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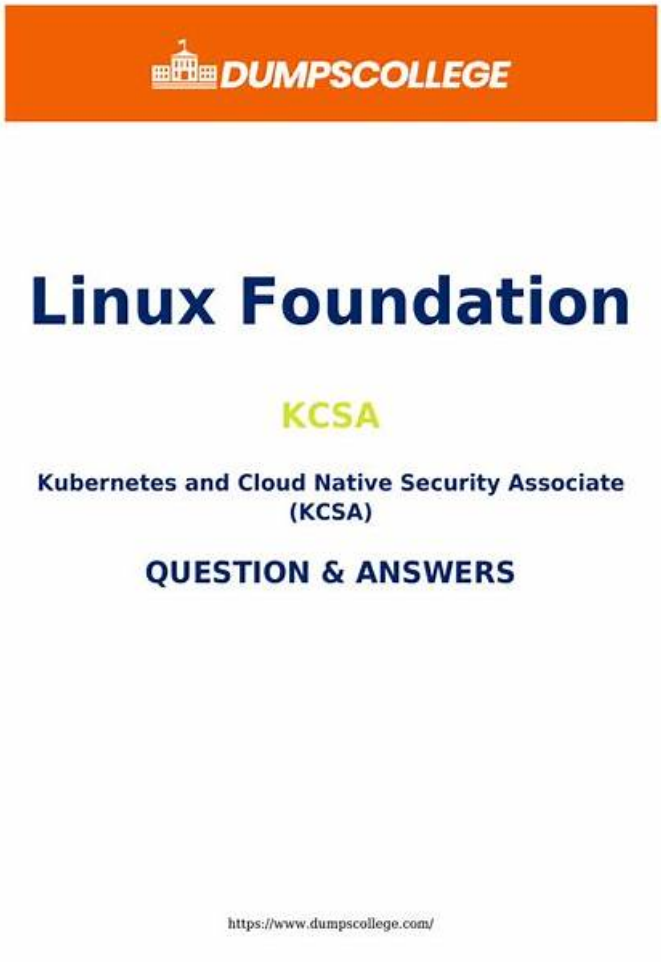

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Linux Foundation KCSA Exam Syllabus Topics:

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	• 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	• 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 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.

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Linux Foundation Kubernetes and Cloud Native Security Associate Sample Questions (Q54-Q59):

NEW QUESTION # 54
Which of the following statements best describes the role of the Scheduler in Kubernetes?

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

Answer: D

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 # 55
What does thecluster-adminClusterRole enable when used in a RoleBinding?

- A. It gives full control over every resource in the role binding's namespace, not including the namespace object for isolation purposes.
- B. It gives full control over every resource in the role binding's namespace, including the namespace itself.
- C. It gives full control over every resource in the cluster and in all namespaces.
- D. It allows read/write access to most resources in the role binding's namespace. This role does not allow write access to resource quota, to the namespace itself, and to EndpointSlices (or Endpoints).

Answer: C

Explanation:
* Thecluster-adminClusterRole is asuperuser rolein Kubernetes.
* Binding it (via RoleBinding or ClusterRoleBinding) grantsunrestricted control over all resources in the cluster, across all namespaces.
* This includes management of cluster-scoped resources (nodes, CRDs, RBAC rules) and namespace- scoped resources.
* Therefore, cluster-admin is equivalent toroot-level accessin Kubernetes and must be used with extreme caution.
References:
Kubernetes Documentation - Default Roles and Role Bindings
CNCF Security Whitepaper - Identity and Access Management: cautions against assigningcluster-admin broadly due to its unrestricted nature.

NEW QUESTION # 56
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 attempts to connect to the API server, but its requests may be blocked due to network policies.
- B. The compromised Pod connects to the API server and is granted elevated privileges by default.
- C. The compromised Pod is automatically isolated from the network to prevent any connections to the API server.
- D. The compromised Pod is allowed to connect to the API server without any restrictions.

Answer: A

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 # 57
Given a standard Kubernetes cluster architecture comprising a single control plane node (hosting bothetcdand the control plane as Pods) and three worker nodes, which of the following data flows crosses atrust boundary
?

- A. From API Server to Container Runtime
- B. From kubelet to API Server
- C. From kubelet to Controller Manager
- D. From kubelet to Container Runtime

Answer: B

Explanation:
* Trust boundariesexist where data flows between different security domains.
* In Kubernetes:
* Communication between thekubelet (node agent)and theAPI Server (control plane)crosses the node-to-control-plane trust boundary.
* (A) Kubelet to container runtime is local, no boundary crossing.
* (C) Kubelet does not communicate directly with the controller manager.
* (D) API server does not talk directly to the container runtime; it delegates to kubelet.
* Therefore, (B) is the correct trust boundary crossing flow.
References:
CNCF Security Whitepaper - Kubernetes Threat Model: identifies node-to-control-plane communications (kubelet # API Server) as crossing trust boundaries.
Kubernetes Documentation - Cluster Architecture

NEW QUESTION # 58
A cluster administrator wants to enforce the use of a different container runtime depending on the application a workload belongs to.

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

Answer: B

Explanation:
* Kubernetes supports workload-specific runtimes viaRuntimeClass.
* Amutating admission controllercan 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 onlyreject, not modify, the runtime.
References:
Kubernetes Documentation - RuntimeClass
CNCF Security Whitepaper - Admission controllers for enforcing runtime policies.

NEW QUESTION # 59
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