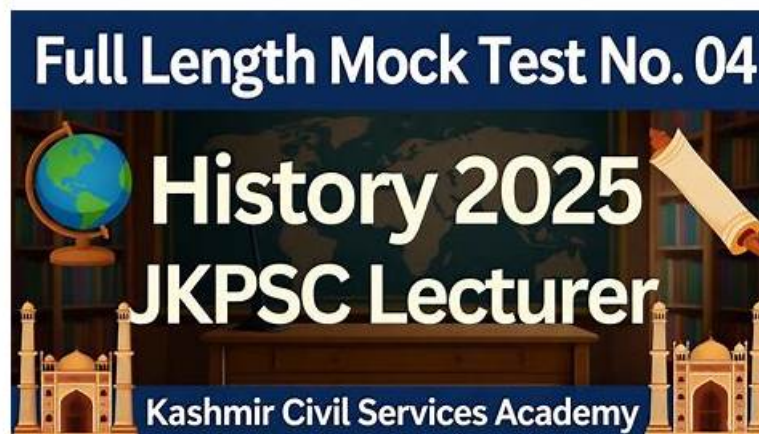


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Linux Foundation KCSA Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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.

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Linux Foundation Kubernetes and Cloud Native Security Associate Sample Questions (Q41-Q46):

NEW QUESTION # 41

You are responsible for securing the kubelet component in a Kubernetes cluster. Which of the following statements about kubelet security is correct?

- A. Kubelet supports TLS authentication and encryption for secure communication with the API server.
- B. Kubelet does not have any built-in security features.
- C. Kubelet runs as a privileged container by default.
- D. Kubelet requires root access to interact with the host system.

Answer: A

Explanation:

- * The kubelet is the primary agent that runs on each node in a Kubernetes cluster and communicates with the control plane.
- * Kubelet supports TLS (Transport Layer Security) for both authentication and encryption when interacting with the API server. This is a core security feature that ensures secure node-to-control-plane communication.
- * Incorrect options:
 - * (A) Kubelet does not run as a privileged container by default; it runs as a system process (typically systemd-managed) on the host.
 - * (B) Kubelet does include built-in security features such as TLS authentication, authorization modes, and read-only vs secured ports.
 - * (D) While kubelet interacts with the host system (e.g., cgroups, container runtimes), it does not inherently require root access for communication security; RBAC and TLS handle authentication.

References:

Kubernetes Documentation - Kubelet authentication/authorization

CNCF Security Whitepaper - Cluster Component Security (discusses TLS and mutual authentication between kubelet and API server).

NEW QUESTION # 42

Which standard approach to security is augmented by the 4C's of Cloud Native security?

- A. Secure-by-Design
- B. Defense-in-Depth
- C. Zero Trust
- D. Least Privilege

Answer: B

Explanation:

- * The 4C's model (Cloud, Cluster, Container, Code) is presented in the official Kubernetes documentation as a layered model that explicitly maps to defense-in-depth.
- * Exact extracts from Kubernetes docs (security overview):
 - * "The 4C's of Cloud Native Security are Cloud, Clusters, Containers, and Code."
 - * "You can think of the 4C's as a layered approach to security; applying security measures at each layer reduces risk."
 - * "This layered approach is commonly known as defense in depth."

References:

Kubernetes Docs - Security overview #The 4C's of Cloud Native Security: <https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/security/overview/#the-4cs-of-cloud-native-security>

NEW QUESTION # 43

In which order are the validating and mutating admission controllers run while the Kubernetes API server processes a request?

- A. Mutating admission controllers run before validating admission controllers.
- B. Validating admission controllers run before mutating admission controllers.
- C. The order of execution varies and is determined by the cluster configuration.
- D. Validating and mutating admission controllers run simultaneously.

Answer: A

Explanation:

- * The admission control flow in Kubernetes:
- * Mutating admission controllers run first and can modify incoming requests.
- * Validating admission controllers run after mutations to ensure the final object complies with policies.
- * This ensures policies validate the final, mutated object.

References:

Kubernetes Documentation - Admission Controllers

CNCF Security Whitepaper - Admission control workflow.

NEW QUESTION # 44

Which of the following statements correctly describes a container breakout?

- **A. A container breakout is the process of escaping the container and gaining access to the host operating system.**
- B. A container breakout is the process of escaping the container and gaining access to the Pod's network traffic.
- C. A container breakout is the process of escaping a container when it reaches its resource limits.
- D. A container breakout is the process of escaping the container and gaining access to the cloud provider's infrastructure.

Answer: A

Explanation:

- * Container breakout refers to an attacker escaping container isolation and reaching the host OS.
- * Once the host is compromised, the attacker can access other containers, Kubernetes nodes, or escalate further.
- * Exact extract (Kubernetes Security Docs):
- * "If an attacker gains access to a container, they may attempt a container breakout to gain access to the host system."
- * Other options clarified:
- * A: Network access inside a Pod is not a breakout.
- * B: Resource exhaustion is a DoS, not a breakout.
- * C: Cloud infrastructure compromise is possible after host compromise, but not the definition of breakout.

References:

Kubernetes Security Concepts: <https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/security/> CNCF Security Whitepaper (Threats section): <https://github.com/cncf/tag-security>

NEW QUESTION # 45

What is the purpose of an egress NetworkPolicy?

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

Answer: D

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 # 46

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