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Linux Foundation KCSA Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 2	• 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	• 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.

Linux Foundation Kubernetes and Cloud Native Security Associate Sample Questions (Q11-Q16):

NEW QUESTION # 11
A container image istrojanizedby an attacker by compromising the build server. Based on the STRIDE threat modeling framework, which threat category best defines this threat?

- A. Repudiation
- B. Denial of Service
- C. Tampering
- D. Spoofing

Answer: C

Explanation:
* In STRIDE,Tamperingis the threat category forunauthorized modification of data or code/artifacts. A trojanized container image is, by definition, an attacker'smodificationof 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?
* Spoofingis about identity/authentication (e.g., pretending to be someone/something).
* Repudiationis about denying having performed an action without sufficient audit evidence.
* Denial of Servicetargets availability (exhausting resources or making a service unavailable).The scenario explicitly focuses on analtered imageresulting from a compromised build server-this squarely maps toTampering.
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 securityandSecuring 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 oftamperingand prescribes controls (signing, provenance, policy).
* CNCF TAG Security - Software Supply Chain Security Best Practices- Explicitly covers CI/CD compromise leading tomaliciously modified imagesand recommends SLSA, provenance attestation, and signature verification (policy enforcement via admission controls).
* Microsoft STRIDE (canonical reference)- DefinesTamperingasmodifying data or code, which directly fits a trojanized image produced by a compromised build system.

NEW QUESTION # 12
Why mightNetworkPolicyresources have no effect in a Kubernetes cluster?

- A. NetworkPolicy resources are only enforced for unprivileged Pods.
- B. NetworkPolicy resources are only enforced if the Kubernetes scheduler supports them.
- C. NetworkPolicy resources are only enforced if the user has the right RBAC permissions.
- D. NetworkPolicy resources are only enforced if the networking plugin supports them.

Answer: D

Explanation:
* NetworkPolicies define how Pods can communicate with each other and external endpoints.
* However, Kubernetes itselfdoes not enforce NetworkPolicy. Enforcement depends on theCNI plugin used (e.g., Calico, Cilium, Kube-Router, Weave Net).
* If a cluster is using a network plugin that does not support NetworkPolicies, then creating NetworkPolicy objects hasno effect.

References:
Kubernetes Documentation - Network Policies
CNCF Security Whitepaper - Platform security section: notes that security enforcement relies on CNI capabilities.

NEW QUESTION # 13
Which label should be added to the Namespace to block any privileged Pods from being created in that Namespace?

- A. privileged: false
- B. pod.security.kubernetes.io/privileged: false
- C. privileged: true
- 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 # 14
You want to minimize security issues in running Kubernetes Pods. Which of the following actions can help achieve this goal?

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

Answer: C

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 # 15
In which order are thevalidating and mutating admission controllersrun while the Kubernetes API server processes a request?

- A. Validating and mutating admission controllers run simultaneously.
- B. Mutating admission controllers run before validating admission controllers.
- C. The order of execution varies and is determined by the cluster configuration.
- D. Validating admission controllers run before mutating admission controllers.

Answer: B

Explanation:
* Theadmission control flowin Kubernetes:
* Mutating admission controllersrun first and can modify incoming requests.
* Validating admission controllersrun after mutations to ensure the final object complies with policies.
* This ensures policies validate thefinal, mutated object.
References:
Kubernetes Documentation - Admission Controllers
CNCF Security Whitepaper - Admission control workflow.

NEW QUESTION # 16
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