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Linux Foundation Certified Cloud Native Platform Engineering Associate Sample Questions (Q19-Q24):

NEW QUESTION # 19
A developer is tasked with securing a Kubernetes cluster and needs to implement Role-Based Access Control (RBAC) to manage user permissions. Which of the following statements about RBAC in Kubernetes is correct?

- A. RBAC does not support namespace isolation and applies globally across the cluster.
- B. RBAC is only applicable to Pods and does not extend to other Kubernetes resources.
- C. RBAC allows users to have unrestricted roles and access to all resources in the cluster.
- D. RBAC uses roles and role bindings to grant permissions to users for specific resources and actions.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Role-Based Access Control (RBAC) in Kubernetes is a cornerstone of cluster security, enabling fine-grained access control based on the principle of least privilege. Option D is correct because RBAC leverages Roles (or ClusterRoles) that define sets of permissions, and RoleBindings (or ClusterRoleBindings) that assign those roles to users, groups, or service accounts. This mechanism ensures that users have only the minimum required access to perform their tasks, enhancing both security and governance.
Option A is incorrect because RBAC fully supports namespace-scoped roles, allowing isolation of permissions at the namespace level in addition to cluster-wide roles. Option B is wrong because RBAC is specifically designed to restrict, not grant, unrestricted access. Option C is misleading because RBAC applies broadly across Kubernetes API resources, not just Pods-it includes ConfigMaps, Secrets, Deployments, Services, and more.
By applying RBAC correctly, platform teams can align with security best practices, ensuring that sensitive operations (e.g., managing secrets or modifying cluster configurations) are tightly controlled. RBAC is also central to compliance frameworks, as it provides auditability of who has access to what resources.
References:- CNCF Kubernetes Security Best Practices- Kubernetes RBAC Documentation (aligned with CNCF platform engineering security guidance)- Cloud Native Platform Engineering Study Guide

NEW QUESTION # 20
Which of the following strategies should a team prioritize to enhance platform efficiency?

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

Answer: A

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 # 21
Which of the following best describes the primary function of an incident management system during a platform outage?

- A. Centralize alerts, facilitate notification to the appropriate on-call personnel, coordinate communication, and provide visibility into the incident status.
- B. Automatically generate detailed incident documentation, including the timeline and actions taken by the response team.
- C. Automatically execute predefined remediation scripts on the affected systems to resolve the incident without human intervention.
- D. Retroactively analyze system logs and metrics after the incident resolution to identify the root cause.

Answer: A

Explanation:
An incident management system's primary function is to coordinate response during outages, ensuring that alerts are centralized, on-call personnel are notified, communication is managed, and visibility is maintained.

Option B is correct because it emphasizes the core responsibilities of incident management systems like PagerDuty, Opsgenie, or ServiceNow. These systems streamline response efforts, reducing mean time to recovery (MTTR).
Option A (incident documentation) is valuable but usually a secondary outcome of incident management.
Option C (root cause analysis) is part of post-incident reviews, not the primary function during active response. Option D (automated remediation) may be supported by runbooks but is not the core role of incident management systems.
By centralizing and standardizing incident response, these systems enhance collaboration, reduce confusion, and provide stakeholders with up-to-date information on incident status, which is critical for maintaining trust and operational resilience.
References:- CNCF Platforms Whitepaper- SRE Incident Management Practices- Cloud Native Platform Engineering Study Guide

NEW QUESTION # 22
What is the fundamental difference between a CI/CD and a GitOps deployment model for Kubernetes application deployments?

- A. GitOps is predominantly a pull model, with a controller reconciling desired state.
- B. GitOps is predominantly a push model, with an operator reflecting the desired state.
- C. CI/CD is predominantly a push model, with the user providing the desired state.
- D. CI/CD is predominantly a pull model, with the container image providing the desired state.

Answer: A

Explanation:
The fundamental difference between a traditional CI/CD model and a GitOps model lies in how changes are applied to the Kubernetes cluster-whether they are "pushed" to the cluster by an external system or "pulled" by an agent running inside the cluster.
CI/CD (Push Model)In a typical CI/CD pipeline for Kubernetes, the CI/CD server (like Jenkins, GitLab CI, or GitHub Actions) is granted credentials to access the cluster. When a pipeline runs, it executes commands like kubectl apply or helm upgrade to push the new application configuration and image versions directly to the Kubernetes API server.
* Actor: The CI/CD pipeline is the active agent initiating the change.
* Direction: Changes flow from the CI/CD system to the cluster.
* Security: Requires giving cluster credentials to an external system.
In a GitOps model, a Git repository is the single source of truth for the desired state of the application. An agent or controller (like Argo CD or Flux) runs inside the Kubernetes cluster. This controller continuously monitors the Git repository.
When it detects a difference between the desired state defined in Git and the actual state of the cluster, it pulls the changes from the repository and applies them to the cluster to bring it into the desired state. This process is called reconciliation.
* Actor: The in-cluster controller is the active agent initiating the change.
* Direction: The cluster pulls its desired state from the Git repository.
* Security: The cluster's credentials never leave its boundary. The controller only needs read-access to the Git repository.

NEW QUESTION # 23
In a GitOps setup, which of the following correctly describes the interaction between components when using a pull-based approach?

- A. The syncer uses webhooks to notify the target cluster of changes in the git repository.
- B. The target cluster sends updates to the git repository whenever a change is made.
- C. The syncer continuously checks the git repository for changes and applies them to the target cluster.
- D. The git repository pushes configuration changes directly to the syncer without any checks.

Answer: C

Explanation:
GitOps uses a pull-based approach, where controllers inside the cluster continuously reconcile the desired state stored in Git with the actual cluster state. Option A is correct because GitOps sync agents (e.g., Argo CD, Flux) poll or watch Git repositories for changes and automatically apply updates to the cluster.
Option B reverses the model-clusters do not send updates to Git; Git is the source of truth. Option C is partially misleading: webhooks can trigger faster syncs but reconciliation is still pull-based. Option D misrepresents GitOps-Git never pushes directly to clusters.
This pull-based approach ensures greater security (clusters pull changes rather than exposing themselves to pushes), consistency (Git as source of truth), and continuous reconciliation (drift correction).
References:- CNCF GitOps Principles- CNCF Platforms Whitepaper- Cloud Native Platform Engineering Study Guide

NEW QUESTION # 24
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