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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">• 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 3	<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 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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.

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Kubernetes and Cloud Native Security Associate Testing Engine

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Linux Foundation Kubernetes and Cloud Native Security Associate Sample Questions (Q16-Q21):

NEW QUESTION # 16

A Kubernetes cluster tenant can launch privileged Pods in contravention of the restricted Pod Security Standard mandated for cluster tenants and enforced by the built-in PodSecurity admission controller.

The tenant has full CRUD permissions on the namespace object and the namespaced resources. How did the tenant achieve this?

- A. By deleting the PodSecurity admission controller deployment running in their namespace.
- B. The scope of the tenant role means privilege escalation is impossible.
- **C. By tampering with the namespace labels.**
- D. By using higher-level access credentials obtained reading secrets from another namespace.

Answer: C

Explanation:

* The PodSecurity admission controller enforces Pod Security Standards (Baseline, Restricted, Privileged) based on namespace labels.

* If a tenant has full CRUD on the namespace object, they can modify the namespace labels to remove or weaken the restriction (e.g., setting pod-security.kubernetes.io/enforce=privileged).

* This allows privileged Pods to be admitted despite the security policy.

* Incorrect options:

* (A) is false - namespace-level access allows tampering.

* (C) is invalid - PodSecurity admission is not namespace-deployed, it's a cluster-wide admission controller.

* (D) is unrelated - Secrets from other namespaces wouldn't directly bypass PodSecurity enforcement.

References:

Kubernetes Documentation - Pod Security Admission

CNCF Security Whitepaper - Admission control and namespace-level policy enforcement weaknesses.

NEW QUESTION # 17

You are responsible for securing the kubelet component in a Kubernetes cluster.

Which of the following statements about kubelet security is correct?

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

Answer: B

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 # 18

Why does the default base64 encoding that Kubernetes applies to the contents of Secret resources provide inadequate protection?

- A. Base64 encoding does not encrypt the contents of the Secret, only obfuscates it.
- B. Base64 encoding relies on a shared key which can be easily compromised.
- C. Base64 encoding is vulnerable to brute-force attacks.
- D. Base64 encoding is not supported by all Secret Stores.

Answer: A

Explanation:

- * Kubernetes stores Secret data as base64-encoded strings in etcd by default.
- * Base64 is not encryption- it is a simple encoding scheme that merely obfuscates data for transport and storage. Anyone with read access to etcd or the Secret manifest can easily decode the value back to plaintext.
- * For actual protection, Kubernetes supports encryption at rest (via encryption providers) and external Secret management (Vault, KMS, etc.).

References:

Kubernetes Documentation - Secrets

CNCf Security Whitepaper - Data protection section: highlights that base64 encoding does not protect data and encryption at rest is recommended.

NEW QUESTION # 19

You want to minimize security issues in running Kubernetes Pods. Which of the following actions can help achieve this goal?

- A. Implement Pod Security standards in the Pod's YAML configuration.
- B. Deploying Pods with randomly generated names to obfuscate their identities.
- C. Running Pods with elevated privileges to maximize their capabilities.
- D. Sharing sensitive data among Pods in the same cluster to improve collaboration.

Answer: A

Explanation:

- * Pod Security Standards (PSS):
- * Kubernetes provides Pod Security Admission (PSA) to enforce security controls based on policies.
- * Official extract: "Pod Security Standards define different isolation levels for Pods. The standards focus on restricting what Pods can do and what they can access."
- * The three standard profiles are:
- * Privileged: unrestricted (not recommended).
- * Baseline: minimal restrictions.
- * Restricted: highly restricted, enforcing least privilege.
- * Why option C is correct:
- * Applying Pod Security Standards in YAML ensures Pods adhere to best practices like:
- * No root user.
- * Restricted host access.
- * No privilege escalation.
- * Seccomp/AppArmor profiles.
- * This directly minimizes security risks.
- * Why others are wrong:
- * A: Sharing sensitive data increases risk of exposure.
- * B: Running with elevated privileges contradicts least privilege principle.
- * D: Random Pod names do not contribute to security.

References:

Kubernetes Docs - Pod Security Standards: <https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/security/pod-security-standards/> Kubernetes Docs - Pod Security Admission: <https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/security/pod-security-admission/>

NEW QUESTION # 20

What is the main reason an organization would use a Cloud Workload Protection Platform (CWPP) solution?

- A. To protect containerized workloads from known vulnerabilities and malware threats.
- B. To automate the deployment and management of containerized workloads.
- C. To optimize resource utilization and scalability of containerized workloads.
- D. To manage networking between containerized workloads in the Kubernetes cluster.

Answer: A

Explanation:

* CWPP (Cloud Workload Protection Platform): As defined by Gartner and adopted across cloud security practices, CWPPs are designed to secure workloads (VMs, containers, serverless functions) in hybrid and cloud environments.

* They provide vulnerability scanning, runtime protection, compliance checks, and malware detection.

* Exact extract (Gartner CWPP definition): "Cloud workload protection platforms protect workloads regardless of location, including physical machines, VMs, containers, and serverless workloads. They provide vulnerability management, system integrity protection, intrusion detection and prevention, and malware protection." References:

Gartner: Cloud Workload Protection Platforms Market Guide (summary): <https://www.gartner.com/reviews/market/cloud-workload-protection-platforms>

CNCF Security Whitepaper: <https://github.com/cncf/tag-security>

NEW QUESTION # 21

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