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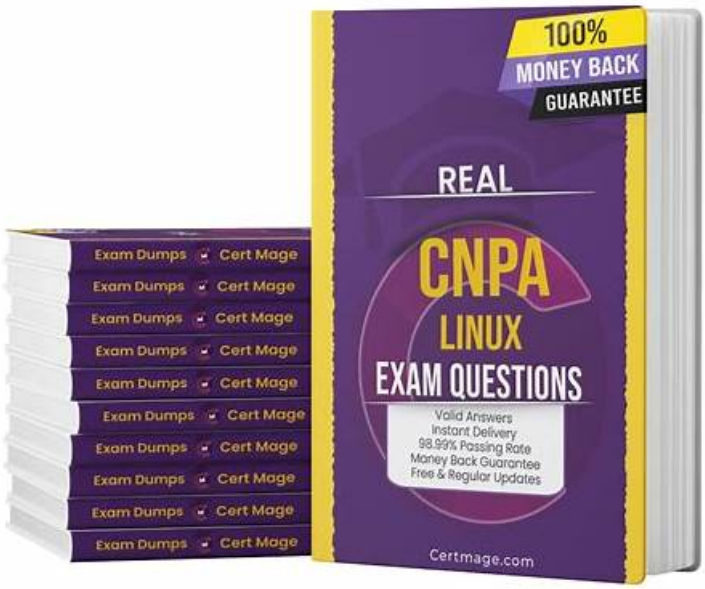

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Linux Foundation CNPA Exam Syllabus Topics:

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 • 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 • ML in platform automation.
Topic 3	• 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.

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

NEW QUESTION # 80
A platform engineering team needs to provide comprehensive cost visibility for Kubernetes workloads to optimize infrastructure utilization. Which tool is recommended to achieve this goal?

- A. Kubernetes resource usage metrics paired with cloud provider billing data.
- B. Application performance monitoring tools with limited resource cost tracking.
- C. OpenCost for real-time, granular Kubernetes cost allocation and analysis.
- D. Cloud provider cost estimation tools with basic Kubernetes integration.

Answer: C

Explanation:
OpenCost is the CNCF-supported open-source project designed specifically for Kubernetes cost visibility and optimization. Option B is correct because OpenCost provides granular, real-time allocation of Kubernetes costs across namespaces, workloads, and teams. This allows organizations to understand true cost drivers and optimize resource utilization effectively.
Option A (APM tools) may track performance but usually lack deep integration with Kubernetes cost allocation. Option C provides partial visibility but requires complex manual correlation of resource usage with billing data. Option D (cloud provider estimators) typically offer limited or high-level insights and do not map costs down to Kubernetes workloads.
By adopting OpenCost, platform teams can align financial accountability with engineering usage, a practice known as FinOps. This supports sustainable scaling, cost efficiency, and transparency-critical aspects of measuring platform success.
References:- CNCF OpenCost Project- CNCF Platforms Whitepaper- Cloud Native Platform Engineering Study Guide

NEW QUESTION # 81
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. Implementing security gates at key stages of the pipeline.
- B. Conducting A/B testing to validate secure code changes.
- C. Performing load balancing controls to manage traffic during deployments.
- D. Using caching strategies to control secure content delivery.

Answer: A

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 # 82
In a GitOps approach, how should the desired state of a system be managed and integrated?

- A. As custom Kubernetes resources, stored and applied directly to the system.
- B. By using a centralized management tool to push changes immediately to all environments.
- C. By storing it in Git, and manually pushing updates through CI/CD pipelines.
- D. By storing it so it is versioned and immutable, and pulled automatically into the system.

Answer: D

Explanation:
The GitOps model is built on the principle that the desired state of infrastructure and applications must be stored in Git as the single source of truth. Option D is correct because Git provides versioning, immutability, and auditability, while reconciliation controllers (e.g., Argo CD or Flux) pull the desired state into the system continuously. This ensures that actual cluster state always matches the declared Git state.
Option A is partially correct but fails because GitOps eliminates manual push workflows-automation ensures changes are pulled and reconciled. Option B describes Kubernetes CRDs, which may be part of the system but do not embody GitOps on their own.
Option C contradicts GitOps principles, which rely on pull- based reconciliation, not centralized push.
Storing desired state in Git provides full traceability, automated rollbacks, and continuous reconciliation, improving reliability and compliance. This makes GitOps a core practice for cloud native platform engineering.
References:- CNCF GitOps Principles- CNCF Platforms Whitepaper- Cloud Native Platform Engineering Study Guide

NEW QUESTION # 83
Which of the following observability pillars provides detailed information about the path a request takes through different services in a distributed system?

- A. Logs
- B. Traces
- C. Events
- D. Metrics

Answer: B

Explanation:
Traces provide end-to-end visibility into how a request flows through multiple services in a distributed system. Option A is correct because tracing captures spans (individual service operations) and stitches them together to form a complete picture of request execution, including latency, bottlenecks, and dependencies.
Option B (logs) provide detailed event records but lack contextual linkage across services. Option C (events) are discrete system occurrences, not correlated request flows. Option D (metrics) provide aggregated numerical data like latency or throughput but cannot show request-level detail across distributed systems.
Tracing is especially critical in microservices architectures where a single request may traverse dozens of services. Tools like OpenTelemetry, Jaeger, and Zipkin are commonly used to implement distributed tracing, which is essential for debugging, performance optimization, and improving reliability.
References:- CNCF Observability Whitepaper- OpenTelemetry CNCF Project Documentation- Cloud Native Platform Engineering Study Guide

NEW QUESTION # 84
Which of the following would be considered an advantage of using abstract APIs when offering cloud service provisioning and management as platform services?

- A. Abstractions curate cloud services with built-in guardrails for development teams.
- B. Development teams can arbitrarily deploy cloud services via abstractions.
- C. Abstractions allow customization of cloud services and resources without guardrails.
- D. Abstractions enforce explicit platform team approval before any cloud resource is deployed.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Abstract APIs are an essential component of platform engineering, providing a simplified interface for developers to consume infrastructure and cloud services without deep knowledge of provider-specific details.
Option B is correct because abstractions allow platform teams to curate services with built-in guardrails, ensuring compliance, security, and operational standards are enforced automatically. Developers get the benefit of self-service and flexibility while the platform team ensures governance.
Option A would slow down the process, defeating the purpose of abstraction. Option C removes guardrails, which risks security and compliance violations. Option D allows uncontrolled deployments, which can create chaos and undermine platform governance.
Abstract APIs strike the balance between developer experience and organizational control. They provide golden paths and opinionated defaults while maintaining the flexibility needed for developer productivity.
This approach ensures efficient service provisioning at scale with reduced cognitive load on developers.
References:- CNCF Platforms Whitepaper- CNCF Platform Engineering Maturity Model- Cloud Native Platform Engineering Study Guide

NEW QUESTION # 85
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