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Linux Foundation KCSA Prüfungsplan:

Thema	Einzelheiten
Thema 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.
Thema 2	• 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 3	• 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.
Thema 4	• 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.

>> KCSA Deutsch Prüfungsfragen <<

KCSA Examengine & KCSA Demotesten

Wenn Sie die Fragen und Antworten zur Linux Foundation KCSA Prüfung von ZertSoft kaufen, können Sie ihre wichtige

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Linux Foundation Kubernetes and Cloud Native Security Associate KCSA Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q28-Q33):

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

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

Antwort: B

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

29. Frage
Which of the following is a valid security risk caused by having no egress controls in a Kubernetes cluster?

- A. Denial of Service
- B. Data exfiltration
- C. Increased attack surface
- D. Unauthorized access to external resources

Antwort: B

Begründung:
* Egress NetworkPoliciesrestrict outbound traffic from Pods.
* Without egress restrictions, a compromised Pod could exfiltrate sensitive data (secrets, logs, customer data) to an attacker-controlled server.
* Exact extract (Kubernetes Docs - Network Policies):
* "Egress rules control outbound connections from Pods. Without such restrictions, compromised workloads can connect freely to external endpoints."
* Other options clarified:
* A: DoS is more about flooding, not egress absence.
* C: "Increased attack surface" is vague but not the main risk.
* D: True in a sense, but the precise and most common risk isdata exfiltration.
References:
Kubernetes Docs - Network Policies: https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/services-networking/network- policies/

30. Frage
A Kubernetes cluster tenant can launch privileged Pods in contravention of therestricted Pod Security Standardmandated for cluster tenants and enforced by the built-inPodSecurity admission controller.
The tenant has full CRUD permissions on the namespace object and the namespaced resources. How did the tenant achieve this?

- A. The scope of the tenant role means privilege escalation is impossible.
- B. By deleting the PodSecurity admission controller deployment running in their namespace.

- C. By tampering with the namespace labels.
- D. By using higher-level access credentials obtained reading secrets from another namespace.

Antwort: C

Begründung:
* ThePodSecurity admission controllerenforces Pod Security Standards (Baseline, Restricted, Privileged)based on namespace labels.
* If a tenant has full CRUD on the namespace object, they canmodify the namespace labelsto 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.

31. Frage
A cluster is failing to pull more recent versions of images from k8s.gcr.io. Why may this be?

- A. The container image registry k8s.gcr.io has been deprecated.
- B. There is a network connectivity issue between the cluster and k8s.gcr.io.
- C. The authentication credentials for accessing k8s.gcr.io are incorrectly scoped.
- D. There is a bug in the container runtime or the image pull process.

Antwort: A

Begründung:
* k8s.gcr.iowas the historic Kubernetes image registry.
* It has beendeprecatedand replaced withregistry.k8s.io.
* Exact extract (Kubernetes Blog):
* "The k8s.gcr.io image registry will be frozen from April 3, 2023 and fully deprecated. All Kubernetes project images are now served from registry.k8s.io."
* Pulling newer versions from k8s.gcr.io fails because the registry no longer receives updates.
References:
Kubernetes Blog - Image Registry Update: https://kubernetes.io/blog/2023/02/06/k8s-gcr-io-freeze- announcement/

32. Frage
Which security knowledge-base focuses specifically onoffensive tools, techniques, and procedures?

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

Antwort: D

Begründung:
* 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.

33. Frage

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KCSA Examengine: https://www.zertsoft.com/KCSA-pruefungsfragen.html