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Linux Foundation CNPA Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 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	• 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 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 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 (Q83-Q88):

NEW QUESTION # 83
Which of the following is a primary benefit of using Kubernetes Custom Resource Definitions (CRDs) in a self-service platform model?

- A. CRDs enable platform teams to define custom APIs without modifying the Kubernetes API server code.
- B. CRDs automatically manage the scaling and failover of platform services without additional configuration.
- C. CRDs eliminate the need for Role-based access control (RBAC) configurations in Kubernetes clusters.
- D. CRDs provide built-in support for multi-cloud deployments without additional tooling.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Kubernetes Custom Resource Definitions (CRDs) extend the Kubernetes API by allowing platform teams to create and expose custom APIs without modifying the core Kubernetes API server code. Option C is correct because this extensibility enables teams to define new abstractions (e.g., Database, Application, or Environment resources) tailored to organizational needs, which developers can consume through a self- service model.
Option A is incorrect because scaling and failover are handled by controllers or operators, not CRDs themselves. Option B is wrong because RBAC is still required for access control over custom resources.
Option D is misleading because multi-cloud support depends on how CRDs and their controllers are implemented, not a built-in CRD feature.
By leveraging CRDs, platform teams can standardize workflows, hide complexity, and implement guardrails, all while presenting developers with simplified abstractions. This is central to platform engineering, as it empowers developers with self-service APIs while maintaining operational control.
References:- CNCF Platforms Whitepaper- Kubernetes Extensibility Documentation- Cloud Native Platform Engineering Study Guide

NEW QUESTION # 84
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 # 85
Which Kubernetes feature allows you to control how Pods communicate with each other and external services?

- A. Pod Security Standards
- B. Role-based access control (RBAC)
- C. Network Policies
- D. Security Context

Answer: C

Explanation:
Kubernetes Network Policies are the feature that controls how Pods communicate with each other and external services. Option B is correct because Network Policies define rules for ingress (incoming) and egress (outgoing) traffic at the Pod level, ensuring fine-grained control over communication pathways within the cluster.
Option A (Pod Security Standards) defines policies around Pod security contexts (e.g., privilege escalation, root access) but does not control network traffic. Option C (Security Context) is specific to Pod or container- level permissions, not networking. Option D (RBAC) governs access to Kubernetes API resources, not Pod-to- Pod traffic.
Network Policies are essential for implementing a zero-trust model in Kubernetes, ensuring that only authorized services communicate. This enhances both security and compliance, especially in multi-tenant clusters.
References:- CNCF Kubernetes Security Best Practices- CNCF Platforms Whitepaper- Cloud Native Platform Engineering Study Guide

NEW QUESTION # 86
What does the latest tag usually represent in a container image registry?

- A. A system-generated version number based on Git history.
- B. The most recently built image unless otherwise specified.
- C. The only image tag that can be deployed to production systems.
- D. A signed image that has passed all security validations.

Answer: B

Explanation:
In most container registries, the latest tag is simply an alias pointing to whichever image was most recently built and pushed, unless explicitly overridden. Option A is correct because the latest tag does not carry any semantic guarantee beyond being the most recently tagged version.
Option B is incorrect-latest does not imply security validation or attestation. Option C is false because production systems should not rely on latest; instead, immutable, versioned tags or digests should be used for reproducibility. Option D is misleading, as latest is

not tied to Git history but rather to tag assignment during the build/push process.
While convenient for testing or local development, relying on latest in production pipelines is discouraged.
Platform engineering best practices emphasize explicit versioning and image immutability to ensure consistency, reproducibility, and traceability. Using signed images with SBOM attestation is recommended for security and compliance, while latest should only be used in controlled, non-production workflows.
References:- CNCF Supply Chain Security Whitepaper- CNCF Platforms Whitepaper- Cloud Native Platform Engineering Study Guide

NEW QUESTION # 87
In a Kubernetes environment, what is the primary distinction between an Operator and a Helm chart?

- A. Helm charts use Custom Resource Definitions while Operators use static manifests.
- B. Both Operators and Helm charts are the same, just different names used in the community.
- C. Operators handle ongoing management of custom resources while Helm charts focus on packaging and deployment.
- D. Operators are only for deploying applications, while Helm charts manage application resources.

Answer: C

Explanation:
The key distinction is that Helm charts are packaging and deployment tools, while Operators extend Kubernetes controllers to provide ongoing lifecycle management. Option C is correct because Operators continuously reconcile the desired and actual state of custom resources, enabling advanced behaviors like upgrades, scaling, and failover. Helm charts, by contrast, define templates and values for deploying applications but do not actively manage them after deployment.
Option A oversimplifies; Operators do more than deploy, while Helm manages deployment packaging.
Option B is incorrect-Helm does not create CRDs by default; Operators often do. Option D is incorrect because Operators and Helm serve different purposes, though they may complement each other.
Operators are essential for complex workloads (e.g., databases, Kafka) that require ongoing operational knowledge codified into Kubernetes-native controllers. Helm is best suited for standard deployments and reproducibility. Together, they improve Kubernetes extensibility and automation.
References:- CNCF Kubernetes Operator Pattern Documentation- CNCF Platforms Whitepaper- Cloud Native Platform Engineering Study Guide

NEW QUESTION # 88
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