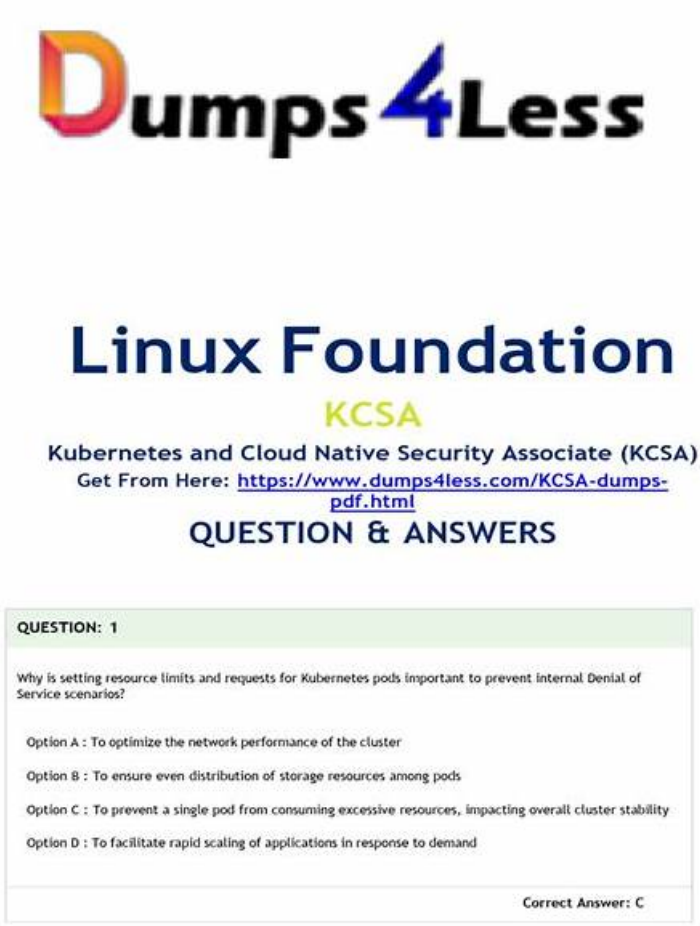
Free KCSA Test Questions | KCSA Accurate Prep Material



BTW, DOWNLOAD part of Dumpexams KCSA dumps from Cloud Storage: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1Ai7eMG-j2lcsonp4rgyf1jRX17hCA4j1

If you use our products, I believe it will be very easy for you to successfully pass your KCSA exam. Of course, if you unluckily fail to pass your exam, don't worry, because we have created a mechanism for economical compensation. You just need to give us your test documents and transcript, and then our Linux Foundation Kubernetes and Cloud Native Security Associate prep torrent will immediately provide you with a full refund, you will not lose money. More importantly, if you decide to buy our KCSA Exam Torrent, we are willing to give you a discount, you will spend less money and time on preparing for your exam.

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	• 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	• 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.

KCSA Accurate Prep Material - Latest KCSA Exam Online

We very much welcome you to download the trial version of KCSA practice engine. Our ability to provide users with free trial versions of our KCSA exam questions is enough to prove our sincerity and confidence. And we have three free trial versions according to the three version of the KCSA study braindumps: the PDF, Software and APP online. And you can try them one by one to know their functions before you make your decision. It is better to try before purchase.

Linux Foundation Kubernetes and Cloud Native Security Associate Sample Questions (Q14-Q19):

NEW QUESTION # 14
Which of the following statements on static Pods is true?

- A. The kubelet can run a maximum of 5 static Pods on each node.
- B. The kubelet schedules static Pods local to its node without going through the kube-scheduler, making tracking and managing them difficult.
- C. The kubelet can run static Pods that span multiple nodes, provided that it has the necessary privileges from the API server.
- D. The kubelet only deploys static Pods when the kube-scheduler is unresponsive.

Answer: B

Explanation:
* Static Podsare managed directly by thekubeleton each node.
* They arenot scheduled by the kube-schedulerand always remain bound to the node where they are defined.
* Exact extract (Kubernetes Docs - Static Pods):
* "Static Pods are managed directly by the kubelet daemon on a specific node, without the API server. They do not go through the Kubernetes scheduler."
* Clarifications:
* A: Static Pods do not span multiple nodes.
* B: No hard limit of 5 Pods per node.
* D: They are not a fallback mechanism; kubelet always manages them regardless of scheduler state.
References:
Kubernetes Docs - Static Pods: https://kubernetes.io/docs/tasks/configure-pod-container/static-pod/

NEW QUESTION # 15
Which security knowledge-base focuses specifically onoffensive tools, techniques, and procedures?

- A. OWASP Top 10
- B. CIS Controls
- C. MITRE ATT&CK
- D. NIST Cybersecurity Framework

Answer: C

Explanation:
* MITRE ATT&CKis a globally recognizedknowledge base of adversary tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTPs). It is focused on describingoffensive behaviorsattackers use.
* Incorrect options:
* (B)OWASP Top 10highlights common application vulnerabilities, not attacker techniques.
* (C)CIS Controlsare defensive best practices, not offensive tools.
* (D)NIST Cybersecurity Frameworkprovides a risk-based defensive framework, not adversary TTPs.
References:
MITRE ATT&CK Framework
CNCF Security Whitepaper - Threat intelligence section: references MITRE ATT&CK for describing attacker behavior.

NEW QUESTION # 16
Which other controllers are part of the kube-controller-manager inside the Kubernetes cluster?

- A. Job controller, CronJob controller, and DaemonSet controller
- B. Pod, Service, and Ingress controller
- C. Replication controller, Endpoints controller, Namespace controller, and ServiceAccounts controller
- D. Namespace controller, ConfigMap controller, and Secret controller

Answer: C

Explanation:
* kube-controller-managerruns a set of controllers that regulate the cluster's state.
* Exact extract (Kubernetes Docs):"The kube-controller-manager runs controllers that are core to Kubernetes. Examples of controllers are: Node controller, Replication controller, Endpoints controller, Namespace controller, and ServiceAccounts controller."
* Why D is correct:All listed are actual controllers within kube-controller-manager.
* Why others are wrong:
* A:Job and CronJob controllers are managed by kube-controller-manager, but DaemonSet controller is managed by the kube-scheduler/deployment logic.
* B:Pod, Service, Ingress controllers are not part of kube-controller-manager.
* C:ConfigMap and Secret do not have dedicated controllers.
References:
Kubernetes Docs - kube-controller-manager: https://kubernetes.io/docs/reference/command-line-tools- reference/kube-controller-manager/

NEW QUESTION # 17
What is the purpose of an egress NetworkPolicy?

- A. To control the outbound network traffic from a Kubernetes cluster.
- B. To control the outgoing network traffic from one or more Kubernetes Pods.
- C. To control the incoming network traffic to a Kubernetes cluster.
- D. To secure the Kubernetes cluster against unauthorized access.

Answer: B

Explanation:
* NetworkPolicycontrols network trafficat the Pod level.
* Ingress rules:controlincomingconnections to Pods.
* Egress rules:controloutgoingconnectionsfrom Pods.
* Exact extract (Kubernetes Docs - Network Policies):
* "An egress rule controls outgoing connections from Pods that match the policy."
* Clarifying wrong answers:
* A/B: Too broad (cluster-level); policies apply per Pod/Namespace.
* C: Security against unauthorized access is broader than egress policies.
References:
Kubernetes Docs - Network Policies: https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/services-networking/network- policies/

NEW QUESTION # 18
Is it possible to restrict permissions so that a controller can only change the image of a deployment (without changing anything else about it, e.g., environment variables, commands, replicas, secrets)?

- A. Yes, by granting permission to the /image subresource.
- B. Not with RBAC, but it is possible with an admission webhook.
- C. Yes, with a 'managed fields' annotation.
- D. No, because granting access to the spec.containers.image field always grants access to the rest of the spec object.

Answer: B

Explanation:
* RBAC in Kubernetesis coarse-grained: it controlsverbs(get, update, patch, delete) onresources(e.g., deployments), butnot individual fieldswithin a resource.
* There isno /image subresource for deployments(there is one for pods but only for ephemeral containers).
* Therefore,RBAC cannot restrict changes only to the image field.
* Admission Webhooks(mutating/validating)canenforce fine-grained policies (e.g., deny updates that change anything other than spec.containers[*].image).
* Exact extract (Kubernetes Docs - Admission Webhooks):
* "Admission webhooks can be used to enforce custom policies on objects being admitted." References:
Kubernetes Docs - RBAC: https://kubernetes.io/docs/reference/access-authn-authz/rbac/ Kubernetes Docs - Admission Webhooks: https://kubernetes.io/docs/reference/access-authn-authz
/extensible-admission-controllers/

NEW QUESTION # 19
.....

- Exam KCSA Reviews □ KCSA Exams □ KCSA Best Study Material □ Search for ➽ KCSA □ and obtain a free download on （ www.pdfvce.com ） □KCSA Reliable Dumps Book
- Linux Foundation Kubernetes and Cloud Native Security Associate Study Training Dumps Grasped the Core Knowledge of KCSA Exam □ Download 【 KCSA 】 for free by simply searching on （ www.exam4labs.com ） □Dumps KCSA Reviews
- www.stes.tyc.edu.tw, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, bibliobazar.com, bbs.t-firefly.com, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, fahamni.akhdariyounes.com, www.stes.tyc.edu.tw, bbs.t-firefly.com, www.anitawamble.com, lva-solutions.com, Disposable vapes

What's more, part of that Dumpexams KCSA dumps now are free: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1Ai7eMG-j2lcsonp4rgyf1jRX17hCA4j1