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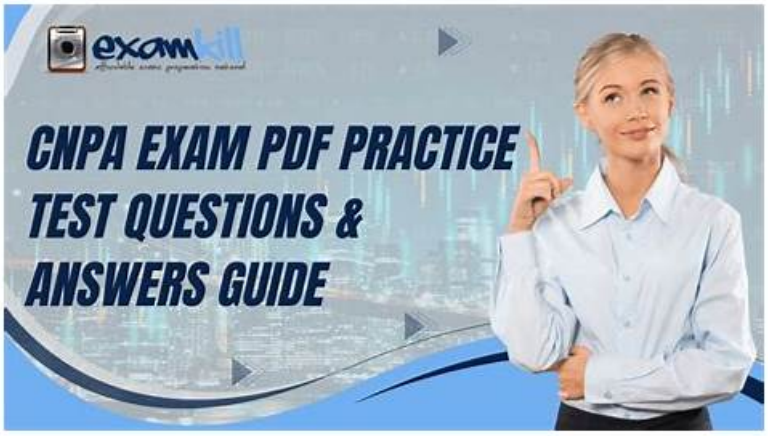

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Linux Foundation CNPA Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 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	• 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 4	• 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 5	• 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 (Q41-Q46):

NEW QUESTION # 41
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. A separate team is created which includes people previously from the platform and application teams to solve all problems for the organization.
- B. Platform teams are responsible for investigating and resolving all problems related to the platform, including application ones, before the app teams notice.
- C. Platform teams delegate appropriate permissions to the application teams to allow them to self-manage and resolve any underlying infrastructure and application-related problems.
- 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 # 42
In a GitOps workflow, what is a secure and efficient method for managing secrets within a Git repository?

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

Answer: A

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 # 43
How can an internal platform team effectively support data scientists in leveraging complex AI/ML tools and infrastructure?

- A. Offer workflows and easy access to specialized AI/ML tools, data, and compute.
- B. Integrate AI/ML steps into standard developer CI/CD systems for maximum reuse
- C. Focus the portal on UI-driven execution of predefined AI/ML jobs via abstraction.
- D. Implement strict resource quotas and isolation for AI/ML workloads for stability.

Answer: A

Explanation:
The best way for platform teams to support data scientists is by enabling easy access to specialized AI/ML workflows, tools, and compute resources. Option C is correct because it empowers data scientists to experiment, train, and deploy models without worrying about the complexities of infrastructure setup. This aligns with platform engineering's principle of self-service with guardrails.
Option A (integrating into standard CI/CD) may help, but AI/ML workflows often require specialized tools like MLflow, Kubeflow, or TensorFlow pipelines. Option B (strict quotas) ensures stability but does not improve usability or productivity. Option D (UI-driven execution only) restricts flexibility and reduces the ability of data scientists to adapt workflows to evolving needs.
By offering AI/ML-specific workflows as golden paths within an Internal Developer Platform (IDP), platform teams improve developer experience for data scientists, accelerate innovation, and ensure compliance and governance.
References:- CNCF Platforms Whitepaper- CNCF Platform Engineering Maturity Model- Cloud Native Platform Engineering Study Guide

NEW QUESTION # 44
A developer is tasked with securing a Kubernetes cluster and needs to implement Role-Based Access Control (RBAC) to manage user permissions. Which of the following statements about RBAC in Kubernetes is correct?

- A. RBAC is only applicable to Pods and does not extend to other Kubernetes resources.
- B. RBAC allows users to have unrestricted roles and access to all resources in the cluster.
- C. RBAC uses roles and role bindings to grant permissions to users for specific resources and actions.
- D. RBAC does not support namespace isolation and applies globally across the cluster.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Role-Based Access Control (RBAC) in Kubernetes is a cornerstone of cluster security, enabling fine-grained access control based on the principle of least privilege. Option D is correct because RBAC leverages Roles (or ClusterRoles) that define sets of permissions, and RoleBindings (or ClusterRoleBindings) that assign those roles to users, groups, or service accounts. This mechanism ensures that users have only the minimum required access to perform their tasks, enhancing both security and governance.
Option A is incorrect because RBAC fully supports namespace-scoped roles, allowing isolation of permissions at the namespace level in addition to cluster-wide roles. Option B is wrong because RBAC is specifically designed to restrict, not grant, unrestricted access. Option C is misleading because RBAC applies broadly across Kubernetes API resources, not just Pods-it includes ConfigMaps, Secrets, Deployments, Services, and more.
By applying RBAC correctly, platform teams can align with security best practices, ensuring that sensitive operations (e.g., managing secrets or modifying cluster configurations) are tightly controlled. RBAC is also central to compliance frameworks, as it provides auditability of who has access to what resources.

References:- CNCF Kubernetes Security Best Practices- Kubernetes RBAC Documentation (aligned with CNCF platform engineering security guidance)- Cloud Native Platform Engineering Study Guide

NEW QUESTION # 45
In a Continuous Integration (CI) pipeline, what is a key benefit of using automated builds?

- A. Ensures consistent builds.
- B. Reduces code redundancy.
- C. Eliminates coding errors.
- D. Minimizes server costs.

Answer: A

Explanation:
The key benefit of automated builds in a CI pipeline is ensuring consistent and reproducible builds. Option C is correct because automation eliminates the variability introduced by manual processes, guaranteeing that each build follows the same steps, uses the same dependencies, and produces artifacts that are predictable and testable.
Option A (minimizing server costs) may be a side effect but is not the primary advantage. Option B (eliminates coding errors) is inaccurate-automated builds do not prevent developers from writing faulty code; instead, they surface errors earlier. Option D (reduces code redundancy) relates more to code design than CI pipelines.
Automated builds are fundamental to DevOps and platform engineering because they establish reliability in the software supply chain, integrate seamlessly with automated testing, and enable continuous delivery. This practice ensures that code changes are validated quickly, improving developer productivity and reducing integration risks.
References:- CNCF Platforms Whitepaper- Continuous Delivery Foundation Best Practices- Cloud Native Platform Engineering Study Guide

NEW QUESTION # 46
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