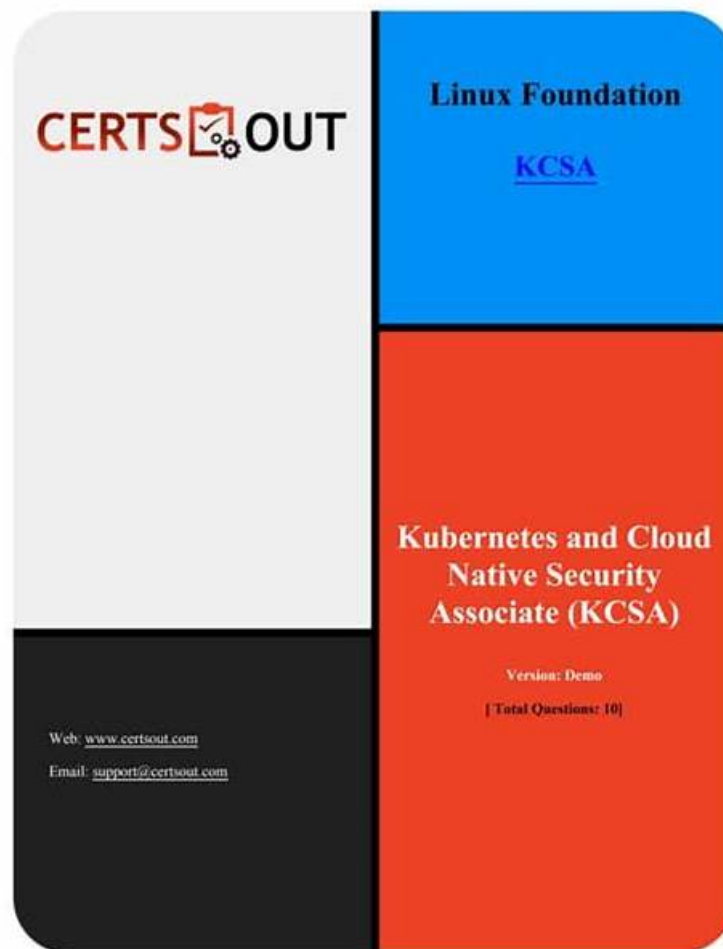


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Kubernetes and Cloud Native Security Associate (KCSA) test available only here. The Linux Foundation Kubernetes and Cloud Native Security Associate (KCSA) questions provided here are compiled by over 90,000 competent professionals who handpicked all of these questions for your evaluation and concept-building.

## 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>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>
Topic 3	<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>

## Linux Foundation Kubernetes and Cloud Native Security Associate Sample Questions (Q25-Q30):

### NEW QUESTION # 25

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 # 26

In the event that kube-proxy is in a CrashLoopBackOff state, what impact does it have on the Pods running on the same worker node?

- **A. The Pods cannot communicate with other Pods in the cluster.**
- B. The Pod's resource utilization increases significantly.
- C. The Pod's security context restrictions cannot be enforced.
- D. The Pod cannot mount persistent volumes through CSI drivers.

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

\* kube-proxy manages cluster network routing rules (via iptables or IPVS). It enables Pods to communicate with Services and Pods across nodes.

\* If kube-proxy fails (CrashLoopBackOff), service IP routing and cluster-wide pod-to-pod networking breaks. Local Pod-to-Pod communication within the same node may still work, but cross-node communication fails.

\* Exact extract (Kubernetes Docs - kube-proxy):

\* "kube-proxy maintains network rules on nodes. These rules allow network communication to Pods from network sessions inside or outside of the cluster." References:

Kubernetes Docs - kube-proxy: <https://kubernetes.io/docs/reference/command-line-tools-reference/kube-proxy/>

### NEW QUESTION # 27

A container running in a Kubernetes cluster has permission to modify host processes on the underlying node.

What combination of privileges and capabilities is most likely to have led to this privilege escalation?

- A. hostNetwork and NET\_RAW
- B. hostPath and AUDIT\_WRITE
- C. There is no combination of privileges and capabilities that permits this.
- **D. hostPID and SYS\_PTRACE**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

\* hostPID: When enabled, the container shares the host's process namespace # container can see and potentially interact with host processes.

\* SYS\_PTRACE capability: Grants the container the ability to trace, inspect, and modify other processes (e.g., via ptrace).

\* Combination of hostPID + SYS\_PTRACE allows a container to attach to and modify host processes, which is a direct privilege escalation.

\* Other options explained:

\* hostPath + AUDIT\_WRITE: hostPath exposes filesystem paths but does not inherently allow process modification.

\* hostNetwork + NET\_RAW: grants raw socket access but only for networking, not host process modification.

\* A: Incorrect - such combinations do exist (like B).

References:

Kubernetes Docs - Configure a Pod to use hostPID: <https://kubernetes.io/docs/tasks/configure-pod-container/share-process-namespace/>

Linux Capabilities man page: <https://man7.org/linux/man-pages/man7/capabilities.7.html>

### NEW QUESTION # 28

On a client machine, what directory (by default) contains sensitive credential information?

- **A. \$HOME/.kube**
- B. /opt/kubernetes/secrets/
- C. /etc/kubernetes/

- D. \$HOME/.config/kubernetes/

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

- \* The `kubectl` client uses configuration from `$HOME/.kube/config` by default.
- \* This file contains: cluster API server endpoint, user certificates, tokens, or kubeconfigs #sensitive credentials.
- \* Exact extract (Kubernetes Docs - Configure Access to Clusters):
- \* "By default, `kubectl` looks for a file named `config` in the `$HOME/.kube` directory. This file contains configuration information including user credentials."
- \* Other options clarified:
- \* A: `/etc/kubernetes/` exists on nodes (control plane) not client machines.
- \* C: `/opt/kubernetes/secrets/` is not a standard path.
- \* D: `$HOME/.config/kubernetes/` is not where kubeconfig is stored by default.

References:

Kubernetes Docs - Configure Access to Clusters: <https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/configuration/organize-cluster-access-kubeconfig/>

### NEW QUESTION # 29

A cluster is failing to pull more recent versions of images from `k8s.gcr.io`. Why may this be?

- A. The authentication credentials for accessing `k8s.gcr.io` are incorrectly scoped.
- **B. The container image registry `k8s.gcr.io` has been deprecated.**
- C. There is a bug in the container runtime or the image pull process.
- D. There is a network connectivity issue between the cluster and `k8s.gcr.io`.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

- \* `k8s.gcr.io` was the historic Kubernetes image registry.
- \* It has been deprecated and replaced with `registry.k8s.io`.
- \* Exact extract (Kubernetes Blog):
- \* "The `k8s.gcr.io` image registry will be frozen from April 3, 2023 and fully deprecated. All Kubernetes project images are now served from `registry.k8s.io`."
- \* Pulling newer versions from `k8s.gcr.io` fails because the registry no longer receives updates.

References:

Kubernetes Blog - Image Registry Update: <https://kubernetes.io/blog/2023/02/06/k8s-gcr-io-freeze-announcement/>

### NEW QUESTION # 30

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