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Having a good command of professional knowledge for customers related to this CNPA exam is of superior condition. However, that is not certain and sure enough to successfully pass this exam. You need efficiency and exam skills as well. Actually, a great majority of exam candidates feel abstracted at this point, wondering which one is the perfect practice material they are looking for. To make things clear, we will instruct you on the traits of our CNPA real materials one by one. Here we recommend our CNPA guide question for your reference.

Linux Foundation CNPA Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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• ML in platform automation.
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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 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 (Q83-Q88):

NEW QUESTION # 83

What is the primary purpose of Kubernetes runtime security?

- A. Encrypts the sensitive data stored in etcd.
- **B. Protects workloads against threats during execution.**
- C. Scans container images before deployment.
- D. Manages the access control to the Kubernetes API.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The main purpose of Kubernetes runtime security is to protect workloads during execution. Option B is correct because runtime security focuses on monitoring active Pods, containers, and processes to detect and prevent malicious activity such as privilege escalation, anomalous network connections, or unauthorized file access.

Option A (etcd encryption) addresses data at rest, not runtime. Option C (image scanning) occurs pre- deployment, not during execution. Option D (API access control) is enforced through RBAC and IAM, not runtime security.

Runtime security solutions (e.g., Falco, Cilium, or Kyverno) continuously observe system calls, network traffic, and workload behaviors to enforce policies and detect threats in real time. This ensures compliance, strengthens defenses in zero-trust environments, and provides critical protection for cloud native workloads in production.

References:- CNCF Security TAG Guidance- CNCF Platforms Whitepaper- Cloud Native Platform Engineering Study Guide

NEW QUESTION # 84

In a GitOps workflow, what is a secure and efficient method for managing secrets within a Git repository?

- A. Use environment variables to manage secrets outside the repository.
- B. Store secrets in plain text within the repository.
- **C. Use a secrets management tool and store references in the repository.**
- D. Encrypt secrets and store them directly in the repository.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The secure and efficient way to handle secrets in a GitOps workflow is to use a dedicated secrets management tool (e.g., HashiCorp Vault, Sealed Secrets, or External Secrets Operator) and store only references or encrypted placeholders in the Git repository.

Option B is correct because Git should remain the source of truth for configuration, but sensitive values should be abstracted or encrypted to maintain security.

Option A (environment variables) can supplement secret management but lacks versioning and auditability when used alone. Option C (encrypting secrets in Git) can work with tools like Mozilla SOPS, but it still requires external key management, making Option B a more complete and secure approach. Option D (plain text secrets) is highly insecure and should never be used.

By integrating secrets managers into GitOps workflows, teams achieve both security and automation, ensuring secrets are delivered securely during reconciliation without exposing sensitive data in Git.

References:- CNCF GitOps Principles- CNCF Supply Chain Security Whitepaper- Cloud Native Platform Engineering Study Guide

NEW QUESTION # 85

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. Deployment Frequency
- C. Mean Time to Recovery
- D. Change Failure Rate

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 # 86

In the context of Agile methodology, which principle aligns best with DevOps practices in platform engineering?

- **A. Teams should continuously gather feedback and iterate on their work to improve outcomes.**
- B. Customer involvement should be limited during the development process to avoid disruptions.
- C. Teams should strictly adhere to initial project plans without making adjustments during development.
- D. Development and operations teams should remain separate to maintain clear responsibilities.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Agile and DevOps share the principle of continuous improvement through rapid feedback and iteration.

Option B is correct because gathering feedback continuously and iterating aligns directly with DevOps practices such as CI/CD, observability-driven development, and platform engineering's focus on developer experience. This ensures platforms and applications evolve quickly in response to real-world conditions.

Option A contradicts Agile, which emphasizes active customer collaboration. Option C reflects rigid waterfall methodologies, not Agile or DevOps. Option D enforces silos, which is the opposite of DevOps principles of cross-functional collaboration.

By embracing continuous feedback loops, both Agile and platform engineering accelerate delivery, improve resilience, and ensure that platforms deliver real value to developers and end users. This cultural alignment ensures both speed and quality in cloud native environments.

References:- Agile Manifesto 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. 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

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