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Linux Foundation KCSA Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details

Topic 1	• 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.
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	• 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 4	• 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.

Linux Foundation Kubernetes and Cloud Native Security Associate Sample Questions (Q17-Q22):

NEW QUESTION # 17
Which of the following statements regarding a container run with privileged: true is correct?

- A. A container run with privileged: true on a node can access all Secrets used on that node.
- B. A container run with privileged: true within a Namespace can access all Secrets used within that Namespace.
- C. A container run with privileged: true within a cluster can access all Secrets used within that cluster.
- D. A container run with privileged: true has no additional access to Secrets than if it were run with privileged: false.

Answer: D

Explanation:
* Setting privileged: true grants a containerelevated access to the host node, including access to host devices, kernel capabilities, and the ability to modify the host.
* However, Secrets in Kubernetes are not automatically exposedto privileged containers. Secrets are mounted into Pods only if explicitly referenced.
* Thus, being privilegeddoes not grant additional access to Kubernetes Secretscompared to a non- privileged Pod.
* The risk lies in node compromise: if a privileged container can take over the node, it could then indirectly gain access to Secrets (e.g., by reading kubelet credentials).
References:
Kubernetes Documentation - Security Context
CNCF Security Whitepaper - Pod security context and privileged container risks.

NEW QUESTION # 18
In which order are thevalidating and mutating admission controllersrun while the Kubernetes API server processes a request?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:
* Theadmission control flowin Kubernetes:
* Mutating admission controllersrun first and can modify incoming requests.
* Validating admission controllersrun after mutations to ensure the final object complies with policies.
* This ensures policies validate thefinal, mutated object.
References:
Kubernetes Documentation - Admission Controllers
CNCF Security Whitepaper - Admission control workflow.

NEW QUESTION # 19
Which of the following statements correctly describes a container breakout?

- A. A container breakout is the process of escaping a container when it reaches its resource limits.
- B. A container breakout is the process of escaping the container and gaining access to the Pod's network traffic.
- C. A container breakout is the process of escaping the container and gaining access to the host operating system.
- D. A container breakout is the process of escaping the container and gaining access to the cloud provider's infrastructure.

Answer: C

Explanation:
* Container breakoutrefers to an attacker escaping container isolation and reaching thehost OS.
* Once the host is compromised, the attacker can accessother containers, Kubernetes nodes, or escalate further.
* Exact extract (Kubernetes Security Docs):
* "If an attacker gains access to a container, they may attempt a container breakout to gain access to the host system."
* Other options clarified:
* A: Network access inside a Pod # breakout.
* B: Resource exhaustion is aDoS, not a breakout.
* C: Cloud infrastructure compromise is possibleafterhost compromise, but not the definition of breakout.
References:
Kubernetes Security Concepts: https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/security/ CNCF Security Whitepaper (Threats section):https://github.com/cncf/tag-security

NEW QUESTION # 20
Which of the following statements is true concerning the use ofmicroVMsover user-space kernel implementations for advanced container sandboxing?

- A. MicroVMs provide reduced application compatibility and higher per-system call overhead than user- space kernel implementations.
- B. MicroVMs offer lower isolation and security compared to user-space kernel implementations.
- C. MicroVMs offer higher isolation than user-space kernel implementations at the cost of a higher per- instance memory footprint.
- D. MicroVMs allow for easier container management and orchestration than user-space kernel implementation.

Answer: C

Explanation:
* MicroVM-based runtimes(e.g., Firecracker, Kata Containers) use lightweight VMs to provide strong isolation between workloads.
* Compared touser-space kernel implementations(e.g., gVisor), microVMs generally:
* Offerhigher isolation and security(due to VM-level separation).
* Come with ahigher memory and resource overhead per instancethan user-space approaches.
* Incorrect options:
* (A) Orchestration is handled by Kubernetes, not inherently easier with microVMs.
* (C) Compatibility is typically better with microVMs, not worse.
* (D) Isolation is stronger, not weaker.
References:
CNCF Security Whitepaper - Workload isolation: microVMs vs. user-space kernel sandboxes.

Kata Containers Project - isolation trade-offs.

NEW QUESTION # 21
What is the purpose of the Supplier Assessments and Reviews control in the NIST 800-53 Rev. 5 set of controls for Supply Chain Risk Management?

- A. To conduct regular audits of suppliers' financial performance.
- B. To evaluate and monitor existing suppliers for adherence to security requirements.
- C. To identify potential suppliers for the organization.
- D. To establish contractual agreements with suppliers.

Answer: B

Explanation:
* In NIST SP 800-53 Rev. 5,SR-6: Supplier Assessments and Reviewsrequires evaluating and monitoring suppliers' security and risk practices.
* Exact extract (NIST SP 800-53 Rev. 5, SR-6):
* "The organization assesses and monitors suppliers to ensure they are meeting the security requirements specified in contracts and agreements."
* This is aboutongoing monitoringof supplier adherence, not financial audits, not contract creation, and not supplier discovery.
References:
NIST SP 800-53 Rev. 5, Control SR-6 (Supplier Assessments and Reviews): https://csrc.nist.gov/publications/detail/sp/800-53/rev-5/final

NEW QUESTION # 22
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