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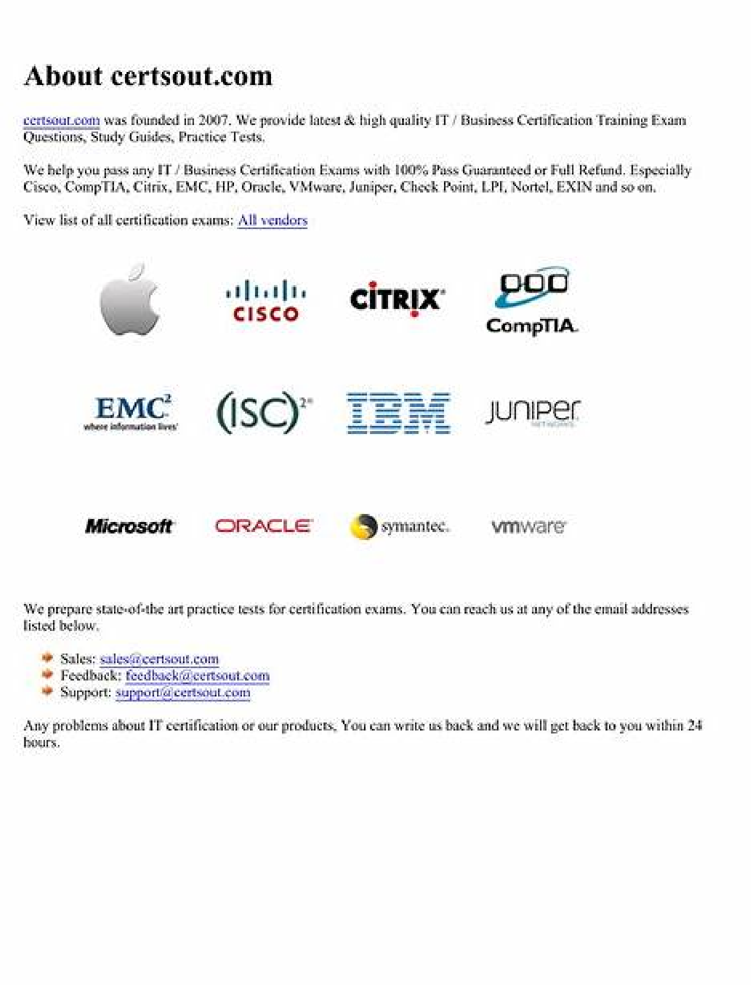

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Linux Foundation KCSA Exam Syllabus Topics:

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.

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Pass Guaranteed Quiz 2026 KCSA: Valid Linux Foundation Kubernetes and Cloud Native Security Associate Pdf Braindumps

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Linux Foundation Kubernetes and Cloud Native Security Associate Sample Questions (Q20-Q25):

NEW QUESTION # 20
Given a standard Kubernetes cluster architecture comprising a single control plane node (hosting bothetcdand the control plane as Pods) and three worker nodes, which of the following data flows crosses atrust boundary
?

- A. From kubelet to Container Runtime
- B. From API Server to Container Runtime
- C. From kubelet to Controller Manager
- D. From kubelet to API Server

Answer: D

Explanation:
* Trust boundariesexist where data flows between different security domains.
* In Kubernetes:
* Communication between thekubelet (node agent)and theAPI Server (control plane)crosses the node-to-control-plane trust boundary.
* (A) Kubelet to container runtime is local, no boundary crossing.
* (C) Kubelet does not communicate directly with the controller manager.
* (D) API server does not talk directly to the container runtime; it delegates to kubelet.
* Therefore, (B) is the correct trust boundary crossing flow.
References:
CNCF Security Whitepaper - Kubernetes Threat Model: identifies node-to-control-plane communications (kubelet # API Server) as crossing trust boundaries.
Kubernetes Documentation - Cluster Architecture

NEW QUESTION # 21
What mechanism can I use to block unsigned images from running in my cluster?

- A. Using Pod Security Standards (PSS) to enforce validation of signatures.

- B. Enabling Admission Controllers to validate image signatures.
- C. Configuring Container Runtime Interface (CRI) to enforce image signing and validation.
- D. Using PodSecurityPolicy (PSP) to enforce image signing and validation.

Answer: B

Explanation:
* KubernetesAdmission Controllers(particularlyValidatingAdmissionWebhooks) can be used to enforce policies that validate image signatures.
* This is commonly implemented withtools like Sigstore/cosign, Kyverno, or OPA Gatekeeper.
* PodSecurityPolicy (PSP):deprecated and never supported image signature validation.
* Pod Security Standards (PSS):only apply to pod security fields (privilege, users, host access), not image signatures.
* CRI:while runtimes (containerd, CRI-O) may integrate with signature verification tools, enforcement in Kubernetes is generally done viaAdmission Controllersat the API layer.
Exact extract (Admission Controllers docs):
* "Admission webhooks can be used to enforce custom policies on the objects being admitted." (e.g., validating signatures).
References:
Kubernetes Docs - Admission Controllers: https://kubernetes.io/docs/reference/access-authn-authz /admission-controllers/
Sigstore Project (cosign): https://sigstore.dev/
Kyverno ImageVerify Policy: https://kyverno.io/policies/pod-security/require-image-verification/

NEW QUESTION # 22
When should soft multitenancy be used over hard multitenancy?

- A. When the priority is enabling fine-grained control over tenant resources.
- B. When the priority is enabling strict security boundaries between tenants.
- C. When the priority is enabling resource sharing and efficiency between tenants.
- D. When the priority is enabling complete isolation between tenants.

Answer: C

Explanation:
* Soft multitenancy(Namespaces, RBAC, Network Policies) # assumes some level of trust between tenants, focuses onresource sharing and efficiency.
* Hard multitenancy(separate clusters or strong virtualization) # strict isolation, used when tenants are untrusted.
* Exact extract (CNCF TAG Security Multi-Tenancy Whitepaper):
* "Soft multi-tenancy refers to multiple workloads running in the same cluster with some trust assumptions. It provides resource sharing and operational efficiency. Hard multi- tenancy requires stronger isolation guarantees, typically separate clusters."
References:
CNCF Security TAG - Multi-Tenancy Whitepaper:https://github.com/cncf/tag-security/tree/main/multi- tenancy

NEW QUESTION # 23
Which of the following snippets from a RoleBinding correctly associates user bob with Role pod-reader ?

- A. subjects:
  - kind: Group
  name: bob
  apiGroup: rbac.authorization.k8s.io
  roleRef:
  kind: Role
  name: pod-reader
  apiGroup: rbac.authorization.k8s.io
- B. subjects:
  - kind: User
  name: pod-reader
  apiGroup: rbac.authorization.k8s.io
  roleRef:
  kind: Role

name: bob
apiGroup: rbac.authorization.k8s.io

- C. subjects:
  - kind: User
  name: bob
  apiGroup: rbac.authorization.k8s.io
  roleRef:
  kind: ClusterRole
  name: pod-reader
  apiGroup: rbac.authorization.k8s.io
- D. subjects:
  - kind: User
  name: bob
  apiGroup: rbac.authorization.k8s.io
  roleRef:
  kind: Role
  name: pod-reader
  apiGroup: rbac.authorization.k8s.io

Answer: D

Explanation:
Kubernetes RBAC usesRoleBindingto grant permissions defined in aRoleto asubject(user, group, or service account) within a namespace. The official example shows binding user jane to Role pod-reader:
"A RoleBinding grants the permissions defined in a Role to a user or set of users...." Example:
subjects:
- kind: User
name: jane
apiGroup: rbac.authorization.k8s.io
roleRef:
kind: Role
name: pod-reader
apiGroup: rbac.authorization.k8s.io
- Kubernetes docs, RBAC: RoleBinding and ClusterRoleBinding
OptionBmatches this pattern exactly, with name: bob as theUsersubject and roleRef pointing to theRole named pod-reader.
* Aswaps the names (subject is pod-reader, role is bob) # incorrect.
* Creferences aClusterRole, not aRole(the question asks for Role).
* Duses kind: Group even though we need theUserbob.
References:
Kubernetes Docs - Using RBAC Authorization #RoleBinding and ClusterRoleBinding: https://kubernetes.io /docs/reference/access-authn-authz/rbac/#rolebinding-and-clusterrolebinding

NEW QUESTION # 24
Which of the following statements best describes the role of the Scheduler in Kubernetes?

- A. The Scheduler is responsible for assigning Pods to nodes based on resource availability and other constraints.
- B. The Scheduler is responsible for ensuring the security of the Kubernetes cluster and its components.
- C. The Scheduler is responsible for monitoring and managing the health of the Kubernetes cluster.
- D. The Scheduler is responsible for managing the deployment and scaling of applications in the Kubernetes cluster.

Answer: A

Explanation:
* TheKubernetes Schedulerassigns Pods to nodes based on:
* Resource requests & availability (CPU, memory, GPU, etc.)
* Constraints (affinity, taints, tolerations, topology, policies)
* Exact extract (Kubernetes Docs - Scheduler):
* "The scheduler is a control plane process that assigns Pods to Nodes. Scheduling decisions take into account resource requirements, affinity/anti-affinity, constraints, and policies."
* Other options clarified:

* A: Monitoring cluster health is theController Manager's/kubelet's job.
* B: Security is enforced throughRBAC, admission controllers, PSP/PSA, not the scheduler.
* C: Deployment scaling is handled by theController Manager(Deployment/ReplicaSet controller).
References:
Kubernetes Docs - Scheduler: https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/scheduling-eviction/kube-scheduler/

NEW QUESTION # 25
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