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Linux Foundation Certified Cloud Native Platform Engineering Associate Sample Questions (Q31-Q36):

NEW QUESTION # 31

Which tool is commonly used to automate environment provisioning?

- A. OpenTofu
- B. Prometheus
- C. Docker
- D. Kubernetes

Answer: A

Explanation:

OpenTofu (the open-source fork of Terraform) is one of the most widely used tools for automating environment provisioning. Option D is correct because OpenTofu allows teams to define infrastructure as code, supporting multiple cloud providers and services. It enables declarative, reusable, and version-controlled provisioning workflows, ensuring consistency across environments.

Option A (Kubernetes) orchestrates containers and workloads but does not provision infrastructure outside its cluster scope. Option B (Prometheus) is an observability tool, not an IaC tool. Option C (Docker) manages containers but does not provision full environments or infrastructure.

By using tools like OpenTofu/Terraform, platform engineers ensure scalable, repeatable environment provisioning integrated into CI/CD or GitOps workflows. This aligns with platform engineering's goals of reducing toil and enabling self-service with compliance.

References:- CNCF Platforms Whitepaper- Infrastructure as Code Best Practices- Cloud Native Platform Engineering Study Guide

NEW QUESTION # 32

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. Deploy the feature to all users and prepare to roll it back manually if an issue is detected.
- C. Use a canary deployment to gradually expose the feature to a small group of random users.
- D. Use feature flags to release the feature to selected users and control its availability through settings.

Answer: D

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 # 33

Which provisioning strategy ensures efficient resource scaling for an application on Kubernetes?

- A. Manual provisioning of resources based on predicted traffic.
- B. Implementing a fixed resource allocation that does not change regardless of demand.

- C. Using an imperative approach to script resource changes in response to traffic spikes.
- D. Using a declarative approach with Infrastructure as Code (IaC) tools to define resource requirements.

Answer: D

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 # 34

In what way does an internal platform impact developers' cognitive load?

- A. It has no impact on the mental effort required from developers, ensuring their cognitive load remains unchanged.
- B. It increases cognitive load by requiring knowledge of all the underlying tools involved.
- C. It shifts all operational complexity onto developers, making them fully responsible for managing the process.
- D. It reduces cognitive load by hiding complex infrastructure details and providing simple interfaces.

Answer: D

Explanation:

The primary role of an Internal Developer Platform (IDP) is to reduce cognitive load for developers by abstracting away infrastructure complexity and providing simple, self-service interfaces. Option B is correct because platforms deliver curated golden paths, service catalogs, and APIs that allow developers to focus on application logic instead of learning every underlying infrastructure tool.

Option A is incorrect- platforms are specifically designed to reduce mental overhead. Option C contradicts the platform engineering principle of shifting complexity away from developers. Option D also misrepresents the intent of platforms, which aim to unify and simplify rather than complicate.

By lowering cognitive load, platforms improve productivity, enable faster onboarding, and reduce the likelihood of errors. This aligns with the "platform as a product" model, where developers are treated as customers and the platform is designed to optimize their experience.

References:- CNCF Platforms Whitepaper- Team Topologies (Cognitive Load Principle)- Cloud Native Platform Engineering Study Guide

NEW QUESTION # 35

In a GitOps workflow, how should application environments be managed when promoting an application from staging to production?

- A. Use a tool to package the application and deploy it directly to production.
- B. Manually update the production environment configuration files.
- C. Create a new environment for production each time an application is updated.
- D. Merge changes and let a tool handle the deployment

Answer: D

Explanation:

In GitOps workflows, the source of truth for environments is stored in Git. Promotion from staging to production is managed by merging changes into the production branch or repository. Option A is correct because once changes are merged, the GitOps operator (e.g., Argo CD, Flux) automatically detects the updated desired state in Git and reconciles it with the production environment.

Option B (creating new environments each time) is inefficient and unnecessary. Option C (manual updates) violates GitOps

principles of automation and auditability. Option D (direct deployments) reverts to a push-based CI/CD model rather than GitOps' pull-based reconciliation.

By relying on Git as the single source of truth, GitOps ensures version control, auditability, and rollback capabilities. This allows consistent, reproducible promotion between environments while reducing human error.

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

NEW QUESTION # 36

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