100% Pass Quiz Linux Foundation - KCSA - Fantastic Linux Foundation Kubernetes and Cloud Native Security Associate Reliable Test Blueprint

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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 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 3	• 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.

Linux Foundation Kubernetes and Cloud Native Security Associate Sample Questions (Q56-Q61):

NEW QUESTION # 56
Which of the following statements on static Pods is true?

- A. The kubelet can run static Pods that span multiple nodes, provided that it has the necessary privileges from the API server.
- B. The kubelet only deploys static Pods when the kube-scheduler is unresponsive.
- C. The kubelet schedules static Pods local to its node without going through the kube-scheduler, making tracking and managing them difficult.
- D. The kubelet can run a maximum of 5 static Pods on each node.

Answer: C

Explanation:
* Static Podsare managed directly by thekubeleton each node.
* They arenot scheduled by the kube-schedulerand always remain bound to the node where they are defined.
* Exact extract (Kubernetes Docs - Static Pods):
* "Static Pods are managed directly by the kubelet daemon on a specific node, without the API server. They do not go through the Kubernetes scheduler."
* Clarifications:
* A: Static Pods do not span multiple nodes.
* B: No hard limit of 5 Pods per node.
* D: They are not a fallback mechanism; kubelet always manages them regardless of scheduler state.
References:
Kubernetes Docs - Static Pods: https://kubernetes.io/docs/tasks/configure-pod-container/static-pod/

NEW QUESTION # 57
Which way of defining security policy brings consistency, minimizes toil, and reduces the probability of misconfiguration?

- A. Relying on manual audits and inspections for security policy enforcement.
- B. Manually configuring security controls for each individual resource, regularly.
- C. Using a declarative approach to define security policies as code.
- D. Implementing security policies through manual scripting on an ad-hoc basis.

Answer: C

Explanation:
* Defining policiesas code (declarative)is a best practice in Kubernetes and cloud-native security.
* This is aligned withGitOpsandPolicy-as-Codeprinciples (OPA Gatekeeper, Kyverno, etc.).

* Exact extract (CNCF Security Whitepaper):
* "Policy-as-Code enables declarative definition and enforcement of security policies, bringing consistency, automation, and reducing misconfiguration risk."
* Manual audits, ad-hoc scripting, or individual configurations are error-prone and inconsistent.
References:
CNCF Security Whitepaper:https://github.com/cncf/tag-security
Kubernetes Docs - Policy as Code (OPA, Kyverno): https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/security/

NEW QUESTION # 58
How can a user enforce thePod Security Standardwithout third-party tools?

- A. Through implementing Kyverno or OPA Policies.
- B. Use the PodSecurity admission controller.
- C. It is only possible to enforce the Pod Security Standard with additional tools within the cloud native ecosystem.
- D. No additional measures have to be taken to enforce the Pod Security Standard.

Answer: B

Explanation:
* ThePodSecurity admission controller(built-in as of Kubernetes v1.23+) enforces the Pod Security Standards (Privileged, Baseline, Restricted).
* Enforcement is namespace-scoped and configured throughnamespace labels.
* Incorrect options:
* (A) Kyverno/OPA are external policy tools (useful but not required).
* (C) Not true, PodSecurity admission provides native enforcement.
* (D) Enforcement requires explicit configuration, not automatic.
References:
Kubernetes Documentation - Pod Security Admission
CNCF Security Whitepaper - Policy enforcement and admission control.

NEW QUESTION # 59
Which of the following statements best describes the role of the Scheduler in Kubernetes?

- A. The Scheduler is responsible for monitoring and managing the health of the Kubernetes cluster.
- B. The Scheduler is responsible for assigning Pods to nodes based on resource availability and other constraints.
- C. The Scheduler is responsible for managing the deployment and scaling of applications in the Kubernetes cluster.
- D. The Scheduler is responsible for ensuring the security of the Kubernetes cluster and its components.

Answer: B

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 # 60
As a Kubernetes and Cloud Native Security Associate, a user can set upaudit loggingin a cluster. What is the risk of logging every event at the fullRequestResponselevel?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:
* Audit loggingrecords API server requests and responses for security monitoring.
* TheRequestResponse levellogs the full request and response bodies, which can:
* Significantly increasestorage 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 # 61
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