TOP KCSA Exam Vce Format: Linux Foundation Kubernetes and Cloud Native Security Associate - The Best Linux Foundation KCSA Cert Guide

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Linux Foundation KCSA Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details

Topic 1	- 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	- 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.
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.
Topic 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.
Topic 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 Sample Questions (Q60-Q65):

NEW QUESTION # 60
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 providesPod 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 tobest practiceslike:
* 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 donotcontribute 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 # 61
What kind of organization would need to be compliant with PCI DSS?

- A. Merchants that process credit card payments.
- B. Non-profit organizations that handle sensitive customer data.
- C. Retail stores that only accept cash payments.
- D. Government agencies that collect personally identifiable information.

Answer: A

Explanation:
* PCI DSS (Payment Card Industry Data Security Standard):applies to any entity thatstores, processes, or transmits cardholder data.
* Exact extract (PCI DSS official summary):
* "PCI DSS applies to all entities that store, process or transmit cardholder data (CHD) and /or sensitive authentication data (SAD)."
* Therefore,merchants who process credit card paymentsmust comply.
* Why others are wrong:
* A: No card payments, so no PCI scope.
* B: This falls underFISMA / NIST 800-53, not PCI DSS.
* C: Non-profits may handle sensitive data, but PCI only applies if they processcredit cards.
References:
PCI Security Standards Council - PCI DSS Summary: https://www.pcisecuritystandards.org/pci_security/

NEW QUESTION # 62
Which technology can be used to apply security policy for internal cluster traffic at the application layer of the network?

- A. Container Runtime
- B. Ingress Controller
- C. Network Policy
- D. Service Mesh

Answer: D

Explanation:
* Service Mesh (e.g., Istio, Linkerd, Consul):operates atLayer 7 (application layer), enforcing policies like mTLS, authorization, and routing between services.
* NetworkPolicy:works atLayer 3/4 (IP/port), not Layer 7.
* Ingress Controller:handles external traffic ingress, not internal service-to-service traffic.
* Container Runtime:responsible for running containers, not enforcing application-layer security.
Exact extract (Istio docs):
* "Istio provides security by enforcing authentication, authorization, and encryption of service-to- service communication."
References:
Kubernetes Docs - Network Policies: https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/services-networking/network- policies/ Istio Security Docs: https://istio.io/latest/docs/concepts/security/

NEW QUESTION # 63
Which label should be added to the Namespace to block any privileged Pods from being created in that Namespace?

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

Answer: C

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 # 64
A container image istrojanizedby an attacker by compromising the build server. Based on the STRIDE threat modeling framework, which threat category best defines this threat?

- A. Repudiation
- B. Spoofing
- C. Denial of Service
- D. Tampering

Answer: D

Explanation:
* In STRIDE,Tamperingis the threat category forunauthorized modification of data or code/artifacts. A trojanized container image is, by definition, an attacker'smodificationof the build output (the image) after compromising the CI/build system-i.e., tampering with the artifact in the software supply chain.
* Why not the others?
* Spoofingis about identity/authentication (e.g., pretending to be someone/something).
* Repudiationis about denying having performed an action without sufficient audit evidence.
* Denial of Servicetargets availability (exhausting resources or making a service unavailable).The scenario explicitly focuses on analtered imageresulting from a compromised build server-this squarely maps toTampering.
Authoritative references (for verification and deeper reading):
* Kubernetes (official docs)- Supply Chain Security (discusses risks such as compromised CI/CD pipelines leading to modified/poisoned images and emphasizes verifying image integrity/signatures).
* Kubernetes Docs#Security#Supply chain securityandSecuring a cluster(sections on image provenance, signing, and verifying artifacts).
* CNCF TAG Security - Cloud Native Security Whitepaper (v2)- Threat modeling in cloud-native and software supply chain risks; describes attackers modifying build outputs (images/artifacts) via CI
/CD compromise as a form oftamperingand prescribes controls (signing, provenance, policy).
* CNCF TAG Security - Software Supply Chain Security Best Practices- Explicitly covers CI/CD compromise leading tomaliciously modified imagesand recommends SLSA, provenance attestation, and signature verification (policy enforcement via admission controls).
* Microsoft STRIDE (canonical reference)- DefinesTamperingasmodifying data or code, which directly fits a trojanized image produced by a compromised build system.

NEW QUESTION # 65
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