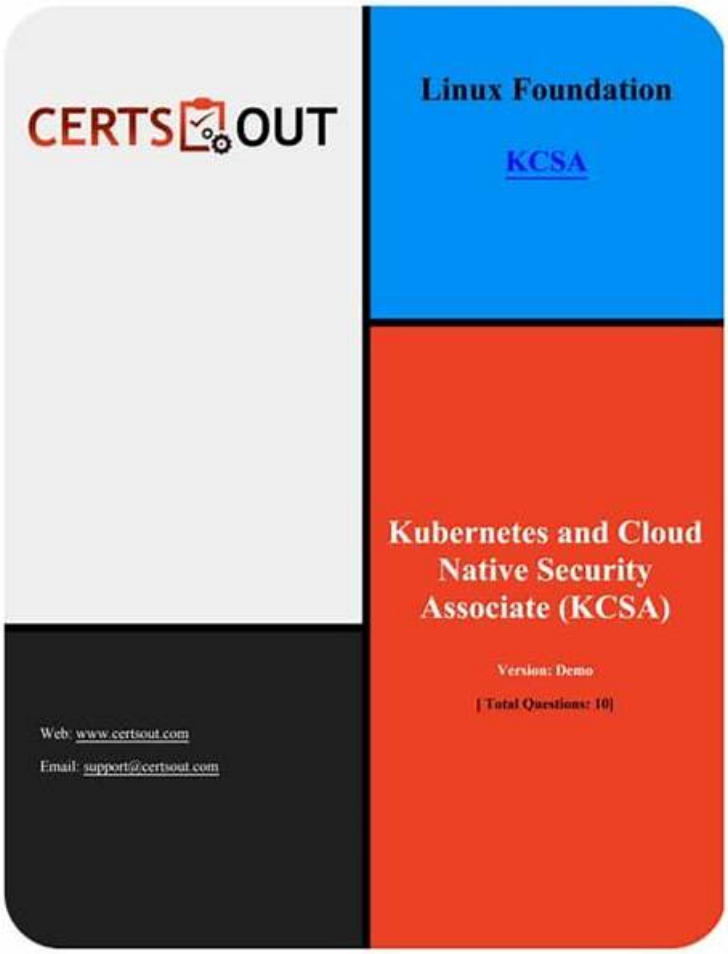
Seit Neuem aktualisierte KCSA Examfragen für Linux Foundation KCSA Prüfung



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Das Expertenteam von EchteFrage hat neulich das effiziente kurzfriestige Schulungsprogramm zur Linux Foundation KCSA Zertifizierungsprüfung entwickelt. Die Kandidaten sollen an dem 20-stündigen Kurs teilnehmen, dann können sie neue Kenntnisse beherrschen und ihre ursprüngliches Wissen konsolidieren und auch die Linux Foundation KCSA Zertifizierungsprüfung leichter als diejenigen, die viel Zeit und Energie auf die Prüfung verwendet, bestehen.

Linux Foundation KCSA Prüfungsplan:

Thema	Einzelheiten
Thema 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.

Thema 2	• 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.
Thema 3	• 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.
Thema 4	• 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.
Thema 5	• 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 KCSA Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q60-Q65):

60. Frage
What mechanism can I use to block unsigned images from running in my cluster?

- A. Configuring Container Runtime Interface (CRI) to enforce image signing and validation.
- B. Using PodSecurityPolicy (PSP) to enforce image signing and validation.
- C. Enabling Admission Controllers to validate image signatures.
- D. Using Pod Security Standards (PSS) to enforce validation of signatures.

Antwort: C

Begründung:
* KubernetesAdmission Controllers(particularlyValidatingAdmissionWebhooks) can be used to enforce policies that validate image signatures.
* This is commonly implemented withtools like Sigstore/cosign, Kyverno, or OPA Gatekeeper.
* PodSecurityPolicy (PSP):deprecated and never supported image signature validation.
* Pod Security Standards (PSS):only apply to pod security fields (privilege, users, host access), not image signatures.
* CRI:while runtimes (containerd, CRI-O) may integrate with signature verification tools, enforcement in Kubernetes is generally done viaAdmission Controllersat the API layer.
Exact extract (Admission Controllers docs):
* "Admission webhooks can be used to enforce custom policies on the objects being admitted." (e.g., validating signatures).
References:

Kubernetes Docs - Admission Controllers: https://kubernetes.io/docs/reference/access-authn-authz
/admission-controllers/
Sigstore Project (cosign): https://sigstore.dev/
Kyverno ImageVerify Policy: https://kyverno.io/policies/pod-security/require-image-verification/

61. Frage
What information is stored in etcd?

- A. Pod data contained in Persistent Volume Claims (e.g. hostPath).
- B. Etcd manages the configuration data, state data, and metadata for Kubernetes.
- C. Application logs and monitoring data for auditing and troubleshooting purposes.
- D. Sensitive user data such as usernames and passwords.

Antwort: B

Begründung:
* etcdis Kubernetes'key-value storeforcluster state.
* Stores: ConfigMaps, Secrets, Pod definitions, Deployments, RBAC policies, and metadata.
* Exact extract (Kubernetes Docs - etcd):
* "etcd is a consistent and highly-available key-value store used as Kubernetes' backing store for all cluster data."
* Clarifications:
* B: Logs/metrics are handled by logging/monitoring solutions, not etcd.
* C: Secrets may be stored here but encoded in base64, not specifically "usernames/passwords" as primary use.
* D: Persistent Volumes are external storage, not stored in etcd.
References:
Kubernetes Docs - etcd: https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/overview/components/#etcd

62. Frage
A cluster administrator wants to enforce the use of a different container runtime depending on the application a workload belongs to.

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

Antwort: D

Begründung:
* 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.

63. Frage
In which order are thevalidating and mutating admission controllersrun while the Kubernetes API server processes a request?

- A. Validating admission controllers run before mutating admission controllers.
- B. Validating and mutating admission controllers run simultaneously.

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

Antwort: C

Begründung:
* Theadmission control flowin Kubernetes:
* Mutating admission controllersrun first and can modify incoming requests.
* Validating admission controllersrun after mutations to ensure the final object complies with policies.
* This ensures policies validate thefinal, mutated object.
References:
Kubernetes Documentation - Admission Controllers
CNCF Security Whitepaper - Admission control workflow.

64. Frage
Which of the following statements best describes the role of the Scheduler in Kubernetes?

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

Antwort: D

Begründung:
* 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/

65. Frage
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