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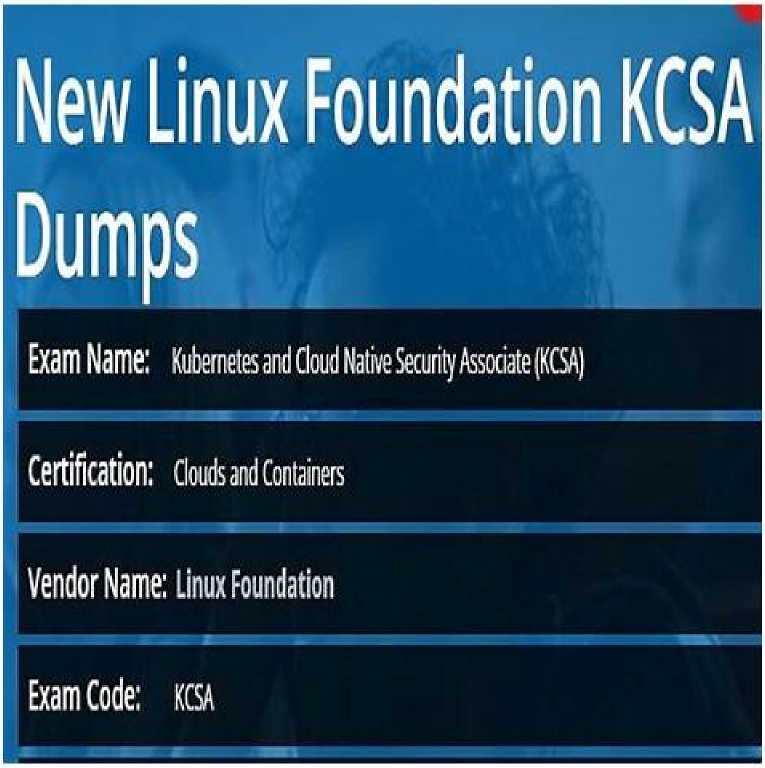

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Linux Foundation KCSA Exam Syllabus Topics:

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	• 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	• 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 4	• 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 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 (Q18-Q23):

NEW QUESTION # 18
Which label should be added to the Namespace to block any privileged Pods from being created in that Namespace?

- A. privileged: true
- B. privileged: false
- C. pod.security.kubernetes.io/privileged: false
- D. pod-security.kubernetes.io/enforce: baseline

Answer: D

Explanation:
* KubernetesPod Security Admission (PSA)enforcesPod Security Standardsby applying labels on Namespaces.
* Exact extract (Kubernetes Docs - Pod Security Admission):
* "You can label a namespace with pod-security.kubernetes.io/enforce: baseline to enforce the Baseline policy."
* Thebaselineprofile explicitly disallowsprivileged podsand other unsafe features.
* Why others are wrong:
* A & D: These labels do not exist in Kubernetes.
* B: Setting privileged: true would allow privileged pods, not block them.
References:
Kubernetes Docs - Pod Security Admission: https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/security/pod-security- admission/ Kubernetes Docs - Pod Security Standards: https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/security/pod-security- standards/

NEW QUESTION # 19
You want to minimize security issues in running Kubernetes Pods. Which of the following actions can help achieve this goal?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

* Pod Security Standards (PSS):
* Kubernetes providesPod Security Admission (PSA)to enforce security controls based on policies.
* Official extract: "Pod Security Standards define different isolation levels for Pods. The standards focus on restricting what Pods can do and what they can access."
* The three standard profiles are:
* Privileged: unrestricted (not recommended).
* Baseline: minimal restrictions.
* Restricted: highly restricted, enforcing least privilege.
* Why option C is correct:
* Applying Pod Security Standards in YAML ensures Pods adhere tobest practiceslike:
* No root user.
* Restricted host access.
* No privilege escalation.
* Seccomp/AppArmor profiles.
* This directly minimizes security risks.
* Why others are wrong:
* A:Sharing sensitive data increases risk of exposure.
* B:Running with elevated privileges contradicts least privilege principle.
* D:Random Pod names donotcontribute to security.

References:
Kubernetes Docs - Pod Security Standards: https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/security/pod-security- standards/ Kubernetes Docs - Pod Security Admission: https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/security/pod-security- admission/

NEW QUESTION # 20
Which information does a user need to verify a signed container image?

- A. The image's digital signature and the private key of the signing authority.
- B. The image's digital signature and the public key of the signing authority.
- C. The image's SHA-256 hash and the public key of the signing authority.
- D. The image's SHA-256 hash and the private key of the signing authority.

Answer: B

Explanation:
* Container image signing (e.g., withcosign, Notary v2) uses asymmetric cryptography.
* Verification process:
* Retrieve theimage's digital signature.
* Validate the signature with thepublic keyof the signer.
* Exact extract (Sigstore Cosign Docs):
* "Verification of an image requires the signature and the signer's public key. The signature proves authenticity and integrity."
* Why others are wrong:
* A & B: The private key is only used by the signer, never shared.
* C: The hash alone cannot prove authenticity without the digital signature.

References:
Sigstore Cosign Docs: https://docs.sigstore.dev/cosign/overview

NEW QUESTION # 21
An attacker has successfully overwhelmed the Kubernetes API server in a cluster with a single control plane node by flooding it with requests.
How would implementing a high-availability mode with multiple control plane nodes mitigate this attack?

- A. By distributing the workload across multiple API servers, reducing the load on each server.
- B. By increasing the resources allocated to the API server, allowing it to handle a higher volume of requests.
- C. By implementing rate limiting and throttling mechanisms on the API server to restrict the number of requests allowed.
- D. By implementing network segmentation to isolate the API server from the rest of the cluster, preventing the attack from spreading.

Answer: A

Explanation:
* Inhigh-availability clusters, multiple API server instances run behind a load balancer.
* Thisdistributes client requests across multiple API servers, preventing a single API server from being overwhelmed.
* Exact extract (Kubernetes Docs - High Availability Clusters):
* "A highly available control plane runs multiple instances of kube-apiserver, typically fronted by a load balancer, so that if one instance fails or is overloaded, others continue serving requests."
* Other options clarified:
* A: Network segmentation does not directly mitigate API server DoS.
* C: Adding resources helps, but doesn't solve single-point-of-failure.
* D: Rate limiting is a valid mitigation but not provided by HA alone.
References:
Kubernetes Docs - Building High-Availability Clusters: https://kubernetes.io/docs/setup/production-environment/tools/kubeadm/high-availability/

NEW QUESTION # 22
Which way of defining security policy brings consistency, minimizes toil, and reduces the probability of misconfiguration?

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

Answer: A

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 # 23
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