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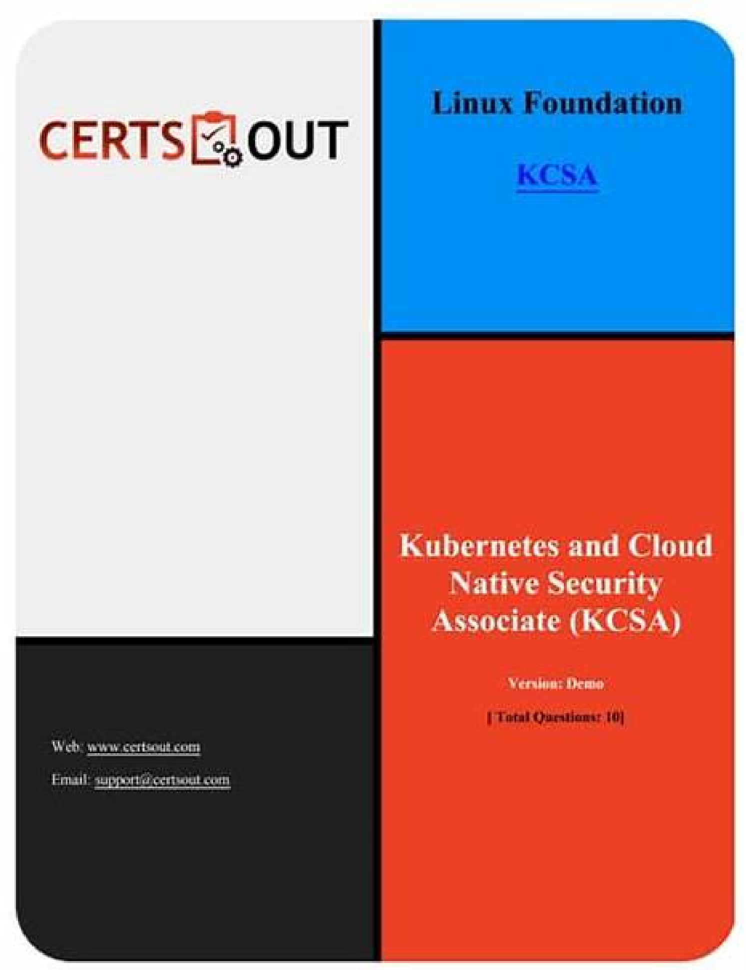

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Linux Foundation KCSA Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 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	• 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.
Topic 4	• 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.

Linux Foundation Kubernetes and Cloud Native Security Associate Sample Questions (Q35-Q40):

NEW QUESTION # 35
An attacker has access to the network segment that the cluster is on.
What happens when a compromised Pod attempts to connect to the API server?

- A. The compromised Pod attempts to connect to the API server, but its requests may be blocked due to network policies.
- B. The compromised Pod is automatically isolated from the network to prevent any connections to the API server.
- C. The compromised Pod is allowed to connect to the API server without any restrictions.
- D. The compromised Pod connects to the API server and is granted elevated privileges by default.

Answer: A

Explanation:
* By default,Pods can connect to the API server(since ServiceAccount tokens are mounted).
* However, whether they succeed in acting depends on:
* Network Policies(may block egress).
* RBAC(controls permissions).
* Exact extract (Kubernetes Docs - API Access):
* "Pods authenticate to the API server using the service account token mounted into the Pod.
Authorization is then enforced by RBAC. NetworkPolicies may further restrict access."
* Clarifications:
* A: No default automatic isolation.
* B: Not always unrestricted; policies may apply.
* D: Pods get minimal default privileges, not automatic elevation.
References:
Kubernetes Docs - API Access to Pods: https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/security/service-accounts/ Kubernetes Docs -

Network Policies: https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/services-networking/network- policies/

NEW QUESTION # 36
On a client machine, what directory (by default) contains sensitive credential information?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:
* Thekubectlclient uses configuration from$HOME/.kube/configby 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 # 37
Which of the following represents a baseline security measure for containers?

- A. Implementing access control to restrict container access.
- B. Configuring a static IP for each container.
- C. Configuring persistent storage for containers.
- D. Run containers as the root user.

Answer: A

Explanation:
* Access control (RBAC, least privilege, user restrictions)is abaseline container security best practice.
* Exact extract (Kubernetes Pod Security Standards - Baseline):
* "The baseline profile is designed to prevent known privilege escalations. It prohibits running privileged containers or containers as root."
* Other options clarified:
* B: Static IPs not a security measure.
* C: Persistent storage is functionality, not security.
* D: Running as root is explicitlyinsecure.
References:
Kubernetes Docs - Pod Security Standards (Baseline): https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/security/pod- security-standards/

NEW QUESTION # 38
Which label should be added to the Namespace to block any privileged Pods from being created in that Namespace?

- A. privileged: true
- B. pod.security.kubernetes.io/privileged: false
- C. privileged: false
- D. pod-security.kubernetes.io/enforce: baseline

Answer: D

Explanation:
* KubernetesPod Security Admission (PSA)enforcesPod Security Standardsby applying labels on Namespaces.
* Exact extract (Kubernetes Docs - Pod Security Admission):
* "You can label a namespace with pod-security.kubernetes.io/enforce: baseline to enforce the Baseline policy."
* Thebaselineprofile explicitly disallowsprivileged podsand other unsafe features.
* Why others are wrong:
* A & D: These labels do not exist in Kubernetes.
* B: Setting privileged: true would allow privileged pods, not block them.
References:
Kubernetes Docs - Pod Security Admission: https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/security/pod-security- admission/ Kubernetes Docs - Pod Security Standards: https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/security/pod-security- standards/

NEW QUESTION # 39
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 rate limiting and throttling mechanisms on the API server to restrict the number of requests allowed.
- C. By implementing network segmentation to isolate the API server from the rest of the cluster, preventing the attack from spreading.
- 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 # 40
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