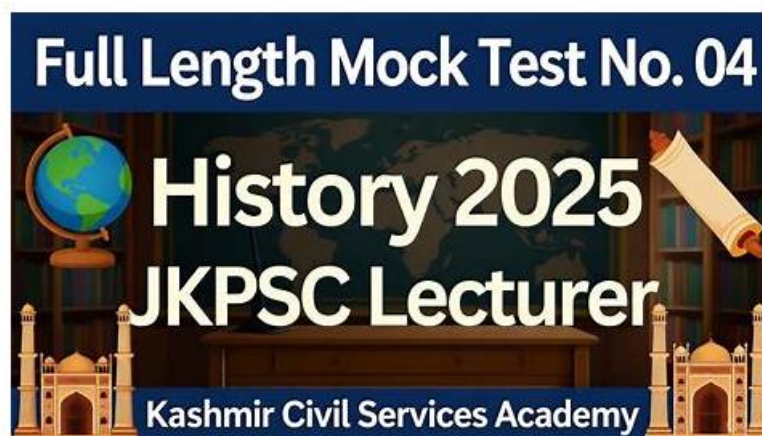


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Since our childhood, we have always been guided to study hard to clear the Linux Foundation KCSA exams but if you still believe in the same pattern for clearing your Linux Foundation Kubernetes and Cloud Native Security Associate KCSA certification exam, I must say it's a bad idea. Studying hard is good only when you have enough time and no liability to check. When you are in your professional career, you don't have enough time to study hard but you have time to study smart. The smart study includes to prepare Test4Cram KCSA Exam Questions that will help you concentrate on the core study and not follow up on the stories and background.

Linux Foundation Kubernetes and Cloud Native Security Associate Sample Questions (Q12-Q17):

NEW QUESTION # 12

What is the purpose of an egress NetworkPolicy?

- A. To control the outbound network traffic from a Kubernetes cluster.
- B. To secure the Kubernetes cluster against unauthorized access.
- C. To control the outgoing network traffic from one or more Kubernetes Pods.
- D. To control the incoming network traffic to a Kubernetes cluster.

Answer: C

Explanation:

* NetworkPolicy controls network traffic at the Pod level.

- * Ingress rules: control incoming connections to Pods.
- * Egress rules: control outgoing connections from Pods.
- * Exact extract (Kubernetes Docs - Network Policies):
- * "An egress rule controls outgoing connections from Pods that match the policy."
- * Clarifying wrong answers:
- * A/B: Too broad (cluster-level); policies apply per Pod/Namespace.
- * C: Security against unauthorized access is broader than egress policies.

References:

Kubernetes Docs - Network Policies: <https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/services-networking/network-policies/>

NEW QUESTION # 13

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

* In NIST SP 800-53 Rev. 5, SR-6: Supplier Assessments and Reviews requires 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 about ongoing monitoring of 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 # 14

On a client machine, what directory (by default) contains sensitive credential information?

- A. /opt/kubernetes/secrets/
- B. /etc/kubernetes/
- C. \$HOME/.config/kubernetes/
- D. \$HOME/.kube

Answer: D

Explanation:

* The kubectl client uses configuration from \$HOME/.kube/config by default.

* This file contains: cluster API server endpoint, user certificates, tokens, or kubeconfigs #sensitive credentials.

* Exact extract (Kubernetes Docs - Configure Access to Clusters):

* "By default, kubectl looks for a file named config in the \$HOME/.kube directory. This file contains configuration information including user credentials."

* Other options clarified:

* A: /etc/kubernetes/ exists on nodes (control plane) not client machines.

* C: /opt/kubernetes/secrets/ is not a standard path.

* D: \$HOME/.config/kubernetes/ is not where kubeconfig is stored by default.

References:

Kubernetes Docs - Configure Access to Clusters: <https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/configuration/organize-cluster-access-kubeconfig/>

NEW QUESTION # 15

What kind of organization would need to be compliant with PCI DSS?

- A. Non-profit organizations that handle sensitive customer data.
- B. Government agencies that collect personally identifiable information.
- **C. Merchants that process credit card payments.**
- D. Retail stores that only accept cash payments.

Answer: C

Explanation:

* PCI DSS (Payment Card Industry Data Security Standard) applies to any entity that stores, processes, or transmits cardholder data.

* Exact extract (PCI DSS official summary):

* "PCI DSS applies to all entities that store, process or transmit cardholder data (CHD) and/or sensitive authentication data (SAD)."

* Therefore, merchants who process credit card payments must comply.

* Why others are wrong:

* A: No card payments, so no PCI scope.

* B: This falls under FISMA / NIST 800-53, not PCI DSS.

* C: Non-profits may handle sensitive data, but PCI only applies if they process credit cards.

References:

PCI Security Standards Council - PCI DSS Summary: https://www.pcisecuritystandards.org/pci_security/

NEW QUESTION # 16

A container image is trojanized by an attacker by compromising the build server. Based on the STRIDE threat modeling framework, which threat category best defines this threat?

- **A. Tampering**
- B. Spoofing
- C. Denial of Service
- D. Repudiation

Answer: A

Explanation:

* In STRIDE, Tampering is the threat category for unauthorized modification of data or code/artifacts. A trojanized container image is, by definition, an attacker's modification of the build output (the image) after compromising the CI/build system-i.e., tampering with the artifact in the software supply chain.

* Why not the others?

* Spoofing is about identity/authentication (e.g., pretending to be someone/something).

* Repudiation is about denying having performed an action without sufficient audit evidence.

* Denial of Service targets availability (exhausting resources or making a service unavailable). The scenario explicitly focuses on an altered image resulting from a compromised build server-this squarely maps to Tampering.

Authoritative references (for verification and deeper reading):

* Kubernetes (official docs)- Supply Chain Security (discusses risks such as compromised CI/CD pipelines leading to modified/poisoned images and emphasizes verifying image integrity/signatures).

* Kubernetes Docs#Security#Supply chain security and Securing a cluster (sections on image provenance, signing, and verifying artifacts).

* CNCF TAG Security - Cloud Native Security Whitepaper (v2)- Threat modeling in cloud-native and software supply chain risks; describes attackers modifying build outputs (images/artifacts) via CI/CD compromise as a form of tampering and prescribes controls (signing, provenance, policy).

* CNCF TAG Security - Software Supply Chain Security Best Practices- Explicitly covers CI/CD compromise leading to maliciously modified images and recommends SLSA, provenance attestation, and signature verification (policy enforcement via admission controls).

* Microsoft STRIDE (canonical reference)- Defines Tampering as modifying data or code, which directly fits a trojanized image produced by a compromised build system.

NEW QUESTION # 17

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