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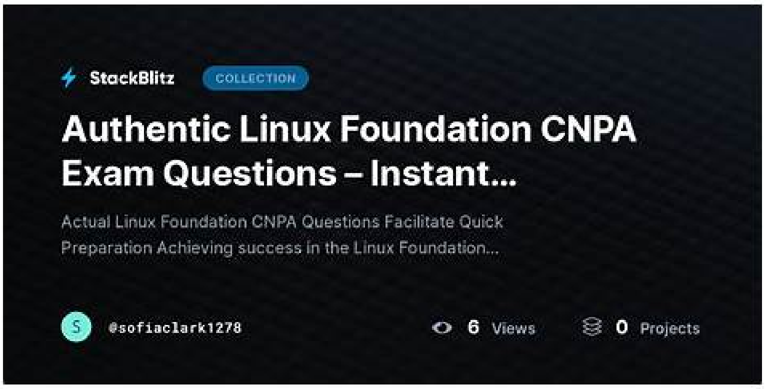

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Linux Foundation Certified Cloud Native Platform Engineering Associate Sample Questions (Q63-Q68):

NEW QUESTION # 63
Which provisioning strategy ensures efficient resource scaling for an application on Kubernetes?

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

Answer: A

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 # 64
In designing a cloud native platform, which architectural feature is essential for allowing the integration of new capabilities like self-service delivery and observability without specialist intervention?

- A. Extensible architecture with modular components.
- B. Static architecture with rigid components.
- C. Monolithic architecture with no APIs.
- D. Centralized integration through specialist API gateways.

Answer: A

Explanation:
An extensible architecture with modular components is crucial for modern platform engineering. Option C is correct because modularity allows new capabilities (e.g., self-service delivery, observability, or security features) to be added or replaced without disrupting the whole system. This approach promotes agility, scalability, and maintainability.
Option A (monolithic architecture) restricts flexibility and slows innovation. Option B (centralized API gateways) may help integration but still creates bottlenecks if every addition requires specialist intervention.
Option D (static architecture) locks the platform into rigid patterns, preventing adaptation to evolving needs.
Extensible, modular design is a hallmark of cloud native platforms. It enables composability, where services (like service mesh, logging, monitoring, or provisioning APIs) can be plugged in as needed. This architecture supports golden paths and self-service abstractions, reducing developer friction while keeping governance intact.
References:- CNCF Platforms Whitepaper- CNCF Platform Engineering Maturity Model- Cloud Native Platform Engineering Study Guide

NEW QUESTION # 65
Which of the following strategies should a team prioritize to enhance platform efficiency?

- A. Encourage teams to handle all platform tools independently without guidance.
- B. Implement manual updates for all cluster configurations.
- C. Automate the version bump process (or cluster updates).
- D. Conduct weekly meetings to discuss every minor update.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation at least 150 to 200 words:
Enhancing platform efficiency requires reducing operational friction and ensuring that updates, patches, and upgrades happen consistently without introducing unnecessary manual effort or delays. According to Cloud Native Platform Engineering practices, automation of the version bump process-whether for libraries, services, or cluster configurations-is a critical strategy for improving both reliability and security. By automating cluster updates, teams can minimize human error, enforce standardized practices, and ensure systems remain aligned with compliance and security benchmarks.
Option A, where each team independently manages platform tools, increases fragmentation and cognitive load, ultimately reducing efficiency. Option B, relying on manual updates, is both error-prone and unsustainable at scale, particularly in environments with multiple clusters or microservices. Option D, holding frequent meetings to discuss minor updates, wastes engineering cycles without delivering the tangible improvements that automation can achieve.
Automating updates is a direct application of Infrastructure as Code and GitOps principles, enabling declarative management, reproducibility, and consistent rollout strategies. Additionally, automation supports zero-downtime upgrades, aligns with cloud native resilience patterns, and improves developer experience by abstracting away operational complexity. Thus, option C represents the most effective strategy for enhancing platform efficiency.
References:- CNCF Platforms Whitepaper (Platform Engineering)- CNCF GitOps Principles for Platforms- Cloud Native Platform Engineering Study Guide

NEW QUESTION # 66
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. Allowing developers to request and manage development environments on demand through an internal tool.
- 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. Implementing a CI/CD pipeline that automatically deploys updates to the platform based on developer requests.

Answer: A

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

Answer: D

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
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