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PRACTICE QUESTIONS

Associated Board Certifications International (ABCI)

PLT6

PLT6

EDITION

Demo

QUESTIONS

9

FORMAT

Limited Edition PDF

Before you begin

What this is

9 practice questions for Associated Board Certifications International (ABCI) **PLT6**, each with its answer key and an explanation. Answer a question before you read its key — the explanation is worth more once you have committed.

If something looks wrong

Send us three things and we will check it:

- the exam code, **PLT6**
- the question number
- the email address on your order

Write to **support@mometrix.net**. We reply within one business day.

QUESTION 1

SINGLE CHOICE

Which of the following best describes the role of a runtime engine within a software platform?

- ☐ A It provides long-term archival storage for historical platform telemetry.
- ☒ B It executes compiled or interpreted code and exposes the runtime services the application depends on.
- ☐ C It defines the visual styling and layout for the platform's administrative console.
- ☐ D It translates source code into a vendor-specific binary package format.

ANSWER B

WHY A runtime engine is the component responsible for executing application code and providing the underlying services (memory management, threading, I/O) that the application calls into. Option A describes archival storage, C describes a presentation/UI layer, and D describes a build/packaging step, not runtime execution.

QUESTION 2

SINGLE CHOICE

In a layered platform architecture, which layer is responsible for translating user requests into operations on underlying services and for coordinating the response back to the client?

- ☐ A The persistence layer
- ☐ B The presentation layer
- ☒ C The application/business logic layer
- ☐ D The infrastructure layer

ANSWER C

WHY The application/business logic layer contains the workflow and rules that act on incoming requests, invoke services in lower layers, and assemble the result. The persistence layer handles storage, the presentation layer handles UI rendering, and the infrastructure layer hosts the underlying compute and network resources.

QUESTION 3 SINGLE CHOICE

A user successfully logs in with a valid username and password. Which security function has just been performed?

- ☐ A Authorization
- ☒ B Authentication
- ☐ C Auditing
- ☐ D Accounting

ANSWER B

WHY Authentication is the process of verifying the identity of a principal (proving you are who you claim to be). Authorization, which occurs after authentication, determines what that authenticated identity is allowed to do. Auditing and accounting relate to tracking activity, not verifying identity.

QUESTION 4 SINGLE CHOICE

Which deployment model runs the platform on hardware that is shared with other tenants but is logically isolated so that each tenant perceives the environment as dedicated?

- ☐ A On-premises
- ☐ B Private cloud
- ☒ C Public cloud
- ☐ D Hybrid cloud

ANSWER C

WHY A public cloud runs on infrastructure that is shared among multiple tenants, with logical isolation between them. On-premises and private cloud run on hardware dedicated to a single organization. Hybrid cloud combines on-premises/private with public, but the defining model that emphasizes shared, multi-tenant infrastructure is the public cloud.

QUESTION 5

SINGLE CHOICE

A junior administrator needs to reset user passwords but should not be able to modify group memberships or audit logs. Which approach best reflects the principle of least privilege?

- ☐ A Grant the administrator a full administrator role and document the restriction informally.
- ☒ B Grant a custom role containing only the password-reset permission.
- ☐ C Grant a read-only role and share a senior administrator's credentials when resets are needed.
- ☐ D Grant the administrator temporary access to all settings and rely on policy to block changes.

ANSWER B

WHY The principle of least privilege dictates that a user should have only the minimum permissions needed to perform their job. A custom role limited to the password-reset permission accomplishes this directly. Granting full administrative rights (A), sharing credentials (C), or using temporary broad access with policy guardrails (D) all violate least privilege.

QUESTION 6

SINGLE CHOICE

What is the primary purpose of platform audit logging?

- ☐ A To replace application-level error handling.
- ☒ B To record who performed which action and when, so events can be reviewed and investigated.
- ☐ C To compress log files automatically so they use less disk space.
- ☐ D To forward user requests to the nearest regional endpoint.

ANSWER B

WHY Audit logging captures records of security-relevant actions (who did what, when, and to which object) for later review, compliance, and forensic investigation. It is not a substitute for error handling (A), its primary goal is not compression (C), and request routing (D) is a function of load balancing or DNS, not logging.

QUESTION 7

SINGLE CHOICE

Two platform nodes are configured in an active/passive cluster. The active node becomes unreachable. What should happen next?

- ☐ A Both nodes continue serving requests independently until the active node recovers.
- ☒ B The passive node is promoted to active and begins serving requests while the failed node is recovered.
- ☐ C All client requests are dropped until an operator manually restarts the cluster.
- ☐ D The passive node mirrors the active node's storage but does not accept client traffic under any condition.

ANSWER B

WHY In an active/passive cluster, only the active node normally serves traffic. When the active node fails, the passive node is promoted (failover) and takes over so service continues with minimal interruption. Option A describes active/active, C is an unnecessary outage, and D misstates the role of the passive node during normal operation.

QUESTION 8

SINGLE CHOICE

Which change is an example of vertical scaling?

- ☐ A Adding two additional servers behind a load balancer to distribute traffic.
- ☒ B Increasing the CPU and memory allocated to an existing single server.
- ☐ C Sharding a database into multiple smaller databases by tenant.
- ☐ D Replacing synchronous calls with asynchronous message queues.

ANSWER B

WHY Vertical scaling (scaling up) increases the capacity of an existing resource by adding more CPU, RAM, or other resources to it. Adding more servers (A) is horizontal scaling (scaling out). Sharding (C) is a data partitioning strategy, and asynchronous messaging (D) is a design/architecture pattern, not a scaling action.

QUESTION 9

MULTIPLE CHOICE

Which of the following are defining characteristics of a RESTful API? (Choose two.)

- ☒ **A** It is stateless: each request from a client contains all the information needed to be understood.
- ☐ **B** It maintains persistent server-side session state for every client between requests.
- ☒ **C** It identifies resources using Uniform Resource Identifiers (URIs) and uses standard HTTP methods such as GET, POST, PUT, and DELETE.
- ☐ **D** It requires a custom binary protocol on top of TCP for every operation.

ANSWER A • C

WHY REST treats each request as independent and stateless (A), and it exposes resources via URIs manipulated with standard HTTP methods (C). Maintaining persistent session state between requests (B) is the opposite of statelessness, and requiring a custom binary protocol (D) contradicts REST's reliance on standard web protocols.