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Linux Foundation Certified Cloud Native Platform Engineering Associate Sample Questions (Q65-Q70):

NEW QUESTION # 65

A development team is struggling to find and connect to various services within a cloud platform. What is the primary benefit of implementing an API-driven service catalog for this team?

- A. It allows the team to bypass security protocols.
- B. It increases the time taken to provision services.
- C. It requires the development team to manage provisioning details themselves.
- **D. It enables easier service discovery through a consistent interface.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

An API-driven service catalog provides a centralized and standardized interface where developers can discover and provision platform services. Option A is correct because it simplifies service discovery, allowing teams to connect to databases, messaging systems, and other infrastructure without needing in-depth platform knowledge. This improves productivity and developer experience by reducing cognitive load and ensuring consistent, governed access.

Option B is the opposite of the benefit-catalogs accelerate provisioning. Option C is incorrect because catalogs do not bypass security; they enforce guardrails and compliance. Option D is also incorrect because service catalogs abstract away provisioning details rather than forcing developers to manage them.

By providing golden paths and API-driven self-service, service catalogs ensure developers focus on building applications while platform teams maintain consistency and compliance.

References:- CNCF Platforms Whitepaper- CNCF Platform Engineering Maturity Model- Cloud Native Platform Engineering Study Guide

NEW QUESTION # 66

A platform team is deciding whether to invest engineering time into automating cluster autoscaling. Which of the following best justifies making this automation a priority?

- A. Most engineers prefer doing upgrade tasks manually and prefer to review each one.
- **B. Cluster autoscaling is a repetitive task that increases toil when done manually.**
- C. Manual upgrade tasks help platform teams stay familiar with system internals.
- D. Automation tools are better than manual processes, regardless of context.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Automation in platform engineering is primarily about reducing repetitive manual work, or toil, which consumes engineering capacity and increases the risk of human error. Option A is incorrect because cluster autoscaling-adjusting resources to meet workload demand-is a repetitive, ongoing task that is better handled through automation. Automating this process ensures scalability, efficiency, and reliability while freeing platform teams to focus on higher-value work.

Option B may provide learning opportunities but is not a sustainable justification. Option C is subjective and inefficient, while Option D is overly broad-automation should be applied thoughtfully to tasks that bring measurable benefits.

Automating autoscaling aligns with cloud native best practices, ensuring workloads can respond elastically to demand changes while maintaining cost efficiency. This reduces manual overhead, improves resiliency, and supports the developer experience by ensuring resource availability.

References:- CNCF Platforms Whitepaper- SRE Principles on Eliminating Toil- Cloud Native Platform Engineering Study Guide

NEW QUESTION # 67

A team wants to deploy a new feature to production for internal users only and be able to instantly disable it if problems occur, without redeploying code. Which strategy is most suitable?

- **A. Use feature flags to release the feature to selected users and control its availability through settings.**
- B. Deploy the feature to all users and prepare to roll it back manually if an issue is detected.
- C. Use a blue/green deployment to direct internal users to one version and switch as needed.
- D. Use a canary deployment to gradually expose the feature to a small group of random users.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Feature flags are the most effective way to control feature exposure to specific users, such as internal testers, while enabling fast rollback without redeployment. Option B is incorrect because feature flags allow teams to decouple deployment from release, giving precise runtime control over feature availability. This means that once the code is deployed, the team can toggle the feature on or off for different cohorts (e.g., internal users) dynamically.

Option A (blue/green deployment) controls traffic between two environments but does not provide user-level granularity. Option C (canary deployments) gradually expose changes but focus on random subsets of users rather than targeted groups such as internal employees. Option D requires redeployment or rollback, which introduces risk and slows down incident response.

Feature flags are widely recognized in platform engineering as a core continuous delivery practice that improves safety, accelerates experimentation, and enhances resilience by enabling immediate mitigation of issues.

References:- CNCF Platforms Whitepaper- Cloud Native Platform Engineering Study Guide- Continuous Delivery Foundation Guidance

NEW QUESTION # 68

A Platform Team is adopting the HEART framework to measure user experience of their developer portal.

Which of the following aspects does the HEART framework primarily focus on to help improve developer experience and platform performance?

- A. HEART tracks Happiness, Engagement, Adoption, Reliability, and Throughput, helping teams optimize infrastructure performance.
- B. HEART evaluates Hardware, Efficiency, Availability, Response times, and Throughput to measure and ensure platform reliability and performance.
- C. HEART focuses on Happiness, Efficiency, Availability, Reliability, and Throughput, enabling teams to assess both qualitative and quantitative aspects of platform performance.
- **D. HEART focuses on Happiness, Engagement, Adoption, Retention, and Task success, enabling teams to track both qualitative and quantitative metrics for user experience.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

The HEART framework was developed by Google to measure user experience using both qualitative and quantitative indicators.

Option C is correct because HEART stands for Happiness, Engagement, Adoption, Retention, and Task success. In platform engineering, this framework is applied to measure developer experience with internal developer portals (IDPs) and other platform components.

Option A and D misrepresent the acronym by replacing its original user-experience focus with infrastructure- oriented metrics.

Option B substitutes Reliability for Retention, which is incorrect.

By applying HEART, platform teams can measure satisfaction (Happiness), frequency of use (Engagement), onboarding success (Adoption), long-term value (Retention), and ability to complete tasks effectively (Task success). This helps teams identify pain points, iterate on golden paths, and improve the usability of their platform.

References:- CNCF Platforms Whitepaper- Google HEART Framework for UX Measurement- Cloud Native Platform Engineering Study Guide

NEW QUESTION # 69

What is the primary goal of platform engineering?

- A. To focus exclusively on infrastructure automation without considering developer needs
- **B. To create reusable, scalable platforms that improve developer productivity and experience.**
- C. To replace all DevOps practices with automated tools and well-defined processes.
- D. To limit developer access to infrastructure to enhance security and compliance.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The primary goal of platform engineering is to create reusable, scalable platforms that improve both developer productivity and developer experience. Option D is correct because platform engineering treats the platform as a product, providing self-service capabilities, abstractions, and golden paths that reduce cognitive load for developers while embedding organizational guardrails.

Option A is too narrow-platform engineering is not limited to infrastructure automation but extends to developer usability, observability, and governance.

Option B is incorrect because limiting access contradicts the principle of empowering developers through self-service. Option C is misleading: platform engineering complements DevOps practices but does not replace them.

By enabling developers to consume infrastructure and platform services through self-service APIs and portals, platform teams accelerate delivery cycles while maintaining compliance and security. This approach results in improved efficiency, reduced toil, and better alignment between business and engineering outcomes.

References:- CNCF Platforms Whitepaper- CNCF Platform Engineering Maturity Model- Cloud Native Platform Engineering Study Guide

NEW QUESTION # 70

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