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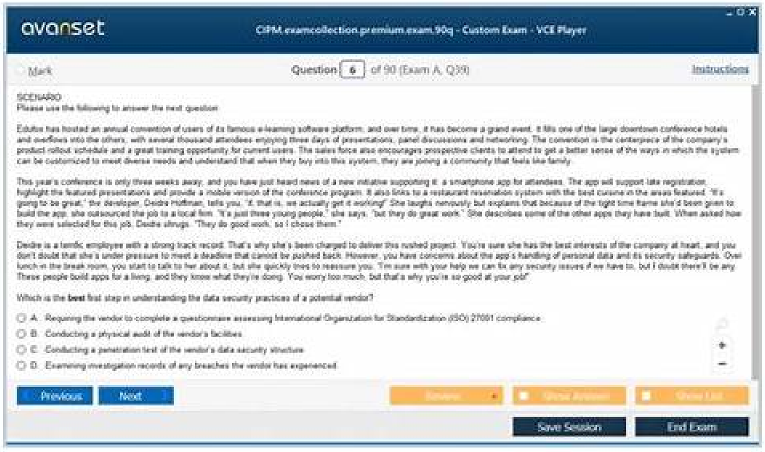

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Linux Foundation Certified Cloud Native Platform Engineering Associate Sample Questions (Q58-Q63):

NEW QUESTION # 58
As a Cloud Native Platform Associate, which of the following is the best example of a self-service use case that should be implemented within a cloud platform?

- A. A centralized dashboard for monitoring application performance.
- B. A manual request process for acquiring additional storage resources.
- C. An internal wiki for documenting best practices in cloud usage.
- D. An automated resource provisioning system to spin up environments on demand.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Self-service capabilities are a cornerstone of platform engineering, enabling developers to move quickly while reducing dependency on platform teams. Option C is correct because an automated resource provisioning system allows developers to spin up sandbox or test environments on demand, supporting experimentation and rapid iteration. This aligns with the principle of treating platforms as products, focusing on developer experience and productivity.

Option A (manual request process) creates bottlenecks and is the opposite of self-service. Option B (documentation) is helpful but does not enable automation or self-service. Option D (centralized monitoring) improves observability but is not a self-service capability by itself.
By implementing automated provisioning, developers gain autonomy while platform teams maintain governance through abstractions, golden paths, and policy enforcement. This fosters agility, consistency, and scalability, improving both developer experience and organizational efficiency.
References:- CNCF Platforms Whitepaper- CNCF Platform Engineering Maturity Model- Cloud Native Platform Engineering Study Guide

NEW QUESTION # 59
In a scenario where an Internal Developer Platform (IDP) is being used to enable developers to self-service provision products and capabilities such as Namespace-as-a-Service, which answer best describes who is responsible for resolving application-related incidents?

- A. Platform teams delegate appropriate permissions to the application teams to allow them to self-manage and resolve any underlying infrastructure and application-related problems.
- B. A separate team is created which includes people previously from the platform and application teams to solve all problems for the organization.
- C. Platform teams are responsible for investigating and resolving all problems related to the platform, including application ones, before the app teams notice.
- D. Platform teams are responsible for investigating and resolving underlying infrastructure problems whilst application teams are responsible for investigating and resolving application-related problems.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Platform engineering clearly separates responsibilities between platform teams and application teams. Option C is correct because platform teams manage the platform and infrastructure layer, ensuring stability, compliance, and availability, while application teams own their applications, including troubleshooting application-specific issues.
Option A (creating a single merged team) introduces inefficiency and removes specialization. Option B incorrectly suggests application teams should also solve infrastructure issues, which conflicts with platform- as-a-product principles. Option D places all responsibilities on platform teams, which creates bottlenecks and undermines application team ownership.
By splitting responsibilities, IDPs empower developers with self-service provisioning while maintaining clear boundaries. This ensures both agility and accountability: platform teams focus on enabling and securing the platform, while application teams take ownership of their code and services.
References:- CNCF Platforms Whitepaper- Team Topologies (Platform as a Product Model)- Cloud Native Platform Engineering Study Guide

NEW QUESTION # 60
Which approach is effective for scalable Kubernetes infrastructure provisioning?

- A. Imperative scripts using Kubernetes API
- B. Crossplane compositions defining custom CRDs
- C. Helm charts with the environment values.yaml
- D. Static YAML with kubectl apply

Answer: B

Explanation:
The most effective approach for scalable Kubernetes infrastructure provisioning is Crossplane compositions.
Option D is correct because compositions let platform teams define custom CRDs (Composite Resources) that abstract infrastructure details while embedding organizational policies and guardrails. Developers then consume these abstractions through simple Kubernetes-native APIs, enabling self-service at scale.
Option A (Helm with values.yaml) is useful for application deployment but not for scalable infrastructure provisioning across multiple clouds. Option B (imperative scripts) lacks scalability, repeatability, and governance. Option C (static YAML with kubectl apply) is manual and not suited for dynamic, multi-team environments.
Crossplane compositions allow platform teams to curate golden paths while giving developers autonomy. This reduces complexity, ensures compliance, and supports multi-cloud provisioning-all key aspects of platform engineering.
References:- CNCF Crossplane Project Documentation- CNCF Platforms Whitepaper- Cloud Native Platform Engineering Study

Guide

NEW QUESTION # 61
During a CI/CD pipeline setup, at which stage should the Software Bill of Materials (SBOM) be generated to provide most valuable insights into dependencies?

- A. During the build process.
- B. During testing.
- C. Before committing code.
- D. After deployment.

Answer: A

Explanation:
The most effective stage to generate a Software Bill of Materials (SBOM) is during the build process.
Option C is correct because the build phase is when dependencies are resolved and artifacts (e.g., container images, binaries) are created. Generating an SBOM at this point provides a complete, accurate inventory of all included libraries and components, which is critical for vulnerability scanning, license compliance, and supply chain security.
Option A (testing) is too late to capture all dependencies reliably. Option B (before committing code) cannot provide a full SBOM because builds often introduce additional dependencies. Option D (after deployment) delays insights until production, missing the opportunity to detect and remediate issues early.
Integrating SBOM generation into CI/CD pipelines enables shift-left security, ensuring vulnerabilities are detected early and allowing remediation before artifacts reach production. This aligns with CNCF supply chain security practices and platform engineering goals.
References:- CNCF Supply Chain Security Whitepaper- CNCF Platforms Whitepaper- Cloud Native Platform Engineering Study Guide

NEW QUESTION # 62
In a GitOps setup, which of the following correctly describes the interaction between components when using a pull-based approach?

- A. The syncer uses webhooks to notify the target cluster of changes in the git repository.
- B. The target cluster sends updates to the git repository whenever a change is made.
- C. The syncer continuously checks the git repository for changes and applies them to the target cluster.
- D. The git repository pushes configuration changes directly to the syncer without any checks.

Answer: C

Explanation:
GitOps uses a pull-based approach, where controllers inside the cluster continuously reconcile the desired state stored in Git with the actual cluster state. Option A is correct because GitOps sync agents (e.g., Argo CD, Flux) poll or watch Git repositories for changes and automatically apply updates to the cluster.
Option B reverses the model-clusters do not send updates to Git; Git is the source of truth. Option C is partially misleading: webhooks can trigger faster syncs but reconciliation is still pull-based. Option D misrepresents GitOps-Git never pushes directly to clusters.
This pull-based approach ensures greater security (clusters pull changes rather than exposing themselves to pushes), consistency (Git as source of truth), and continuous reconciliation (drift correction).
References:- CNCF GitOps Principles- CNCF Platforms Whitepaper- Cloud Native Platform Engineering Study Guide

NEW QUESTION # 63
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