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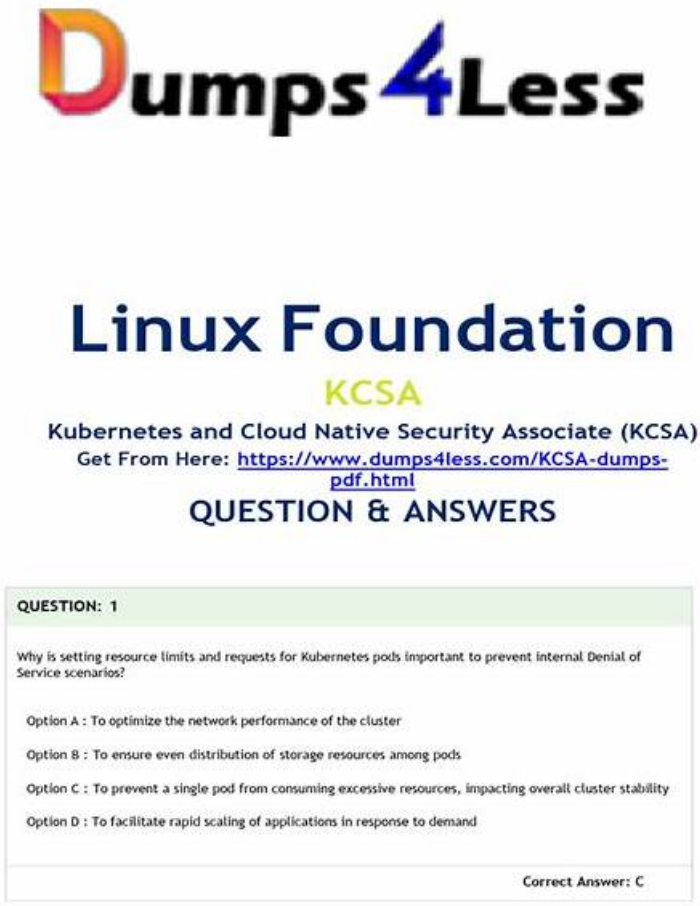

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Linux Foundation KCSA Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 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.

Linux Foundation Kubernetes and Cloud Native Security Associate Sample Questions (Q18-Q23):

NEW QUESTION # 18
Which of the following statements regarding a container run with privileged: true is correct?

- A. A container run with privileged: true within a cluster can access all Secrets used within that cluster.
- B. A container run with privileged: true has no additional access to Secrets than if it were run with privileged: false.
- C. A container run with privileged: true on a node can access all Secrets used on that node.
- D. A container run with privileged: true within a Namespace can access all Secrets used within that Namespace.

Answer: B

Explanation:
* Setting privileged: true grants a containerelevated access to the host node, including access to host devices, kernel capabilities, and the ability to modify the host.
* However, Secrets in Kubernetes are not automatically exposedto privileged containers. Secrets are mounted into Pods only if explicitly referenced.
* Thus, being privilegeddoes not grant additional access to Kubernetes Secretscompared to a non- privileged Pod.
* The risk lies in node compromise: if a privileged container can take over the node, it could then indirectly gain access to Secrets (e.g., by reading kubelet credentials).
References:
Kubernetes Documentation - Security Context
CNCF Security Whitepaper - Pod security context and privileged container risks.

NEW QUESTION # 19
In which order are thevalidating and mutating admission controllersrun while the Kubernetes API server processes a request?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:
* 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.

NEW QUESTION # 20
On a client machine, what directory (by default) contains sensitive credential information?

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

Answer: A

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 # 21
In Kubernetes, what isPublic Key Infrastructure (PKI)used for?

- A. To monitor and analyze performance metrics of a Kubernetes cluster.
- B. To manage certificates and ensure secure communication in a Kubernetes cluster.
- C. To manage networking in a Kubernetes cluster.
- D. To automate the scaling of containers in a Kubernetes cluster.

Answer: B

Explanation:
* Kubernetes usesPKI certificatesextensively to secure communication between control plane components (API server, etcd, kube-scheduler, kube-controller-manager) and with kubelets.
* Certificates enablemutual TLS authentication and encryptionacross components.
* PKI does not handle scaling, networking, or monitoring.
References:
Kubernetes Documentation - Certificates
CNCF Security Whitepaper - Cluster communication security and the role of PKI.

NEW QUESTION # 22
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 connects to the API server and is granted elevated privileges by default.
- D. The compromised Pod is allowed to connect to the API server without any restrictions.

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 # 23
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