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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>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.</li></ul>
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li></ul>
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li></ul>
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li></ul>

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### Linux Foundation Kubernetes and Cloud Native Security Associate Sample Questions (Q61-Q66):

#### NEW QUESTION # 61

By default, in a Kubeadm cluster, which authentication methods are enabled?

- A. X509 Client Certs, OIDC, and Service Account Tokens
- B. X509 Client Certs, Webhook Authentication, and Service Account Tokens
- C. X509 Client Certs, Bootstrap Tokens, and Service Account Tokens
- D. OIDC, Bootstrap tokens, and Service Account Tokens

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

- \* In a Kubeadm cluster, by default the API server enables several authentication mechanisms:
- \* X509 Client Certs: Used for authenticating kubelets, admins, and control-plane components.
- \* Bootstrap Tokens: Temporary credentials used for node bootstrap/joining clusters.
- \* Service Account Tokens: Used by workloads in pods to authenticate with the API server.
- \* Exact extract (Kubernetes Docs - Authentication):
  - "Kubernetes uses client certificates, bearer tokens, an authenticating proxy, or HTTP basic auth to authenticate API requests."
  - "Bootstrap tokens are a simple bearer token that is meant to be used when creating new clusters or joining new nodes to an existing cluster."
  - "Service accounts are special accounts that provide an identity for processes that run in a Pod." References: Kubernetes Docs - Authentication: <https://kubernetes.io/docs/reference/access-authn-authz/authentication/> Kubeadm - TLS Bootstrapping: <https://kubernetes.io/docs/reference/access-authn-authz/bootstrap-tokens/>

#### NEW QUESTION # 62

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

**Answer: D**

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 # 63

What is the reasoning behind considering the Cloud as the trusted computing base of a Kubernetes cluster?

- A. The Cloud enforces security controls at the Kubernetes cluster level, so application developers can focus on applications only.
- B. A vulnerability in the Cloud layer has a negligible impact on containers due to Linux isolation mechanisms.
- C. A Kubernetes cluster can only be trusted if the underlying Cloud provider is certified against international standards.
- **D. A Kubernetes cluster can only be as secure as the security posture of its Cloud hosting.**

#### Answer: D

Explanation:

- \* The 4C's of Cloud Native Security (Cloud, Cluster, Container, Code) model starts with Cloud as the base layer.
- \* If the Cloud (infrastructure layer) is compromised, every higher layer (Cluster, Container, Code) inherits that compromise.
- \* Exact extract (Kubernetes Security Overview):
- \* "The 4C's of Cloud Native security are Cloud, Clusters, Containers, and Code. You can think of the 4C's as a layered approach. A Kubernetes cluster can only be as secure as the cloud infrastructure it is deployed on."
- \* This means the cloud is part of the trusted computing base of a Kubernetes cluster.

References:

Kubernetes Docs - Security Overview (4C's): <https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/security/overview/#the-4cs-of-cloud-native-security>

### NEW QUESTION # 64

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 # 65

In which order are the validating and mutating admission controllers run while the Kubernetes API server processes a request?

- A. Validating admission controllers run before mutating admission controllers.
- **B. Mutating admission controllers run before validating admission controllers.**
- C. The order of execution varies and is determined by the cluster configuration.
- D. Validating and mutating admission controllers run simultaneously.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

- \* The admission control flow in Kubernetes:
- \* Mutating admission controllers run first and can modify incoming requests.
- \* Validating admission controllers run after mutations to ensure the final object complies with policies.
- \* This ensures policies validate the final, mutated object.

References:

- Kubernetes Documentation - Admission Controllers
- CNCF Security Whitepaper - Admission control workflow.

## NEW QUESTION # 66

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