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Linux Foundation CNPA Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details

Topic 1	- 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	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	- 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.
Topic 4	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.

Linux Foundation Certified Cloud Native Platform Engineering Associate Sample Questions (Q80-Q85):

NEW QUESTION # 80
In designing a cloud native platform, which architectural feature is essential for allowing the integration of new capabilities like self-service delivery and observability without specialist intervention?

- A. Static architecture with rigid components.
- B. Centralized integration through specialist API gateways.
- C. Extensible architecture with modular components.
- D. Monolithic architecture with no APIs.

Answer: C

Explanation:
An extensible architecture with modular components is crucial for modern platform engineering. Option C is correct because modularity allows new capabilities (e.g., self-service delivery, observability, or security features) to be added or replaced without disrupting the whole system. This approach promotes agility, scalability, and maintainability.
Option A (monolithic architecture) restricts flexibility and slows innovation. Option B (centralized API gateways) may help integration but still creates bottlenecks if every addition requires specialist intervention.
Option D (static architecture) locks the platform into rigid patterns, preventing adaptation to evolving needs.
Extensible, modular design is a hallmark of cloud native platforms. It enables composability, where services (like service mesh, logging, monitoring, or provisioning APIs) can be plugged in as needed. This architecture supports golden paths and self-service abstractions, reducing developer friction while keeping governance intact.
References:- CNCF Platforms Whitepaper- CNCF Platform Engineering Maturity Model- Cloud Native Platform Engineering Study Guide

NEW QUESTION # 81
In a cloud native environment, what is one of the security benefits of implementing a service mesh?

- A. Enabling encryption of communication between services using mTLS.
- B. Using a centralized logging system to monitor service interactions.
- C. Limiting network access to services based on IP allowlisting.
- D. Automatically scaling services to handle increased traffic.

Answer: A

Explanation:
A key advantage of using a service mesh is its ability to secure service-to-service communication transparently, without requiring application code changes. Option A is correct because service meshes (e.g., Istio, Linkerd) provide mutual TLS (mTLS) by default, ensuring both encryption in transit and authentication between services. This establishes a zero-trust networking model inside the cluster.
Option B (scaling) is managed by Kubernetes (Horizontal Pod Autoscaler), not service mesh. Option C (logging) may be supported as an observability feature, but it is not the primary security benefit. Option D (IP allowlisting) is an outdated, less flexible mechanism compared to identity-based policies that meshes provide.
Service meshes enforce security consistently across all services, support fine-grained policies, and ensure compliance without burdening developers with complex configurations. This makes mTLS a foundational benefit in cloud native platform security.
References:- CNCF Service Mesh Whitepaper- CNCF Platforms Whitepaper- Cloud Native Platform Engineering Study Guide

NEW QUESTION # 82
In a GitOps workflow using Crossplane, how is infrastructure provisioned across multiple clusters?

- A. By manually applying Crossplane manifests to each cluster using kubectl to provision resources as needed for the infrastructure.
- B. By defining infrastructure resources declaratively in Git, where Crossplane controllers reconcile and provision them automatically in target environments.
- C. By using CI/CD pipelines to execute imperative scripts that create cloud infrastructure outside of Kubernetes in any cloud provider
- D. By provisioning infrastructure manually in cloud provider consoles and documenting the steps in Git for future reference.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Crossplane integrates tightly with GitOps workflows by extending Kubernetes with infrastructure APIs.
Option B is correct because infrastructure resources (databases, networks, S3 buckets, etc.) are defined declaratively in Git repositories. Git becomes the single source of truth, while Crossplane controllers automatically reconcile the desired state into real infrastructure across supported cloud providers.
Option A reflects imperative scripting, which contradicts GitOps principles. Option C (manual provisioning) lacks automation, governance, and repeatability. Option D involves manual application with kubectl, which bypasses GitOps reconciliation loops.
With Crossplane and GitOps, teams achieve consistent, reproducible, and auditable infrastructure provisioning at scale. This enables full alignment with cloud native platform engineering principles of declarative management, self-service, and extensibility.
References:- CNCF Crossplane Documentation- CNCF GitOps Principles- Cloud Native Platform Engineering Study Guide

NEW QUESTION # 83
In a GitOps workflow, how should application environments be managed when promoting an application from staging to production?

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

Answer: A

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 # 84
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. Change Failure Rate
- B. Mean Time to Recovery
- C. Deployment Frequency
- D. Lead Time for Changes

Answer: D

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 # 85
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