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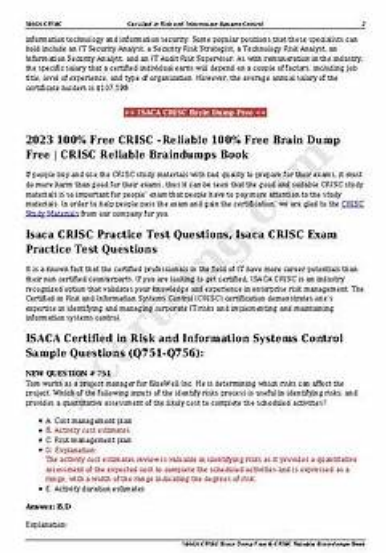

information technology and information security. Some popular positions that these specialists can hold include an IT Security Analyst, a Security Risk Strategist, a Technology Risk Analyst, an Information Security Analyst, and an IT Audit Risk Supervisor. As with remuneration in the industry, the specific salary that a certified individual earns will depend on a couple of factors, including job title, level of experience, and type of organization. However, the average annual salary of the certificate holders is $107,709.

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Isaca CRISC Practice Test Questions, Isaca CRISC Exam Practice Test Questions

ISACA Certified in Risk and Information Systems Control Sample Questions (Q751-Q756):

NEW QUESTION # 751

- A. Cost management plan
- B. Activity cost estimates
- C. Risk management plan
- D. Explanation:
- E. Activity duration estimates

Answer: B,D

Explanation:

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Linux Foundation CNPA Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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.

Topic 2	• 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.
Topic 3	• 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 4	• 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 5	• 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.

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Linux Foundation Certified Cloud Native Platform Engineering Associate Sample Questions (Q25-Q30):

NEW QUESTION # 25
Which IaC approach ensures Kubernetes infrastructure maintains its desired state automatically?

- A. Manual
- B. Hybrid
- C. Imperative
- D. Declarative

Answer: D

Explanation:
The declarative approach to Infrastructure as Code (IaC) is the foundation of Kubernetes and GitOps practices. Option A is correct because declarative IaC defines the desired state of the infrastructure (e.g., Kubernetes YAML manifests) and relies on controllers or reconciliation loops to ensure the actual state matches the declared one. This allows for automation, consistency, and drift correction without manual intervention.
Option B (imperative) requires explicit step-by-step instructions, which are not automatically enforced after execution. Option C (hybrid) can combine both methods but does not guarantee reconciliation. Option D (manual) is error-prone and eliminates the benefits of IaC entirely.
Declarative IaC reduces cognitive load, improves reproducibility, and ensures compliance through automated drift detection and reconciliation, which are essential in platform engineering for multi-cluster and multi-team environments.
References:- CNCF GitOps Principles- Kubernetes Declarative Model- Cloud Native Platform Engineering Study Guide

NEW QUESTION # 26
What is a key cultural aspect that drives successful platform adoption in an organization?

- A. Mandating that all teams must use the platform without exceptions
- B. Encouraging platform feedback loops from developers to improve usability.
- C. Prioritizing platform security over usability.
- D. Keeping platform development separate from application teams.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Successful platform adoption depends heavily on cultural practices that foster collaboration and continuous improvement. Option D is correct because feedback loops between developers and platform teams ensure that the platform evolves to meet developer needs while balancing security and governance. This aligns with the principle of treating the platform as a product, where developer experience is central.
Option A (mandates) often lead to resistance and shadow IT. Option B isolates platform teams, creating silos and reducing alignment with developer workflows. Option C is misleading-security is important, but overemphasizing it at the expense of usability hinders adoption.
Feedback-driven iteration creates trust, improves usability, and drives organic adoption. It transforms the platform into a valuable product that developers want to use, rather than one they are forced to adopt.
References:- CNCF Platforms Whitepaper- Team Topologies (Platform as a Product model)- Cloud Native Platform Engineering Study Guide

NEW QUESTION # 27
As a platform engineer, a critical application has been deployed using Helm, but a recent update introduced a severe bug. To quickly restore the application to its previous stable version, which Helm command should be used?

- A. helm rollback <release_name> <revision>
- B. helm upgrade --force <revision>
- C. helm template <release_name>
- D. helm uninstall <release_name>

Answer: A

Explanation:
Helm provides native support for managing versioned releases, allowing easy rollback in case of issues.
Option A is correct because the helm rollback <release_name> <revision> command reverts the deployment to a previously known stable release without requiring a redeployment from scratch. This ensures fast recovery and minimizes downtime after a faulty upgrade.
Option B (helm upgrade --force) attempts to reapply an upgrade but does not restore the previous version.
Option C (helm template) only renders Kubernetes manifests from charts and does not affect running releases.
Option D (helm uninstall) removes the release entirely, which is not suitable for quick recovery.
Rollback functionality is essential in platform engineering for resilience and rapid mitigation of production issues. By using helm rollback, teams align with best practices for safe, controlled release management in Kubernetes environments.
References:- CNCF Helm Documentation- CNCF Platforms Whitepaper- Cloud Native Platform Engineering Study Guide

NEW QUESTION # 28
Which CI/CD tool is specifically designed as a continuous delivery platform for Kubernetes that follows GitOps principles?

- A. CircleCI
- B. TravisCI
- C. Jenkins
- D. Argo CD

Answer: D

Explanation:
Argo CD is a GitOps-native continuous delivery tool specifically designed for Kubernetes. Option B is correct because Argo CD

continuously monitors Git repositories for desired application state and reconciles Kubernetes clusters accordingly. It is declarative, Kubernetes-native, and aligned with GitOps principles, making it a key tool in platform engineering.
Option A (TravisCI) and Option C (CircleCI) are CI/CD systems but not Kubernetes-native or GitOps-driven.
Option D (Jenkins) is a widely used CI/CD tool but operates primarily in a push-based model unless extended with plugins, and is not purpose-built for GitOps.
Argo CD provides automated deployments, drift detection, rollback, and auditability-features central to GitOps workflows. It simplifies multi-cluster management, enforces compliance, and reduces manual intervention, making it a leading choice in Kubernetes-based platform engineering.
References:- CNCF GitOps Principles- Argo CD CNCF Project Documentation- Cloud Native Platform Engineering Study Guide

NEW QUESTION # 29
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 Scheduler
- B. Kubernetes API Server
- C. Kubernetes Controller
- D. Kubernetes Etcd

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 # 30
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