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Linux Foundation KCSA Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details

Topic 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.
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	• 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 4	• 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 5	• 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.

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

NEW QUESTION # 14
Which standard approach to security is augmented by the 4C's of Cloud Native security?

- A. Secure-by-Design
- B. Zero Trust
- C. Least Privilege
- D. Defense-in-Depth

Answer: D

Explanation:
* The 4C's model (Cloud, Cluster, Container, Code) is presented in the official Kubernetes documentation as alayeredmodel that explicitly maps todefense-in-depth.
* Exact extracts from Kubernetes docs(security overview):
* "The 4C's of Cloud Native Security are Cloud, Clusters, Containers, and Code."
* "You can think of the 4C's asa layered approach to security; applying security measures at each layer reduces risk."
* "This layered approach is commonly known asdefense in depth."
References:
Kubernetes Docs - Security overview #The 4C's of Cloud Native Security: https://kubernetes.io/docs /concepts/security/overview/#the-4cs-of-cloud-native-security

NEW QUESTION # 15
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 # 16
A container image istrojanizedby an attacker by compromising the build server. Based on the STRIDE threat modeling framework, which threat category best defines this threat?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:
* In STRIDE,Tamperingis the threat category forunauthorized modification of data or code/artifacts. A trojanized container image is, by definition, an attacker'smodificationof 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?
* Spoofingis about identity/authentication (e.g., pretending to be someone/something).
* Repudiationis about denying having performed an action without sufficient audit evidence.
* Denial of Servicetargets availability (exhausting resources or making a service unavailable).The scenario explicitly focuses on analtered imageresulting from a compromised build server-this squarely maps toTampering.
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 securityandSecuring 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 oftamperingand prescribes controls (signing, provenance, policy).
* CNCF TAG Security - Software Supply Chain Security Best Practices- Explicitly covers CI/CD compromise leading tomaliciously modified imagesand recommends SLSA, provenance attestation, and signature verification (policy enforcement via admission controls).
* Microsoft STRIDE (canonical reference)- DefinesTamperingasmodifying data or code, which directly fits a trojanized image produced by a compromised build system.

NEW QUESTION # 17

What does thecluster-adminClusterRole enable when used in a RoleBinding?

- A. It gives full control over every resource in the role binding's namespace, including the namespace itself.
- B. It allows read/write access to most resources in the role binding's namespace. This role does not allow write access to resource quota, to the namespace itself, and to EndpointSlices (or Endpoints).
- C. It gives full control over every resource in the role binding's namespace, not including the namespace object for isolation purposes.
- D. It gives full control over every resource in the cluster and in all namespaces.

Answer: D

Explanation:
* Thecluster-adminClusterRole is asuperuser rolein Kubernetes.
* Binding it (via RoleBinding or ClusterRoleBinding) grantsunrestricted control over all resources in the cluster, across all namespaces.
* This includes management of cluster-scoped resources (nodes, CRDs, RBAC rules) and namespace- scoped resources.
* Therefore, cluster-admin is equivalent toroot-level accessin Kubernetes and must be used with extreme caution.
References:
Kubernetes Documentation - Default Roles and Role Bindings
CNCF Security Whitepaper - Identity and Access Management: cautions against assigningcluster-admin broadly due to its unrestricted nature.

NEW QUESTION # 18
Which label should be added to the Namespace to block any privileged Pods from being created in that Namespace?

- A. pod.security.kubernetes.io/privileged: false
- B. privileged: false
- C. privileged: true
- D. pod-security.kubernetes.io/enforce: baseline

Answer: D

Explanation:
* KubernetesPod Security Admission (PSA)enforcesPod Security Standardsby applying labels on Namespaces.
* Exact extract (Kubernetes Docs - Pod Security Admission):
* "You can label a namespace with pod-security.kubernetes.io/enforce: baseline to enforce the Baseline policy."
* Thebaselineprofile explicitly disallowsprivileged podsand other unsafe features.
* Why others are wrong:
* A & D: These labels do not exist in Kubernetes.
* B: Setting privileged: true would allow privileged pods, not block them.
References:
Kubernetes Docs - Pod Security Admission: https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/security/pod-security- admission/ Kubernetes Docs - Pod Security Standards: https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/security/pod-security- standards/

NEW QUESTION # 19
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