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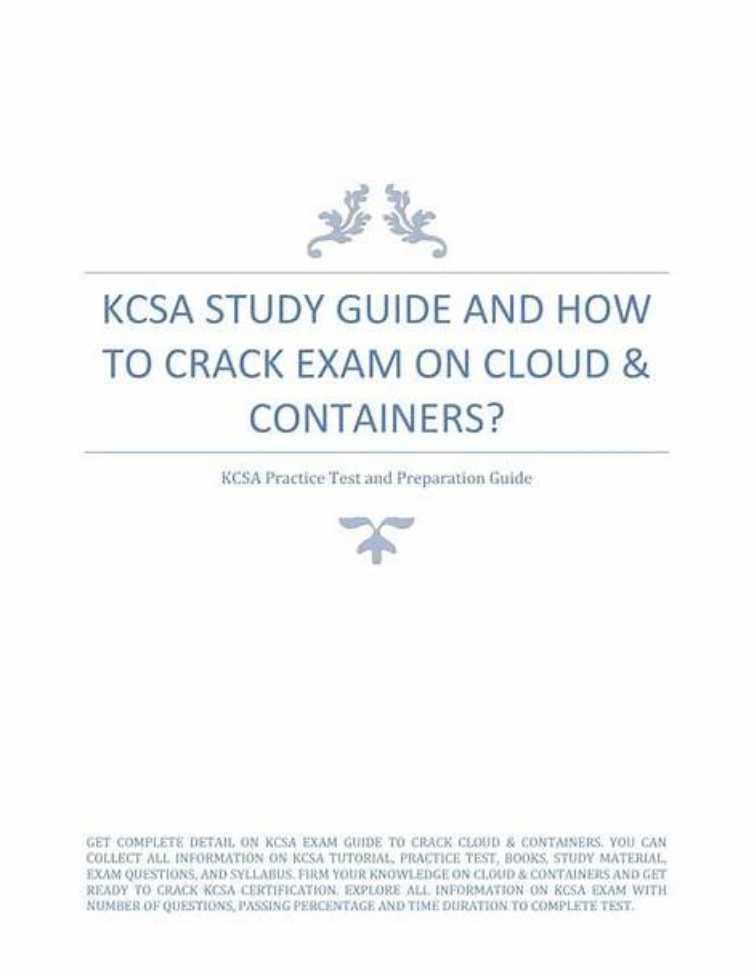

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Linux Foundation KCSA Exam Syllabus Topics:

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	• 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 3	• 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 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.

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Linux Foundation Kubernetes and Cloud Native Security Associate Sample Questions (Q44-Q49):

NEW QUESTION # 44
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 connects to the API server and is granted elevated privileges by default.
- B. The compromised Pod is allowed to connect to the API server without any restrictions.
- C. The compromised Pod attempts to connect to the API server, but its requests may be blocked due to network policies.
- D. The compromised Pod is automatically isolated from the network to prevent any connections to the API server.

Answer: C

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 # 45
An attacker compromises a Pod and attempts to use its service account token to escalate privileges within the cluster. Which Kubernetes security feature is designed tolimit what this service account can do?

- A. NetworkPolicy
- B. PodSecurity admission
- C. RuntimeClass
- D. Role-Based Access Control (RBAC)

Answer: D

Explanation:
* When a Pod is created, Kubernetes automatically mounts aservice account tokenthat can authenticate to the API server.
* TheRole-Based Access Control (RBAC)system defines what actions a service account can perform.
* By carefully restricting Roles and RoleBindings, administrators limit the blast radius of a compromised Pod.
* Incorrect options:
* (A)PodSecurity admissionenforces workload-level security settings but does not control API access.
* (B)NetworkPolicycontrols network communication, not API privileges.
* (D)RuntimeClassselects container runtimes, unrelated to privilege escalation through API tokens.
References:
Kubernetes Documentation - Using RBAC Authorization
CNCF Security Whitepaper - Identity & Access Management: limiting lateral movement by constraining service account permissions.

NEW QUESTION # 46
Which other controllers are part of the kube-controller-manager inside the Kubernetes cluster?

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

Answer: D

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 # 47
When should soft multitenancy be used over hard multitenancy?

- A. When the priority is enabling resource sharing and efficiency between tenants.

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

Answer: A

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 # 48
On a client machine, what directory (by default) contains sensitive credential information?

- A. $HOME/.kube
- B. /opt/kubernetes/secrets/
- C. /etc/kubernetes/
- 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 # 49
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