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## Linux Foundation KCSA Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 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.</li></ul>
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 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.</li></ul>

Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Kubernetes Threat Model:</b> 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.</li> </ul>
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Compliance and Security Frameworks:</b> 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.</li> </ul>

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## Linux Foundation Kubernetes and Cloud Native Security Associate Sample Questions (Q47-Q52):

### NEW QUESTION # 47

How do Kubernetes namespaces impact the application of policies when using Pod Security Admission?

- A. Each namespace can have only one active policy.
- B. Namespaces are ignored; Pod Security Admission policies apply cluster-wide only.
- C. The default namespace enforces the strictest security policies by default.
- **D. Different policies can be applied to specific namespaces.**

### Answer: D

Explanation:

\* Pod Security Admission (PSA) enforces policies by applying labels on namespaces, not globally across the cluster.

\* Exact extract (Kubernetes Docs - Pod Security Admission):

\* "You can apply Pod Security Standards to namespaces by adding labels such as pod-security.kubernetes.io/enforce. Different namespaces can enforce different policies."

\* Clarifications:

\* A: Incorrect, namespaces are the unit of enforcement.

\* C: Misleading - a namespace can have multiple enforcement modes (enforce, audit, warn).

\* D: Default namespace does not enforce strict policies unless labeled.

References:

Kubernetes Docs - Pod Security Admission: <https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/security/pod-security-admission/>

### NEW QUESTION # 48

As a Kubernetes and Cloud Native Security Associate, a user can set up audit logging in a cluster. What is the risk of logging every event at the full RequestResponse level?

- A. Reduced storage requirements and faster performance.
- B. No risk, as it provides the most comprehensive audit trail.
- C. Improved security and easier incident investigation.
- **D. Increased storage requirements and potential impact on performance.**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

- \* Audit logging records API server requests and responses for security monitoring.
- \* The RequestResponse level logs the full request and response bodies, which can:
- \* Significantly increase storage and performance overhead.
- \* Potentially log sensitive data (including Secrets).
- \* Therefore, while comprehensive, it introduces risks of performance degradation and excessive log volume.

References:

Kubernetes Documentation - Auditing

CNCF Security Whitepaper - Logging and monitoring: trade-offs between verbosity, storage, and security.

#### NEW QUESTION # 49

Which security knowledge-base focuses specifically on offensive tools, techniques, and procedures?

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

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

\* MITRE ATT&CK is a globally recognized knowledge base of adversary tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTPs). It is focused on describing offensive behaviors attackers use.

\* Incorrect options:

- \* (B) OWASP Top 10 highlights common application vulnerabilities, not attacker techniques.
- \* (C) CIS Controls are defensive best practices, not offensive tools.
- \* (D) NIST Cybersecurity Framework provides 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 # 50

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

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

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

\* In STRIDE, Tampering is the threat category for unauthorized modification of data or code/artifacts. A trojanized container image is, by definition, an attacker's modification of 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?

- \* Spoofing is about identity/authentication (e.g., pretending to be someone/something).
- \* Repudiation is about denying having performed an action without sufficient audit evidence.
- \* Denial of Service targets availability (exhausting resources or making a service unavailable). The scenario explicitly focuses on an altered image resulting from a compromised build server-this squarely maps to Tampering.

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 security and Securing 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 of tampering and prescribes controls (signing, provenance, policy).

\* CNCF TAG Security - Software Supply Chain Security Best Practices - Explicitly covers CI/CD compromise leading to maliciously modified images and recommends SLSA, provenance attestation, and signature verification (policy enforcement via admission controls).

\* Microsoft STRIDE (canonical reference) - Defines Tampering as modifying data or code, which directly fits a trojanized image produced by a compromised build system.

### NEW QUESTION # 51

A container running in a Kubernetes cluster has permission to modify host processes on the underlying node. What combination of privileges and capabilities is most likely to have led to this privilege escalation?

- A. hostNetwork and NET\_RAW
- B. hostPath and AUDIT\_WRITE
- C. There is no combination of privileges and capabilities that permits this.
- D. hostPID and SYS\_PTRACE

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

\* hostPID: When enabled, the container shares the host's process namespace # container can see and potentially interact with host processes.

\* SYS\_PTRACE capability: Grants the container the ability to trace, inspect, and modify other processes (e.g., via ptrace).

\* Combination of hostPID + SYS\_PTRACE allows a container to attach to and modify host processes, which is a direct privilege escalation.

\* Other options explained:

\* hostPath + AUDIT\_WRITE: hostPath exposes filesystem paths but does not inherently allow process modification.

\* hostNetwork + NET\_RAW: grants raw socket access but only for networking, not host process modification.

\* A: Incorrect - such combinations do exist (like B).

References:

Kubernetes Docs - Configure a Pod to use hostPID: <https://kubernetes.io/docs/tasks/configure-pod-container/share-process-namespace/>

Linux Capabilities man page: <https://man7.org/linux/man-pages/man7/capabilities.7.html>

### NEW QUESTION # 52

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