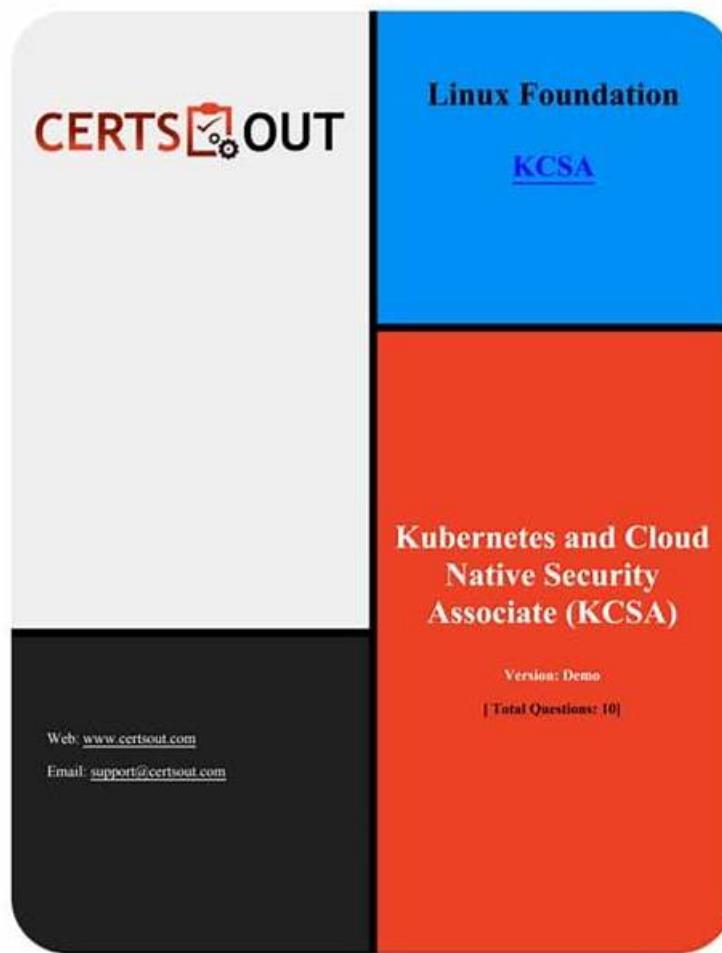


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Linux Foundation KCSA Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.

Linux Foundation Kubernetes and Cloud Native Security Associate Sample Questions (Q42-Q47):

NEW QUESTION # 42

What information is stored in etcd?

- A. Sensitive user data such as usernames and passwords.
- B. Pod data contained in Persistent Volume Claims (e.g. hostPath).
- C. Application logs and monitoring data for auditing and troubleshooting purposes.
- D. **Etdc manages the configuration data, state data, and metadata for Kubernetes.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

* etcd is Kubernetes' key-value store for cluster state.

* Stores: ConfigMaps, Secrets, Pod definitions, Deployments, RBAC policies, and metadata.

* Exact extract (Kubernetes Docs - etcd):

* "etcd is a consistent and highly-available key-value store used as Kubernetes' backing store for all cluster data."

* Clarifications:

* B: Logs/metrics are handled by logging/monitoring solutions, not etcd.

* C: Secrets may be stored here but encoded in base64, not specifically "usernames/passwords" as primary use.

* D: Persistent Volumes are external storage, not stored in etcd.

References:

Kubernetes Docs - etcd: <https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/overview/components/#etcd>

NEW QUESTION # 43

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

* Setting privileged: true grants a container elevated 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 exposed to privileged containers. Secrets are mounted into Pods only if explicitly referenced.

* Thus, being privileged does not grant additional access to Kubernetes Secrets compared 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 # 44

A cluster administrator wants to enforce the use of a different container runtime depending on the application a workload belongs to.

- A. By configuring validating admission controller webhook that verifies the container runtime based on the application label and rejects requests that do not comply.
- B. By manually modifying the container runtime for each workload after it has been created.
- C. By modifying the kube-apiserver configuration file to specify the desired container runtime for each application.
- **D. By configuring a mutating admission controller webhook that intercepts new workload creation requests and modifies the container runtime based on the application label.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

* Kubernetes supports workload-specific runtimes via RuntimeClass.

* A mutating admission controller can enforce this automatically by:

* Intercepting workload creation requests.

* Modifying the Pod spec to set runtimeClassName based on labels or policies.

* Incorrect options:

* (A) Manual modification is not scalable or secure.

* (B) kube-apiserver cannot enforce per-application runtime policies.

* (C) A validating webhook can only reject, not modify, the runtime.

References:

Kubernetes Documentation - RuntimeClass

CNCF Security Whitepaper - Admission controllers for enforcing runtime policies.

NEW QUESTION # 45

Which of the following statements is true concerning the use of microVMs over 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 to user-space kernel implementations (e.g., gVisor), microVMs generally:

* Offer higher isolation and security (due to VM-level separation).

* Come with a higher memory and resource overhead per instance than 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 # 46

What is the purpose of an egress NetworkPolicy?

- A. To control the outbound network traffic from a Kubernetes cluster.
- B. To control the incoming network traffic to a Kubernetes cluster.
- C. To secure the Kubernetes cluster against unauthorized access.
- D. To control the outgoing network traffic from one or more Kubernetes Pods.

Answer: D

Explanation:

* NetworkPolicy controls network traffic at the Pod level.

* Ingress rules: control incoming connections to Pods.

* Egress rules: control outgoing connections from Pods.

* Exact extract (Kubernetes Docs - Network Policies):

* "An egress rule controls outgoing connections from Pods that match the policy."

* Clarifying wrong answers:

* A/B: Too broad (cluster-level); policies apply per Pod/Namespace.

* C: Security against unauthorized access is broader than egress policies.

References:

Kubernetes Docs - Network Policies: <https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/services-networking/network-policies/>

NEW QUESTION # 47

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