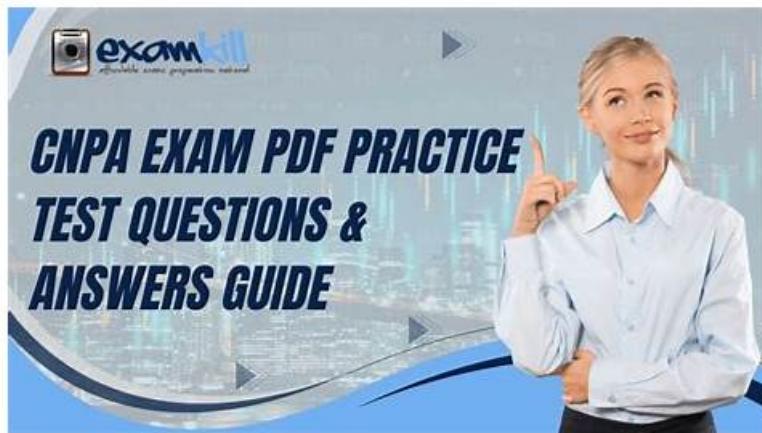


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Linux Foundation CNPA Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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 in platform automation.

Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
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Linux Foundation Certified Cloud Native Platform Engineering Associate Sample Questions (Q12-Q17):

NEW QUESTION # 12

As a Cloud Native Platform Associate, you need to implement an observability strategy for your Kubernetes clusters. Which of the following tools is most commonly used for collecting and monitoring metrics in cloud native environments?

- A. Prometheus
- B. Grafana
- C. OpenTelemetry
- D. ELK Stack

Answer: A

Explanation:

Prometheus is the de facto standard for collecting and monitoring metrics in Kubernetes and other cloud native environments. Option D is correct because Prometheus is a CNCF graduated project designed for multi-dimensional data collection, time-series storage, and powerful querying using PromQL. It integrates seamlessly with Kubernetes, automatically discovering targets such as Pods and Services through service discovery.

Option A (Grafana) is widely used for visualization but relies on Prometheus or other data sources to collect metrics. Option B (ELK Stack) is better suited for log aggregation rather than real-time metrics. Option C (OpenTelemetry) provides standardized instrumentation but is focused on generating and exporting metrics, logs, and traces rather than storage, querying, and alerting. Prometheus plays a central role in platform observability strategies, often paired with Alertmanager for notifications and Grafana for dashboards. Together, they enable proactive monitoring, SLO/SLI measurement, and incident detection, making Prometheus indispensable in cloud native platform engineering.

References:- CNCF Observability Whitepaper- Prometheus CNCF Project Documentation- Cloud Native Platform Engineering Study Guide

NEW QUESTION # 13

Development teams frequently raise support tickets for short-term access to staging clusters, creating a growing burden on the platform team. What's the best long-term solution to balance control, efficiency, and developer experience?

- A. Dedicate one Cloud Native Platform Engineer to triage and fulfill all access requests to maintain fast turnaround times.
- B. Use GitOps to manage RBAC roles and allow teams to request access via pull requests with automatic approval for non-sensitive environments.
- C. Provide pre-approved kubeconfigs to trusted developers so they can access staging clusters without platform intervention.
- D. Set up scheduled access windows and batch all requests into specific time slots managed by the platform team.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The most sustainable solution for managing developer access while balancing governance and self-service is to adopt GitOps-based RBAC management. Option A is correct because it leverages Git as the source of truth for access permissions, allowing developers to request access through pull requests. For non-sensitive environments such as staging, approvals can be automated, ensuring efficiency while still maintaining auditability. This approach aligns with platform engineering principles of self-service, automation, and compliance.

Option B places the burden entirely on one engineer, which does not scale. Option C introduces bottlenecks, delays, and reduces developer experience. Option D bypasses governance and auditability, potentially creating security risks.

GitOps for RBAC not only improves developer experience but also ensures all changes are versioned, reviewed, and auditable. This model supports compliance while reducing manual intervention from the platform team, thus enhancing efficiency.

References:- CNCF GitOps Principles- CNCF Platforms Whitepaper- Cloud Native Platform Engineering Study Guide

NEW QUESTION # 14

In assessing the effectiveness of platform engineering initiatives, which DORA metric most directly correlates to the time it takes for code from its initial commit to be deployed into production?

- A. Mean Time to Recovery
- B. Deployment Frequency
- **C. Lead Time for Changes**
- D. Change Failure Rate

Answer: C

Explanation:

Lead Time for Changes is a DORA (DevOps Research and Assessment) metric that measures the time from code commit to successful deployment in production. Option A is correct because it directly reflects how quickly the platform enables developers to turn ideas into delivered software. Shorter lead times indicate an efficient delivery pipeline, streamlined workflows, and effective automation.

Option B (Deployment Frequency) measures how often code is deployed, not how long it takes to reach production. Option C (Mean Time to Recovery) measures operational resilience after failures. Option D (Change Failure Rate) indicates stability by measuring the percentage of deployments causing incidents.

While all DORA metrics are valuable, only Lead Time for Changes measures end-to-end speed of delivery.

In platform engineering, improving lead time often involves automating CI/CD pipelines, implementing GitOps, and reducing manual approvals. It is a core measurement of developer experience and platform efficiency.

References:- CNCF Platforms Whitepaper- Accelerate: State of DevOps Report (DORA Metrics)- Cloud Native Platform Engineering Study Guide

NEW QUESTION # 15

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

Answer: C

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 # 16

Why might a platform allow different resource limits for development and production environments?

- A. Simplifying platform management by using identical resource settings everywhere.
- **B. Aligning resource allocation with the specific purpose and constraints of each environment.**
- C. Enforcing strict resource parity, ensuring development environments constantly mirror production exactly.
- D. Encouraging developers to maximize resource usage in all environments for stress testing.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Resource allocation varies between environments to balance cost, performance, and reliability. Option D is correct because development environments usually require fewer resources and are optimized for speed and cost efficiency, while production environments require stricter limits to ensure stability, scalability, and resilience under real user traffic.

Option A (identical settings) may simplify management but wastes resources and fails to account for different needs. Option B (maximizing usage in all environments) increases costs unnecessarily. Option C (strict parity) may be used in testing scenarios but is impractical as a universal rule.

By tailoring resource limits per environment, platforms ensure cost efficiency in dev/staging and robust performance in production. This practice is central to cloud native engineering, as it allows teams to innovate quickly while maintaining governance and operational excellence in production.

References:- CNCF Platforms Whitepaper- Kubernetes Resource Management Guidance- Cloud Native Platform Engineering Study Guide

NEW QUESTION # 17

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