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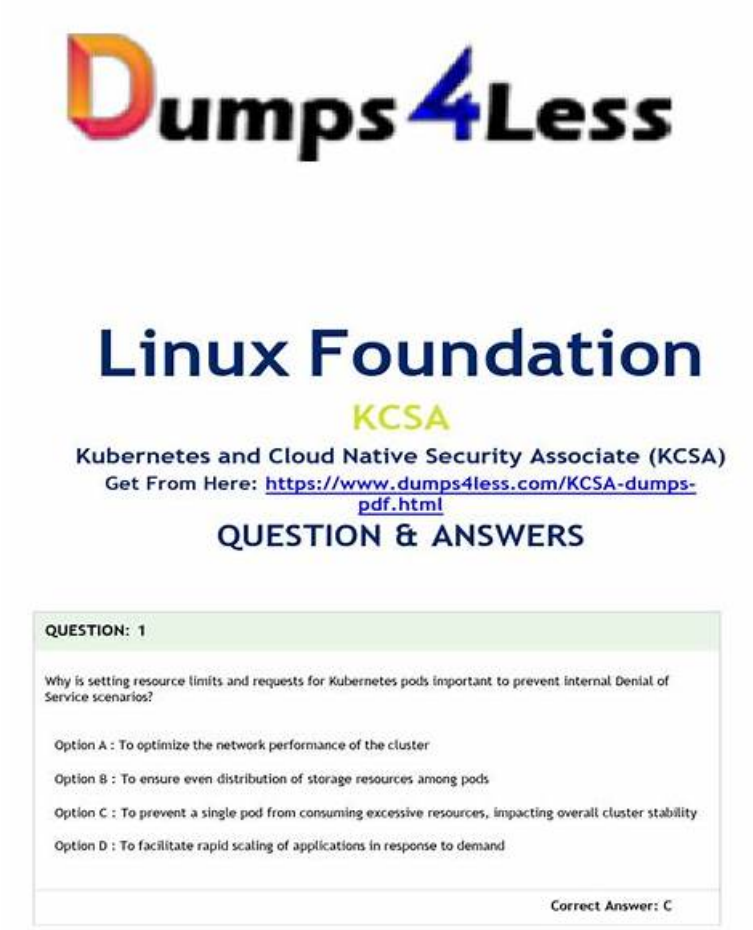

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Linux Foundation KCSA Exam Syllabus Topics:

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	• 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	• 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 5	• 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.

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Linux Foundation Kubernetes and Cloud Native Security Associate Sample Questions (Q55-Q60):

NEW QUESTION # 55
In order to reduce the attack surface of the Scheduler, which default parameter should be set to false?

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

Answer: A

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 # 56
Which of the following statements is true concerning the use ofmicroVMsover user-space kernel implementations for advanced container sandboxing?

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

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 # 57
Which of the following statements best describes the role of the Scheduler in Kubernetes?

- A. The Scheduler is responsible for assigning Pods to nodes based on resource availability and other constraints.
- B. The Scheduler is responsible for monitoring and managing the health of the Kubernetes cluster.
- C. The Scheduler is responsible for ensuring the security of the Kubernetes cluster and its components.
- D. The Scheduler is responsible for managing the deployment and scaling of applications in the Kubernetes cluster.

Answer: A

Explanation:
* TheKubernetes Schedulerassigns Pods to nodes based on:
* Resource requests & availability (CPU, memory, GPU, etc.)
* Constraints (affinity, taints, tolerations, topology, policies)
* Exact extract (Kubernetes Docs - Scheduler):
* "The scheduler is a control plane process that assigns Pods to Nodes. Scheduling decisions take into account resource requirements, affinity/anti-affinity, constraints, and policies."
* Other options clarified:
* A: Monitoring cluster health is theController Manager's/kubelet's job.
* B: Security is enforced throughRBAC, admission controllers, PSP/PSA, not the scheduler.
* C: Deployment scaling is handled by theController Manager(Deployment/ReplicaSet controller).
References:
Kubernetes Docs - Scheduler: https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/scheduling-eviction/kube-scheduler/

NEW QUESTION # 58
How can a user enforce thePod Security Standardwithout third-party tools?

- A. No additional measures have to be taken to enforce the Pod Security Standard.

- B. Through implementing Kyverno or OPA Policies.
- C. It is only possible to enforce the Pod Security Standard with additional tools within the cloud native ecosystem.
- D. Use the PodSecurity admission controller.

Answer: D

Explanation:
* ThePodSecurity admission controller(built-in as of Kubernetes v1.23+) enforces the Pod Security Standards (Privileged, Baseline, Restricted).
* Enforcement is namespace-scoped and configured throughnamespace labels.
* Incorrect options:
* (A) Kyverno/OPA are external policy tools (useful but not required).
* (C) Not true, PodSecurity admission provides native enforcement.
* (D) Enforcement requires explicit configuration, not automatic.
References:
Kubernetes Documentation - Pod Security Admission
CNCF Security Whitepaper - Policy enforcement and admission control.

NEW QUESTION # 59
In Kubernetes, what isPublic Key Infrastructure (PKI)used for?

- A. To manage certificates and ensure secure communication in a Kubernetes cluster.
- B. To manage networking in a Kubernetes cluster.
- C. To monitor and analyze performance metrics of a Kubernetes cluster.
- D. To automate the scaling of containers in a Kubernetes cluster.

Answer: A

Explanation:
* Kubernetes usesPKI certificatesextensively to secure communication between control plane components (API server, etcd, kube-scheduler, kube-controller-manager) and with kubelets.
* Certificates enablemutual TLS authentication and encryptionacross components.
* PKI does not handle scaling, networking, or monitoring.
References:
Kubernetes Documentation - Certificates
CNCF Security Whitepaper - Cluster communication security and the role of PKI.

NEW QUESTION # 60
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