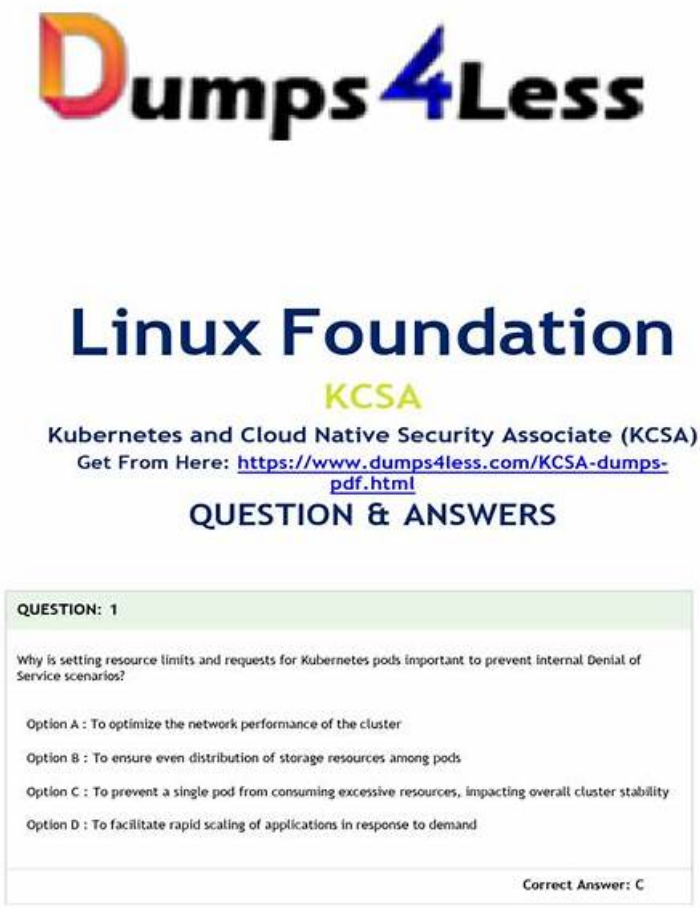
KCSA Test Sample Questions & KCSA Vce Pdf Training & KCSA Valid Test Simulator



BONUS!!! Download part of BraindumpQuiz KCSA dumps for free: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1yKIOmMZjv0jkjHXwP3V4M6AJWB7T0mQQ

The KCSA mock tests are specially built for you to evaluate what you have studied. These Linux Foundation Kubernetes and Cloud Native Security Associate (KCSA) practice exams (desktop and web-based) are customizable, which means that you can change the time and questions according to your needs. Our KCSA Practice Tests teach you time management so you can pass the Linux Foundation Kubernetes and Cloud Native Security Associate (KCSA) certification exam.

Linux Foundation KCSA Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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.

Topic 2	• 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.
Topic 3	• 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.

Preparation KCSA Store & KCSA Intereactive Testing Engine

It is acknowledged that there are numerous KCSA learning questions for candidates for the KCSA exam, however, it is impossible for you to summarize all of the key points in so many materials by yourself. But since you have clicked into this website for KCSA practice materials you need not to worry about that at all because our company is especially here for you to solve this problem. We have a lot of regular customers for a long-term cooperation now since they have understood how useful and effective our KCSA Actual Exam is.

Linux Foundation Kubernetes and Cloud Native Security Associate Sample Questions (Q52-Q57):

NEW QUESTION # 52
What is the purpose of the Supplier Assessments and Reviews control in the NIST 800-53 Rev. 5 set of controls for Supply Chain Risk Management?

- A. To identify potential suppliers for the organization.
- B. To establish contractual agreements with suppliers.
- C. To evaluate and monitor existing suppliers for adherence to security requirements.
- D. To conduct regular audits of suppliers' financial performance.

Answer: C

Explanation:
* In NIST SP 800-53 Rev. 5,SR-6: Supplier Assessments and Reviewsrequires evaluating and monitoring suppliers' security and risk practices.
* Exact extract (NIST SP 800-53 Rev. 5, SR-6):
* "The organization assesses and monitors suppliers to ensure they are meeting the security requirements specified in contracts and agreements."
* This is aboutongoing monitoringof supplier adherence, not financial audits, not contract creation, and not supplier discovery.
References:
NIST SP 800-53 Rev. 5, Control SR-6 (Supplier Assessments and Reviews): https://csrc.nist.gov/publications/detail/sp/800-53/rev-5/final

NEW QUESTION # 53
Which of the following is a control for Supply Chain Risk Management according to NIST 800-53 Rev. 5?

- A. Access Control
- B. System and Communications Protection
- C. Supply Chain Risk Management Plan
- D. Incident Response

Answer: C

Explanation:
* NIST SP 800-53 Rev. 5 introduces a dedicated family of controls calledSupply Chain Risk Management (SR).
* Within SR,SR-2 (Supply Chain Risk Management Plan)is a specific control.
* Exact extract from NIST 800-53 Rev. 5:
* "The organization develops and implements a supply chain risk management plan for the system, system component, or system service."
* While Access Control, System and Communications Protection, and Incident Response are control families, the correctsupply chain-specific controlis theSupply Chain Risk Management Plan (SR-2).
References:
NIST SP 800-53 Rev. 5 -Security and Privacy Controls for Information Systems and Organizations:
https://csrc.nist.gov/publications/detail/sp/800-53/rev-5/final

NEW QUESTION # 54
Which of the following statements best describe container image signing and verification in the cloud environment?

- A. Container image signatures and their verification ensure their authenticity and integrity against tampering.
- B. Container image signatures are mandatory in cloud environments, as cloud providers would deny the execution of unsigned container images.
- C. Container image signatures affect the performance of containerized applications, as they increase the size of images with additional metadata.
- D. Container image signatures are concerned with defining developer ownership of applications within multi-tenant environments.

Answer: A

Explanation:
* Image signing (withNotary, cosign, or similar tools) ensures that images are from a trusted source and have not been modified.
* Exact extract (Sigstore cosign docs):"Cosign allows you to sign and verify container images to ensure authenticity and integrity."
* Why others are wrong:
* B:Ownership can be inferred but it's aboutauthenticity & integritynot tenancy.
* C:Not mandatory; enforcement requiresadmission controllers.
* D:Metadata size is negligible and has no runtime performance impact.
References:
Sigstore Project: https://docs.sigstore.dev/cosign/overview
CNCF Security Whitepaper

NEW QUESTION # 55
An attacker has successfully overwhelmed the Kubernetes API server in a cluster with a single control plane node by flooding it with requests.
How would implementing a high-availability mode with multiple control plane nodes mitigate this attack?

- A. By increasing the resources allocated to the API server, allowing it to handle a higher volume of requests.
- B. By implementing network segmentation to isolate the API server from the rest of the cluster, preventing the attack from spreading.
- C. By implementing rate limiting and throttling mechanisms on the API server to restrict the number of requests allowed.
- D. By distributing the workload across multiple API servers, reducing the load on each server.

Answer: D

Explanation:
* Inhigh-availability clusters, multiple API server instances run behind a load balancer.
* Thisdistributes client requests across multiple API servers, preventing a single API server from being overwhelmed.
* Exact extract (Kubernetes Docs - High Availability Clusters):
* "A highly available control plane runs multiple instances of kube-apiserver, typically fronted by a load balancer, so that if one instance fails or is overloaded, others continue serving requests."
* Other options clarified:
* A: Network segmentation does not directly mitigate API server DoS.
* C: Adding resources helps, but doesn't solve single-point-of-failure.
* D: Rate limiting is a valid mitigation but not provided by HA alone.

References:
Kubernetes Docs - Building High-Availability Clusters: https://kubernetes.io/docs/setup/production-environment/tools/kubeadm/high-availability/

NEW QUESTION # 56
A cluster administrator wants to enforce the use of a different container runtime depending on the application a workload belongs to.

- A. By modifying the kube-apiserver configuration file to specify the desired container runtime for each application.
- B. By configuring avalidating admission controllerwebhook that verifies the container runtime based on the application label and rejects requests that do not comply.
- C. By manually modifying the container runtime for each workload after it has been created.
- D. By configuring amutating admission controllerwebhook that intercepts new workload creation requests and modifies the container runtime based on the application label.

Answer: D

Explanation:
* Kubernetes supports workload-specific runtimes viaRuntimeClass.
* Amutating admission controllercan enforce this automatically by:
* Intercepting workload creation requests.
* Modifying the Pod spec to set runtimeClassName based on labels or policies.
* Incorrect options:
* (A) Manual modification is not scalable or secure.
* (B) kube-apiserver cannot enforce per-application runtime policies.
* (C) A validating webhook can onlyreject, not modify, the runtime.
References:
Kubernetes Documentation - RuntimeClass
CNCF Security Whitepaper - Admission controllers for enforcing runtime policies.

NEW QUESTION # 57
.....

www.testkingpass.com] is best website to obtain ➤ KCSA □ for free download □Dumps KCSA Guide

- Latest KCSA Guide Files □ Questions KCSA Exam □ KCSA Valid Test Online □ Enter ➠ www.pdfvce.com □ and search for ➠ KCSA □ to download for free □KCSA Valid Test Experience
- KCSA New Study Notes 100% Pass | The Best Preparation Linux Foundation Kubernetes and Cloud Native Security Associate Store Pass for sure □ Easily obtain free download of （ KCSA ） by searching on “ www.prepawaypdf.com ” □KCSA PDF VCE
- www.stes.tyc.edu.tw, www.stes.tyc.edu.tw, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, www.stes.tyc.edu.tw, www.stes.tyc.edu.tw, www.stes.tyc.edu.tw, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, www.stes.tyc.edu.tw, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, www.stes.tyc.edu.tw, Disposable vapes

What's more, part of that BraindumpQuiz KCSA dumps now are free: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1yKIOmMZjv0jkjHXwP3V4M6AJWB7T0mQQ