efficient resource scaling for an application on Kubernetes?

- A. Implementing a fixed resource allocation that does not change regardless of demand.
- B. Manual provisioning of resources based on predicted traffic.
- C. Using a declarative approach with Infrastructure as Code (IaC) tools to define resource requirements.
- D. Using an imperative approach to script resource changes in response to traffic spikes.

Answer: C

Explanation:
The most efficient and scalable strategy is to use a declarative approach with Infrastructure as Code (IaC)
. Option B is correct because declarative definitions specify the desired state (e.g., resource requests, limits, autoscaling policies) in code, allowing Kubernetes controllers and autoscalers to reconcile and enforce them dynamically. This ensures that applications can scale efficiently based on actual demand.
Option A (fixed allocation) is inefficient, leading to wasted resources during low usage or insufficient capacity during high demand.
Option C (manual provisioning) introduces delays, risk of error, and operational overhead. Option D (imperative scripting) is not sustainable for large-scale or dynamic workloads, as it requires constant manual intervention.
Declarative IaC aligns with GitOps workflows, enabling automated, version-controlled scaling decisions.
Combined with Kubernetes' Horizontal Pod Autoscaler (HPA) and Cluster Autoscaler, this approach allows platforms to balance cost efficiency with application reliability.
References:- CNCF GitOps Principles- Kubernetes Autoscaling Documentation- Cloud Native Platform Engineering Study Guide

NEW QUESTION # 38
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