Linux Foundation KCSA덤프최신자료 & KCSA높은통과율덤프샘플다운

2026 ExamPassdump 최신 KCSA PDF 버전 시험 문제집과 KCSA 시험 문제 및 답변 무료 공유: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1HIIi0oeppf-wjYsIiz5yTkU__FLoZxLv

ExamPassdump를 검색을 통해 클릭하게된 지금 이 순간 IT인증자격증취득Linux Foundation KCSA시험은 더는 힘든 일이 아닙니다. 다른 분들이Linux Foundation KCSA시험준비로 수없는 고민을 할때 고객님은 저희 Linux Foundation KCSA덤프로 제일 빠른 시일내에 시험을 패스하여 자격증을 손에 넣을수 있습니다.

Linux Foundation KCSA 시험요강:

주제	소개
주제 1	• Overview of Cloud Native Security: This section of the exam measures the skills of a Cloud Security Architect and covers the foundational security principles of cloud-native environments. It includes an understanding of the 4Cs security model, the shared responsibility model for cloud infrastructure, common security controls and compliance frameworks, and techniques for isolating resources and securing artifacts like container images and application code.
주제 2	• Compliance and Security Frameworks: This section of the exam measures the skills of a Compliance Officer and focuses on applying formal structures to ensure security and meet regulatory demands. It covers working with industry-standard compliance and threat modeling frameworks, understanding supply chain security requirements, and utilizing automation tools to maintain and prove an organization's security posture.
주제 3	• Kubernetes Security Fundamentals: This section of the exam measures the skills of a Kubernetes Administrator and covers the primary security mechanisms within Kubernetes. This includes implementing pod security standards and admissions, configuring robust authentication and authorization systems like RBAC, managing secrets properly, and using network policies and audit logging to enforce isolation and monitor cluster activity.
주제 4	• Kubernetes Cluster Component Security: This section of the exam measures the skills of a Kubernetes Administrator and focuses on securing the core components that make up a Kubernetes cluster. It encompasses the security configuration and potential vulnerabilities of essential parts such as the API server, etcd, kubelet, container runtime, and networking elements, ensuring each component is hardened against attacks.
주제 5	• Platform Security: This section of the exam measures the skills of a Cloud Security Architect and encompasses broader platform-wide security concerns. This includes securing the software supply chain from image development to deployment, implementing observability and service meshes, managing Public Key Infrastructure (PKI), controlling network connectivity, and using admission controllers to enforce security policies.

KCSA 시험덤프 & KCSA 덤프 & KCSA 덤프문제

ExamPassdump는 엘리트한 전문가들의 끊임없는 연구와 자신만의 노하우로 Linux Foundation KCSA덤프자료를 만들어 냄으로 여러분의 꿈을 이루어드립니다. 기존의 Linux Foundation KCSA시험문제를 분석하여 만들어낸 Linux Foundation KCSA덤프의 문제와 답은 실제시험의 문제와 답과 아주 비슷합니다. Linux Foundation KCSA덤프는 합격보장해드리는 고품질 덤프입니다. ExamPassdump의 덤프를 장바구니에 넣고 페이팔을 통한 안전결제를 진행하여 덤프를 다운받아 시험합격하세요.

최신 Kubernetes and Cloud Native KCSA 무료샘플문제 (Q46-Q51):

질문 # 46
Which of the following statements best describes the role of the Scheduler in Kubernetes?

- A. The Scheduler is responsible for ensuring the security of the Kubernetes cluster and its components.
- B. The Scheduler is responsible for assigning Pods to nodes based on resource availability and other constraints.
- C. The Scheduler is responsible for managing the deployment and scaling of applications in the Kubernetes cluster.
- D. The Scheduler is responsible for monitoring and managing the health of the Kubernetes cluster.

정답：B

설명：
* TheKubernetes Schedulerassigns Pods to nodes based on:
* Resource requests & availability (CPU, memory, GPU, etc.)
* Constraints (affinity, taints, tolerations, topology, policies)
* Exact extract (Kubernetes Docs - Scheduler):
* "The scheduler is a control plane process that assigns Pods to Nodes. Scheduling decisions take into account resource requirements, affinity/anti-affinity, constraints, and policies."
* Other options clarified:
* A: Monitoring cluster health is theController Manager's/kubelet's job.
* B: Security is enforced throughRBAC, admission controllers, PSP/PSA, not the scheduler.
* C: Deployment scaling is handled by theController Manager(Deployment/ReplicaSet controller).
References:
Kubernetes Docs - Scheduler: https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/scheduling-eviction/kube-scheduler/

질문 # 47
Why mightNetworkPolicyresources have no effect in a Kubernetes cluster?

- A. NetworkPolicy resources are only enforced for unprivileged Pods.
- B. NetworkPolicy resources are only enforced if the user has the right RBAC permissions.
- C. NetworkPolicy resources are only enforced if the Kubernetes scheduler supports them.
- D. NetworkPolicy resources are only enforced if the networking plugin supports them.

정답：D

설명：
* NetworkPolicies define how Pods can communicate with each other and external endpoints.
* However, Kubernetes itselfdoes not enforce NetworkPolicy. Enforcement depends on theCNI plugin used (e.g., Calico, Cilium, Kube-Router, Weave Net).
* If a cluster is using a network plugin that does not support NetworkPolicies, then creating NetworkPolicy objects hasno effect.
References:
Kubernetes Documentation - Network Policies
CNCF Security Whitepaper - Platform security section: notes that security enforcement relies on CNI capabilities.

질문 # 48
What was the name of the precursor to Pod Security Standards?

- A. Container Runtime Security
- B. Container Security Standards
- C. Pod Security Policy
- D. Kubernetes Security Context

정답：C

설명：
* Kubernetes originally had a feature calledPodSecurityPolicy (PSP), which provided controls to restrict pod behavior.
* Official docs:
* "PodSecurityPolicy was deprecated in Kubernetes v1.21 and removed in v1.25."
* "Pod Security Standards (PSS) replace PodSecurityPolicy (PSP) with a simpler, policy- driven approach."
* PSP was often complex and hard to manage, so it was replaced by Pod Security Admission (PSA) which enforcesPod Security Standards.
References:
Kubernetes Docs - PodSecurityPolicy (deprecated): https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/security/pod- security-policy/ Kubernetes Blog - PodSecurityPolicy Deprecation: https://kubernetes.io/blog/2021/04/06/podsecuritypolicy- deprecation-past-present-and-future/

질문 # 49
Which of the following statements best describes the role of the Scheduler in Kubernetes?

- A. The Scheduler is responsible for ensuring the security of the Kubernetes cluster and its components.
- B. The Scheduler is responsible for assigning Pods to nodes based on resource availability and other constraints.
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정답：B

설명：
* TheKubernetes Schedulerassigns Pods to nodes based on:
* Resource requests & availability (CPU, memory, GPU, etc.)
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* Exact extract (Kubernetes Docs - Scheduler):
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References:
Kubernetes Docs - Scheduler: https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/scheduling-eviction/kube-scheduler/

질문 # 50
What is the main reason an organization would use a Cloud Workload Protection Platform (CWPP) solution?

- A. To manage networking between containerized workloads in the Kubernetes cluster.
- B. To optimize resource utilization and scalability of containerized workloads.
- C. To protect containerized workloads from known vulnerabilities and malware threats.
- D. To automate the deployment and management of containerized workloads.

정답：C

설명：
* CWPP (Cloud Workload Protection Platform):As defined by Gartner and adopted across cloud security practices, CWPPs are designed tosecure workloads(VMs, containers, serverless functions) in hybrid and cloud environments.
* They providevulnerability scanning, runtime protection, compliance checks, and malware detection.
* Exact extract (Gartner CWPP definition):"Cloud workload protection platforms protect workloads regardless of location, including physical machines, VMs, containers, and serverless workloads. They provide vulnerability management, system integrity

protection, intrusion detection and prevention, and malware protection." References:
Gartner: Cloud Workload Protection Platforms Market Guide (summary): https://www.gartner.com/reviews/market/cloud-workload-protection-platforms
CNCF Security Whitepaper:https://github.com/cncf/tag-security

질문 # 51
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