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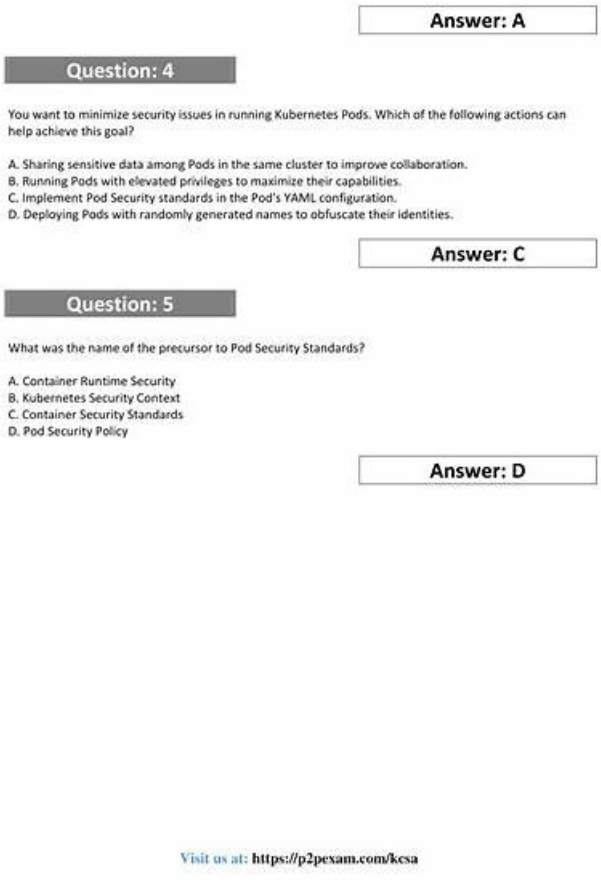
Answer: A

Question: 4

You want to minimize security issues in running Kubernetes Pods. Which of the following actions can help achieve this goal?

A. Sharing sensitive data among Pods in the same cluster to improve collaboration.
B. Running Pods with elevated privileges to maximize their capabilities.
C. Implement Pod Security standards in the Pod's YAML configuration.
D. Deploying Pods with randomly generated names to obfuscate their identities.

Answer: C

Question: 5

What was the name of the precursor to Pod Security Standards?

A. Container Runtime Security
B. Kubernetes Security Context
C. Container Security Standards
D. Pod Security Policy

Answer: D

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Linux Foundation KCSA Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 2	• 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 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	• 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 5	• 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.

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Linux Foundation Kubernetes and Cloud Native Security Associate Sample Questions (Q39-Q44):

NEW QUESTION # 39
What is the main reason an organization would use a Cloud Workload Protection Platform (CWPP) solution?

- A. To automate the deployment and management of containerized workloads.
- B. To manage networking between containerized workloads in the Kubernetes cluster.
- C. To protect containerized workloads from known vulnerabilities and malware threats.
- D. To optimize resource utilization and scalability of containerized workloads.

Answer: C

Explanation:
* CWPP (Cloud Workload Protection Platform):As defined by Gartner and adopted across cloud security practices, CWPPs are designed tosecure workloads(VMs, containers, serverless functions) in hybrid and cloud environments.
* They providevulnerability scanning, runtime protection, compliance checks, and malware detection.
* Exact extract (Gartner CWPP definition):"Cloud workload protection platforms protect workloads regardless of location, including physical machines, VMs, containers, and serverless workloads. They provide vulnerability management, system integrity protection, intrusion detection and prevention, and malware protection." References:
Gartner: Cloud Workload Protection Platforms Market Guide (summary): https://www.gartner.com/reviews/market/cloud-workload-protection-platforms
CNCF Security Whitepaper:https://github.com/cncf/tag-security

NEW QUESTION # 40
In order to reduce the attack surface of the Scheduler, which default parameter should be set to false?

- A. --scheduler-name
- B. --secure-kubeconfig
- C. --bind-address
- D. --profiling

Answer: D

Explanation:
* Thekube-schedulerexposes aprofiling/debugging endpointwhen --profiling=true (default).
* This can unnecessarily increase the attack surface.
* Best practice: set --profiling=false in production.
* Exact extract (Kubernetes Docs - kube-scheduler flags):
* "--profiling (default true): Enable profiling via web interface host:port/debug/pprof/."
* Why others are wrong:
* --scheduler-name: just identifies the scheduler, not a security risk.
* --secure-kubeconfig: not a valid flag.
* --bind-address: changing it limits exposure but is not the default risk parameter for profiling.
References:
Kubernetes Docs - kube-scheduler options: https://kubernetes.io/docs/reference/command-line-tools- reference/kube-scheduler/

NEW QUESTION # 41
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. Repudiation
- B. Spoofing
- 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 # 42
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. Reduced storage requirements and faster performance.
- B. Increased storage requirements and potential impact on performance.
- C. No risk, as it provides the most comprehensive audit trail.
- D. Improved security and easier incident investigation.

Answer: B

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 # 43
Which of the following is a valid security risk caused by having no egress controls in a Kubernetes cluster?

- A. Denial of Service
- B. Increased attack surface
- C. Unauthorized access to external resources
- D. Data exfiltration

Answer: D

Explanation:
* Egress NetworkPoliciesrestrict outbound traffic from Pods.
* Without egress restrictions, a compromised Pod could exfiltrate sensitive data (secrets, logs, customer data) to an attacker-controlled server.
* Exact extract (Kubernetes Docs - Network Policies):
* "Egress rules control outbound connections from Pods. Without such restrictions, compromised workloads can connect freely to external endpoints."
* Other options clarified:
* A: DoS is more about flooding, not egress absence.
* C: "Increased attack surface" is vague but not the main risk.
* D: True in a sense, but the precise and most common risk isdata exfiltration.
References:
Kubernetes Docs - Network Policies: https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/services-networking/network- policies/

NEW QUESTION # 44
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