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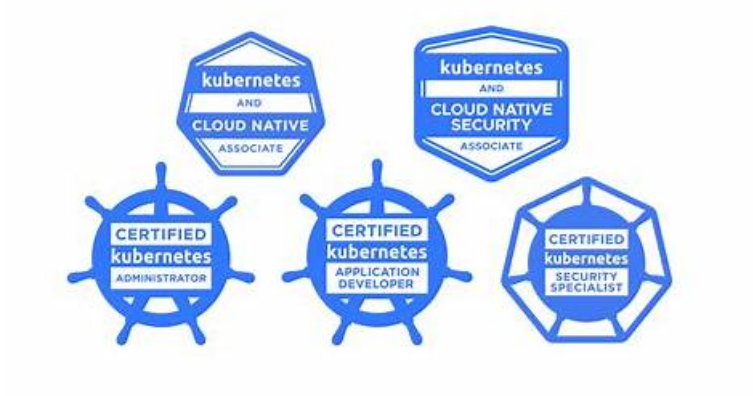

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Linux Foundation KCSA Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• Kubernetes Threat Model: This section of the exam measures the skills of a Cloud Security Architect and involves identifying and mitigating potential threats to a Kubernetes cluster. It requires understanding common attack vectors like privilege escalation, denial of service, malicious code execution, and network-based attacks, as well as strategies to protect sensitive data and prevent an attacker from gaining persistence within the environment.
Topic 2	• 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.

Topic 3	• 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.
Topic 4	• 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.

Linux Foundation Kubernetes and Cloud Native Security Associate Sample Questions (Q11-Q16):

NEW QUESTION # 11
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 thatstores, 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 paymentsmust comply.
* Why others are wrong:
* A: No card payments, so no PCI scope.
* B: This falls underFISMA / NIST 800-53, not PCI DSS.
* C: Non-profits may handle sensitive data, but PCI only applies if they processcredit cards.
References:
PCI Security Standards Council - PCI DSS Summary: https://www.pcisecuritystandards.org/pci_security/

NEW QUESTION # 12
Which of the following statements best describes the role of the Scheduler in Kubernetes?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:
* 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/

NEW QUESTION # 13
A user runs a command with kubectl to apply a change to a deployment. What is the first Kubernetes component that the request reaches?

- A. kubelet
- B. Kubernetes API Server
- C. Kubernetes Controller Manager
- D. Kubernetes Scheduler

Answer: B

Explanation:
* Allkubectl requestsgo to theKubernetes API Server.
* The API server is thefront-end of the control planeand validates/authenticates requests before other components act.
* Exact extract (Kubernetes Docs - Components):
* "The API server is a component of the Kubernetes control plane that exposes the Kubernetes API. It is the front end for the Kubernetes control plane."
* Other options clarified:
* Controller Manager: reconciles state after API Server processes the request.
* Scheduler: assigns Pods to nodes after API Server accepts workload objects.
* kubelet: node agent, only communicates after API Server updates desired state.
References:
Kubernetes Docs - Components: https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/overview/components/

NEW QUESTION # 14
A cluster is failing to pull more recent versions of images from k8s.gcr.io. Why may this be?

- A. There is a network connectivity issue between the cluster and k8s.gcr.io.
- B. There is a bug in the container runtime or the image pull process.
- C. The authentication credentials for accessing k8s.gcr.io are incorrectly scoped.
- D. The container image registry k8s.gcr.io has been deprecated.

Answer: D

Explanation:
* k8s.gcr.iowas the historic Kubernetes image registry.
* It has beendeprecatedand replaced withregistry.k8s.io.
* Exact extract (Kubernetes Blog):
* "The k8s.gcr.io image registry will be frozen from April 3, 2023 and fully deprecated. All Kubernetes project images are now served from registry.k8s.io."
* Pulling newer versions from k8s.gcr.io fails because the registry no longer receives updates.
References:
Kubernetes Blog - Image Registry Update: https://kubernetes.io/blog/2023/02/06/k8s-gcr-io-freeze- announcement/

NEW QUESTION # 15
What was the name of the precursor to Pod Security Standards?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:
* 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/

NEW QUESTION # 16
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