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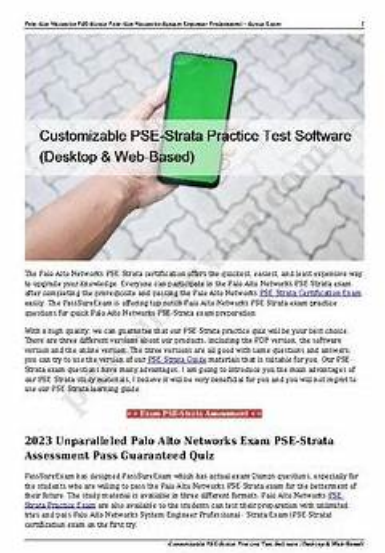

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Linux Foundation KCSA Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 2	• 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 3	• 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 4	• 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 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.

Linux Foundation Kubernetes and Cloud Native Security Associate Sample Questions (Q51-Q56):

NEW QUESTION # 51
By default, in a Kubeadm cluster, which authentication methods are enabled?

- A. X509 Client Certs, Webhook Authentication, and Service Account Tokens
- B. OIDC, Bootstrap tokens, and Service Account Tokens
- C. X509 Client Certs, Bootstrap Tokens, and Service Account Tokens
- D. X509 Client Certs, OIDC, and Service Account Tokens

Answer: C

Explanation:
* In akubeadm cluster, by default the API server enables several authentication mechanisms:
* X509 Client Certs: Used for authenticating kubelets, admins, and control-plane components.
* Bootstrap Tokens: Temporary credentials used for node bootstrap/joining clusters.
* Service Account Tokens: Used by workloads in pods to authenticate with the API server.
* Exact extract (Kubernetes Docs - Authentication):
* "Kubernetes uses client certificates, bearer tokens, an authenticating proxy, or HTTP basic auth to authenticate API requests."
* "Bootstrap tokens are a simple bearer token that is meant to be used when creating new clusters or joining new nodes to an existing cluster."
* "Service accounts are special accounts that provide an identity for processes that run in a Pod." References:

Kubernetes Docs - Authentication: https://kubernetes.io/docs/reference/access-authn-authz/authentication/ Kubeadm - TLS Bootstrapping: https://kubernetes.io/docs/reference/access-authn-authz/bootstrap-tokens/

NEW QUESTION # 52
What is a multi-stage build?

- A. A build process that involves multiple repositories for storing container images.
- B. A build process that involves multiple stages of image creation, allowing for smaller, optimized images.
- C. A build process that involves multiple developers collaborating on building an image.
- D. A build process that involves multiple containers running simultaneously to speed up the image creation.

Answer: B

Explanation:
* Multi-stage buildsare a Docker/Kaniko feature that allows building images in multiple stages # final image contains only runtime artifacts, not build tools.
* This reducesimage size, attack surface, and security risks.
* Exact extract (Docker Docs):
* "Multi-stage builds allow you to use multiple FROM statements in a Dockerfile. You can copy artifacts from one stage to another, resulting in smaller, optimized images."
* Clarifications:
* A: Collaboration is not the definition.
* B: Multiple repositories # multi-stage builds.
* C: Build concurrency # multi-stage builds.
References:
Docker Docs - Multi-Stage Builds: https://docs.docker.com/develop/develop-images/multistage-build/

NEW QUESTION # 53
Which of the following is a control for Supply Chain Risk Management according to NIST 800-53 Rev. 5?

- A. Incident Response
- B. Supply Chain Risk Management Plan
- C. System and Communications Protection
- D. Access Control

Answer: B

Explanation:
* NIST SP 800-53 Rev. 5 introduces a dedicated family of controls calledSupply Chain Risk Management (SR).
* Within SR,SR-2 (Supply Chain Risk Management Plan)is a specific control.
* Exact extract from NIST 800-53 Rev. 5:
* "The organization develops and implements a supply chain risk management plan for the system, system component, or system service."
* While Access Control, System and Communications Protection, and Incident Response are control families, the correctsupply chain-specific controlis theSupply Chain Risk Management Plan (SR-2).
References:
NIST SP 800-53 Rev. 5 -Security and Privacy Controls for Information Systems and Organizations: https://csrc.nist.gov/publications/detail/sp/800-53/rev-5/final

NEW QUESTION # 54
What is the difference between gVisor and Firecracker?

- A. gVisor and Firecracker are two names for the same technology, which provides isolation and security for containers.
- B. gVisor is a user-space kernel that provides isolation and security for containers. At the same time, Firecracker is a lightweight virtualization technology for creating and managing secure, multi-tenant container and function-as-a-service (FaaS) workloads.
- C. gVisor and Firecracker are both container runtimes that can be used interchangeably.

- D. gVisor is a lightweight virtualization technology for creating and managing secure, multi-tenant container and function-as-a-service (FaaS) workloads. At the same time, Firecracker is a user-space kernel that provides isolation and security for containers.

Answer: B

Explanation:
* gVisor:
* Google-developed, implemented as auser-space kernelthat intercepts and emulates syscalls made by containers.
* Providesstrong isolationwithout requiring a full VM.
* Official docs: "gVisor is a user-space kernel, written in Go, that implements a substantial portion of the Linux system call interface."
* Source: https://gvisor.dev/docs/
* Firecracker:
* AWS-developed,lightweight virtualization technologybuilt on KVM, used in AWS Lambda and Fargate.
* Optimized for running secure, multi-tenant microVMs (MicroVMs) for containers and FaaS.
* Official docs: "Firecracker is an open-source virtualization technology that is purpose-built for creating and managing secure, multi-tenant container and function-based services."
* Source: https://firecracker-microvm.github.io/
* Key difference:gVisor # syscall interception in userspace kernel (container isolation). Firecracker # lightweight virtualization with microVMs (multi-tenant security).
* Therefore, optionAis correct.
References:
gVisor Docs: https://gvisor.dev/docs/
Firecracker Docs: https://firecracker-microvm.github.io/

NEW QUESTION # 55
Which of the following statements regarding a container run with privileged: true is correct?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:
* Setting privileged: true grants a containerelevated 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 exposedto privileged containers. Secrets are mounted into Pods only if explicitly referenced.
* Thus, being privilegeddoes not grant additional access to Kubernetes Secretscompared 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 # 56
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