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Linux Foundation CNPA Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 2	• Platform Observability, Security, and Conformance: This part of the exam evaluates Procurement Specialists on key aspects of observability and security. It includes working with traces, metrics, logs, and events while ensuring secure service communication. Policy engines, Kubernetes security essentials, and protection in CI • CD pipelines are also assessed here.
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.

Topic 4	• 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 5	• 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.

Linux Foundation Certified Cloud Native Platform Engineering Associate Sample Questions (Q11-Q16):

NEW QUESTION # 11
In the context of Istio, what is the purpose of PeerAuthentication?

- A. Monitoring and logging service communication
- B. Securing service-to-service communication
- C. Managing network policies for ingress traffic
- D. Defining how traffic is routed between services

Answer: B

Explanation:
In Istio, PeerAuthentication is used to configure how workloads authenticate traffic coming from other services in the mesh. Option C is correct because PeerAuthentication primarily secures service-to-service communication using mutual TLS (mTLS), ensuring encryption in transit and verifying the identity of both communicating parties.
Option A (network policies for ingress traffic) relates to Kubernetes NetworkPolicy, not Istio PeerAuthentication. Option B (traffic routing) is handled by Istio's VirtualService and DestinationRule resources. Option D (monitoring/logging) is part of Istio's telemetry features, not PeerAuthentication.
PeerAuthentication policies define whether mTLS is disabled, permissive, or strict, giving platform teams fine-grained control over how services communicate securely. This aligns with zero-trust security models and ensures compliance with organizational policies without requiring application code changes.
References:- CNCF Service Mesh Whitepaper- Istio Security Documentation- Cloud Native Platform Engineering Study Guide

NEW QUESTION # 12
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 a blue/green deployment to direct internal users to one version and switch as needed.
- B. Use feature flags to release the feature to selected users and control its availability through settings.
- C. Use a canary deployment to gradually expose the feature to a small group of random users.
- D. Deploy the feature to all users and prepare to roll it back manually if an issue is detected.

Answer: B

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 correct 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 # 13
Which of the following statements describes the fundamental relationship between Continuous Integration (CI) and Continuous Delivery (CD) in modern software development?

- A. CI and CD are interchangeable terms; they both refer to the process of automating software release management.
- B. CI is a prerequisite for CD; CI automates the building and testing of code, and CD builds upon this by automating the release process.
- C. CD is a prerequisite for CI; CD automates the deployment of code and CI builds upon this by automating the integration of code changes.
- D. CI and CD are entirely separate practices; CI focuses on code quality, while CD focuses on infrastructure management.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Continuous Integration (CI) and Continuous Delivery (CD) are complementary practices. Option A is correct:
CI is a prerequisite for CD. CI focuses on automating code integration by building, testing, and validating changes, ensuring code quality and early detection of defects. CD builds upon CI by automating the process of releasing validated builds into staging and production environments, making delivery repeatable and reliable.
Option B incorrectly treats them as entirely separate. Option C reverses the relationship, as CD cannot exist without CI pipelines. Option D is inaccurate because CI and CD are not interchangeable-they represent distinct stages in the software delivery lifecycle. Together, CI/CD accelerates software delivery, reduces risk, and improves quality. In platform engineering, CI /CD pipelines are critical enablers of developer productivity and efficient operations.
References:- CNCF Platforms Whitepaper- Continuous Delivery Foundation Guidance- Cloud Native Platform Engineering Study Guide

NEW QUESTION # 14
During a Kubernetes deployment, a Cloud Native Platform Associate needs to ensure that the desired state of a custom resource is achieved. Which component of Kubernetes is primarily responsible for this task?

- A. Kubernetes API Server
- B. Kubernetes Etcd
- C. Kubernetes Controller
- D. Kubernetes Scheduler

Answer: C

Explanation:
The Kubernetes Controller is responsible for continuously reconciling the desired state with the actual state of resources, including custom resources. Option D is correct because controllers watch resources (via the API Server), detect deviations, and take corrective actions to match the desired state defined in manifests. For example, a Deployment controller ensures that the number of Pods matches the replica count, while custom controllers manage CRDs.
Option A (Scheduler) assigns Pods to nodes but does not reconcile state. Option B (Etcd) is the key-value store holding cluster state but does not enforce it. Option C (API Server) exposes the Kubernetes API and validates requests but does not enforce reconciliation.
Controllers embody Kubernetes' declarative management principle and are essential for operators, CRDs, and GitOps workflows that rely on automated state enforcement.
References:- CNCF Kubernetes Documentation- CNCF GitOps Principles- Cloud Native Platform Engineering Study Guide

NEW QUESTION # 15
Which metric measures a cloud native platform's impact on developer productivity and deployment speed?

- A. Monitor overall cloud infrastructure cost and resource consumption.

- B. Evaluate total security vulnerabilities detected during platform usage.
- C. Measure total cloud resource utilization across all development teams.
- D. Track average time from code commits to successful production deployment.

Answer: D

Explanation:
The Lead Time for Changes metric, one of the DORA (DevOps Research and Assessment) metrics, directly measures the impact of a platform on developer productivity and deployment speed. Option B is correct because it reflects the average time taken from when code is committed until it is successfully deployed into production. A shorter lead time indicates that the platform enables faster feedback loops, quicker delivery of features, and overall improved developer experience.
Option A (infrastructure cost) and Option D (resource utilization) are important for operations but do not measure productivity or speed. Option C (security vulnerabilities) relates to platform security posture, not productivity.
By tracking lead time, organizations can evaluate how effective their platform is in enabling self-service, automation, and streamlined CI/CD workflows. Improvements in this metric demonstrate that the platform is successfully reducing friction for developers and accelerating value delivery to end users.
References:- CNCF Platforms Whitepaper- State of DevOps Report (DORA Metrics)- Cloud Native Platform Engineering Study Guide

NEW QUESTION # 16
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