# New CNPA Test Practice - Quiz 2026 CNPA: First-grade Accurate Certified Cloud Native Platform Engineering Associate Test


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## Seeing New CNPA Test Practice - Say Goodbye to Certified Cloud Native Platform Engineering Associate

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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<br>• CD relationship, and GitOps basics. It also includes knowledge of workflows, incident response in platform engineering, and applying GitOps for application environments. |
| Topic 2 | • 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<br>• ML in platform automation. |

| | |
|---|---|
| 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 | • 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<br>• CD pipelines are also assessed here. |

## Linux Foundation Certified Cloud Native Platform Engineering Associate Sample Questions (Q39-Q44):

**NEW QUESTION # 39**
During a CI/CD pipeline review, the team discusses methods to prevent insecure code from being introduced into production. Which practice is most effective for this purpose?

- A. Using caching strategies to control secure content delivery.
- B. Implementing security gates at key stages of the pipeline.
- C. Performing load balancing controls to manage traffic during deployments.
- D. Conducting A/B testing to validate secure code changes.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:
The most effective way to prevent insecure code from reaching production is to integrate security gates directly into the CI/CD pipeline. Option A is correct because security gates involve automated scanning of dependencies, SBOM generation, code analysis, and policy enforcement during build and test phases. This ensures that vulnerabilities or policy violations are caught early in the development lifecycle.
Option B (load balancing) improves availability but is unrelated to code security. Option C (A/B testing) validates functionality, not security. Option D (caching strategies) affects performance, not code safety.
By embedding automated checks into CI/CD pipelines, teams adopt a shift-left security approach, ensuring compliance and minimizing risks of supply chain attacks. This practice directly supports platform engineering goals of combining security with speed and reducing developer friction through automation.
References:- CNCF Supply Chain Security Whitepaper- CNCF Platforms Whitepaper- Cloud Native Platform Engineering Study Guide

**NEW QUESTION # 40**
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. OpenTelemetry
- C. Grafana
- 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 # 41**
A software development team is struggling to adopt a new cloud native platform efficiently. How can a centralized developer portal, such as Backstage, help improve their adoption process?

- A. Provides a single access point for all platform services and documentation.
- B. Provides tutorials on unrelated programming languages.
- C. Limits access to platform tools to only senior developers.
- D. Offers a place for developers to share their personal projects and code snippets.

**Answer: A**

Explanation:
Developer portals like Backstage act as the single entry point for platform services, APIs, golden paths, and documentation. Option A is correct because centralizing access greatly reduces the friction developers face when trying to adopt a new platform. Instead of searching across fragmented systems or learning low-level Kubernetes details, developers can find everything in one place, including templates, service catalogs, automated workflows, and governance policies.
Option B is irrelevant to platform adoption. Option C may foster community sharing but does not directly address adoption challenges. Option D contradicts platform engineering principles, which emphasize democratizing access and self-service rather than restricting tools to senior developers.
By providing a unified experience, portals improve discoverability, consistency, and self-service. They reduce cognitive load and support the platform engineering principle of improving developer experience, making adoption of new platforms smoother and more efficient.
References:- CNCF Platforms Whitepaper- CNCF Platform Engineering Maturity Model- Cloud Native Platform Engineering Study Guide

**NEW QUESTION # 42**
In a CI/CD pipeline, why is a build artifact (e.g., a Docker image) pushed to an OCI-compliant registry?

- A. To allow the container image to be analyzed and transformed back into source code.
- B. To enable the registry service to execute automated tests on the uploaded container image.
- C. To publish versioned artifacts that can be tracked and used to inform users of new releases.
- D. To store the image in a central registry so deployment environments can pull it for release.

**Answer: D**

Explanation:
In cloud native CI/CD workflows, build artifacts such as Docker/OCI images are pushed to a central container registry to ensure consistent, reproducible deployments. Option A is correct because registries serve as a single source of truth where immutable artifacts are stored, versioned, and distributed across environments.
Deployment systems like Kubernetes pull images from these registries, ensuring that the same tested artifact is deployed in staging and production.
Option B is incorrect because images cannot be directly transformed back into source code. Option C partially describes benefits (version tracking) but misses the primary function of deployment consistency. Option D is misleading-registries typically don't run automated tests; CI/CD pipelines do that before pushing the image.
By using OCI-compliant registries, organizations gain portability, interoperability, and compliance with supply chain security practices such as image signing and SBOM attestation. This ensures traceability, reliability, and secure distribution of artifacts across the platform.
References:- CNCF Supply Chain Security Whitepaper- CNCF Platforms Whitepaper- Cloud Native Platform Engineering Study Guide

**NEW QUESTION # 43**
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 Etcd
- B. Kubernetes Scheduler
- C. Kubernetes Controller
- D. Kubernetes API Server

**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 # 44**
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