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Linux Foundation KCSA Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 2	• 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 3	• 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.

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materials can help you correct your mistakes and keep after you to avoid the mistakes time and time again. We believe that if you buy the KCSA exam prep from our company, you will pass your exam in a relaxed state.

Linux Foundation Kubernetes and Cloud Native Security Associate Sample Questions (Q13-Q18):

NEW QUESTION # 13
What does thecluster-adminClusterRole enable when used in a RoleBinding?

- A. It gives full control over every resource in the cluster and in all namespaces.
- B. It gives full control over every resource in the role binding's namespace, not including the namespace object for isolation purposes.
- C. 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).
- D. It gives full control over every resource in the role binding's namespace, including the namespace itself.

Answer: A

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 # 14
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 monitoring and managing the health of the Kubernetes cluster.
- C. The Scheduler is responsible for ensuring the security of the Kubernetes cluster and its components.
- 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 # 15
In a Kubernetes environment, what kind of Admission Controller can modify resource manifests when applied to the Kubernetes API to fix misconfigurations automatically?

- A. ValidatingAdmissionController

- B. ResourceQuota
- C. PodSecurityPolicy
- D. MutatingAdmissionController

Answer: D

Explanation:
* Kubernetes Admission Controllers can eithervalidateormutateincoming requests.
* MutatingAdmissionWebhook (Mutating Admission Controller):
* Canmodify or mutate resource manifestsbefore they are persisted in etcd.
* Used for automatic injection of sidecars (e.g., Istio Envoy proxy), setting default values, or fixing misconfigurations.
* ValidatingAdmissionWebhook (Validating Admission Controller):only allows/denies but doesnot change requests.
* PodSecurityPolicy:deprecated; cannot mutate requests.
* ResourceQuota:enforces resource usage, but does not mutate manifests.
Exact Extract:
* "Mutating admission webhooks are invoked first, and can modify objects to enforce defaults.
Validating admission webhooks are invoked second, and can reject requests to enforce invariants.
"
References:
Kubernetes Docs - Admission Controllers: https://kubernetes.io/docs/reference/access-authn-authz
/admission-controllers/
Kubernetes Docs - Admission Webhooks: https://kubernetes.io/docs/reference/access-authn-authz
/extensible-admission-controllers/

NEW QUESTION # 16
Which security knowledge-base focuses specifically onoffensive tools, techniques, and procedures?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:
* MITRE ATT&CKis a globally recognizedknowledge base of adversary tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTPs). It is focused on describingoffensive behaviorsattackers use.
* Incorrect options:
* (B)OWASP Top 10highlights common application vulnerabilities, not attacker techniques.
* (C)CIS Controlsare defensive best practices, not offensive tools.
* (D)NIST Cybersecurity Frameworkprovides 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 # 17
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 kubelet to API Server
- C. From kubelet to Controller Manager
- D. From API Server to Container Runtime

Answer: B

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 # 18
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