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Linux Foundation CNPA Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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.
Topic 2	• 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	• 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 4	• Platform Observability, Security, and Conformance: This part of the exam evaluates Procurement Specialists on key aspects of observability and security. It includes working with traces, metrics, logs, and events while ensuring secure service communication. Policy engines, Kubernetes security essentials, and protection in CI • CD pipelines are also assessed here.
Topic 5	• 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.

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Linux Foundation Certified Cloud Native Platform Engineering Associate Sample Questions (Q33-Q38):

NEW QUESTION # 33
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

NEW QUESTION # 34
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. Imperative Resource Management
- D. Declarative Resource Management

Answer: D

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 # 35
In a cloud native environment, which factor most critically influences the need for customized CI pipeline configurations across different application types?

- A. The organizational practice of assigning unique pipeline configurations based on application priority levels.
- B. The technical differences in build tools, testing frameworks, and artifact formats across programming languages.
- C. The requirement to visually distinguish between different application pipelines in monitoring dashboards.
- D. The need to accommodate varying team sizes and developer expertise levels within the organization.

Answer: B

Explanation:
The biggest driver for customizing CI pipeline configurations across application types is technical differences between programming languages, frameworks, and artifact formats. Option B is correct because applications written in Java, Python, Go, or Node.js require different build tools (e.g., Maven, pip, go build, npm), testing frameworks, and packaging mechanisms. These differences must be reflected in the CI pipeline to ensure successful builds, tests, and artifact generation.
Option A (priority-based pipelines) is more of an organizational practice, not a technical necessity. Option C (team sizes and expertise) may influence usability but does not drive pipeline configuration. Option D (visual distinction) relates to dashboards and observability, not pipeline functionality.
Platform engineers often provide pipeline templates or abstractions that encapsulate these differences while standardizing security and compliance checks. This balances customization with consistency, enabling developers to use pipelines suited to their technology stack without fragmenting governance.
References:- CNCF Platforms Whitepaper- Continuous Delivery Foundation Guidance- Cloud Native Platform Engineering Study Guide

NEW QUESTION # 36
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. Use GitOps to manage RBAC roles and allow teams to request access via pull requests with automatic approval for non-sensitive environments.
- B. Provide pre-approved kubeconfigs to trusted developers so they can access staging clusters without platform intervention.
- C. Set up scheduled access windows and batch all requests into specific time slots managed by the platform team.
- D. Dedicate one Cloud Native Platform Engineer to triage and fulfill all access requests to maintain fast turnaround times.

Answer: A

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 # 37
In a GitOps workflow using Crossplane, how is infrastructure provisioned across multiple clusters?

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

Answer: C

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 # 38
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