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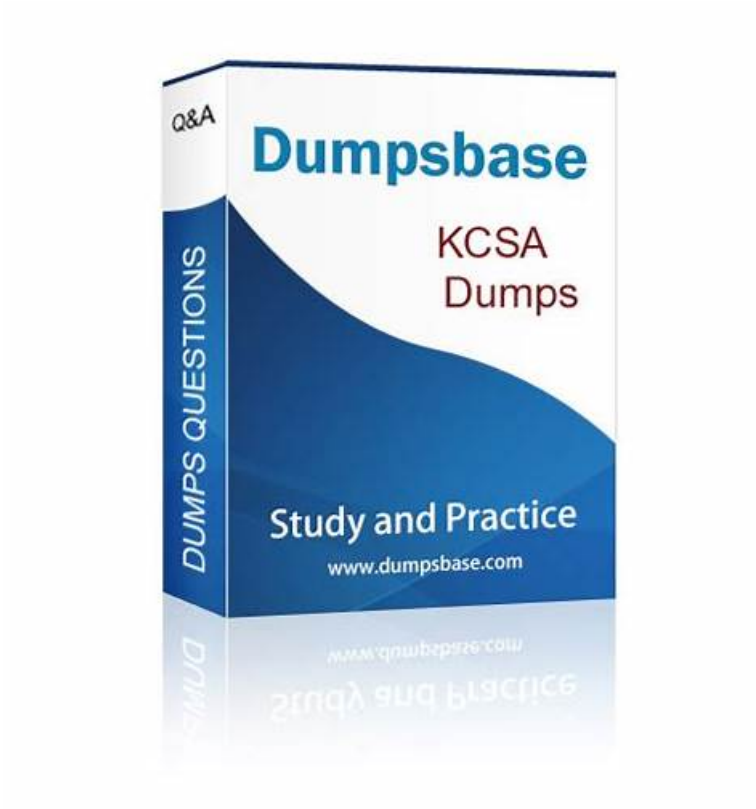

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Linux Foundation KCSA Exam Syllabus Topics:

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	• 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.
Topic 3	• 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.

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

NEW QUESTION # 51
To restrict the kubelet's rights to the Kubernetes API, whatauthorization modeshould be set on the Kubernetes API server?

- A. kubelet
- B. Node
- C. Webhook
- D. AlwaysAllow

Answer: B

Explanation:
* TheNode authorization modeis designed to specifically limit what kubelets can do when they connect to the Kubernetes API server.
* It authorizes requests from kubelets based on the Pods scheduled to run on their nodes, ensuring kubelets cannot interact with resources beyond their scope.
* Incorrect options:
* (B)AlwaysAllowallows unrestricted access (insecure).
* (C) No kubelet authorization mode exists.
* (D)Webhookmode delegates authorization decisions to an external service, not specifically for kubelets.
References:
Kubernetes Documentation - Node Authorization
CNCF Security Whitepaper - Access control: kubelet authorization and Node authorizer.

NEW QUESTION # 52
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 # 53
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 user has the right RBAC permissions.
- C. NetworkPolicy resources are only enforced if the Kubernetes scheduler supports them.
- 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 # 54
An attacker has access to the network segment that the cluster is on.
What happens when a compromised Pod attempts to connect to the API server?

- A. The compromised Pod is allowed to connect to the API server without any restrictions.
- B. The compromised Pod attempts to connect to the API server, but its requests may be blocked due to network policies.
- C. The compromised Pod connects to the API server and is granted elevated privileges by default.
- D. The compromised Pod is automatically isolated from the network to prevent any connections to the API server.

Answer: B

Explanation:
* By default,Pods can connect to the API server(since ServiceAccount tokens are mounted).
* However, whether they succeed in acting depends on:
* Network Policies(may block egress).
* RBAC(controls permissions).
* Exact extract (Kubernetes Docs - API Access):
* "Pods authenticate to the API server using the service account token mounted into the Pod.
Authorization is then enforced by RBAC. NetworkPolicies may further restrict access."
* Clarifications:
* A: No default automatic isolation.
* B: Not always unrestricted; policies may apply.
* D: Pods get minimal default privileges, not automatic elevation.
References:
Kubernetes Docs - API Access to Pods: https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/security/service-accounts/ Kubernetes Docs - Network Policies: https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/services-networking/network- policies/

NEW QUESTION # 55
What is the difference between gVisor and Firecracker?

- A. gVisor and Firecracker are both container runtimes that can be used interchangeably.
- B. 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.
- C. 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.
- D. gVisor and Firecracker are two names for the same technology, which provides isolation and security for containers.

Answer: C

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 # 56
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