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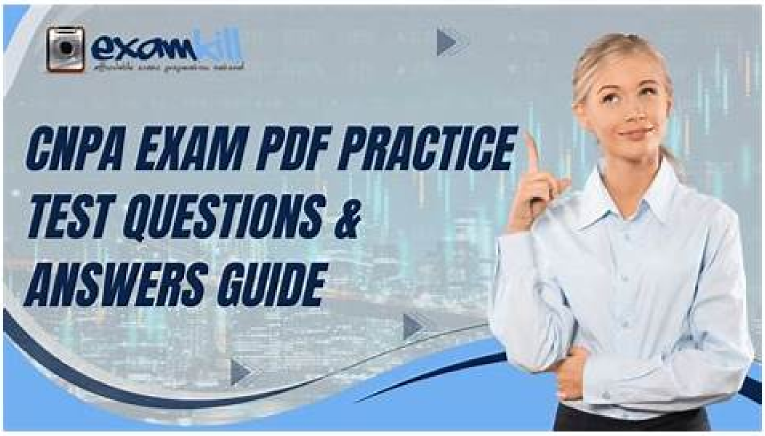

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Linux Foundation Certified Cloud Native Platform Engineering Associate Sample Questions (Q86-Q91):

NEW QUESTION # 86
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. Set up scheduled access windows and batch all requests into specific time slots managed by the platform team.
- B. Dedicate one Cloud Native Platform Engineer to triage and fulfill all access requests to maintain fast turnaround times.
- C. Provide pre-approved kubeconfigs to trusted developers so they can access staging clusters without platform intervention.
- D. Use GitOps to manage RBAC roles and allow teams to request access via pull requests with automatic approval for non-sensitive environments.

Answer: D

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 # 87
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. ELK Stack
- B. Grafana
- C. OpenTelemetry
- D. Prometheus

Answer: D

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 # 88
In a cloud native environment, which approach is effective for managing resources to ensure a balance between defined states and dynamic adjustments?

- A. Static Resource Allocation
- B. Manual Resource Tracking
- C. Declarative Resource Management
- D. Imperative Resource Management

Answer: C

Explanation:
Declarative resource management is a core principle in Kubernetes and cloud native platforms. Option C is correct because declarative systems define the desired state of resources (e.g., YAML manifests for Deployments, Services, or ConfigMaps), and controllers reconcile the actual state to match the desired state.
This provides consistency, automation, and resilience, while also allowing dynamic adjustments like scaling.
Option A (imperative management) requires step-by-step commands, which are error-prone and not scalable.
Option B (manual tracking) adds overhead and risk of drift. Option D (static allocation) wastes resources and does not adapt to changing workloads.
Declarative management enables GitOps workflows, automated scaling, and consistent application of policies.
This approach aligns with platform engineering principles by combining automation with governance, enabling efficiency and reliability at scale.
References:- CNCF GitOps Principles- Kubernetes Design Principles- Cloud Native Platform Engineering Study Guide

NEW QUESTION # 89

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

Answer: A

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 # 90
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 feature flags to release the feature to selected users and control its availability through settings.
- B. Use a canary deployment to gradually expose the feature to a small group of random users.
- C. Deploy the feature to all users and prepare to roll it back manually if an issue is detected.
- D. Use a blue/green deployment to direct internal users to one version and switch as needed.

Answer: A

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 # 91
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