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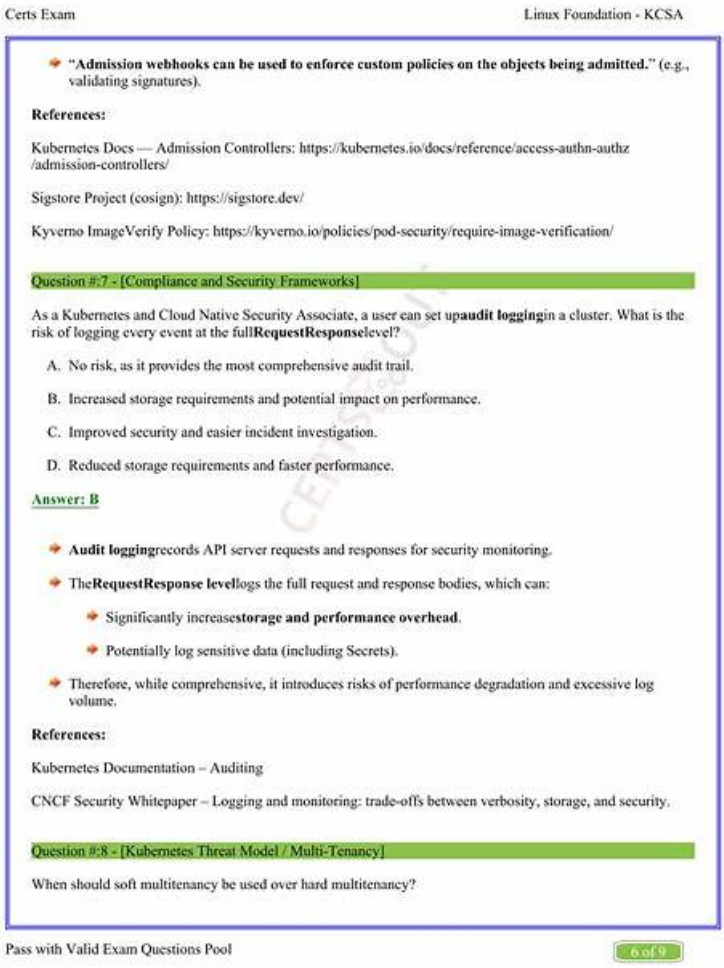
Certs Exam Linux Foundation - KCSA

- **"Admission webhooks can be used to enforce custom policies on the objects being admitted."** (e.g., validating signatures).

**References:**

Kubernetes Docs — Admission Controllers: https://kubernetes.io/docs/reference/access-authn-authz/admission-controllers/

Sigstore Project (cosign): https://sigstore.dev/

Kyverno ImageVerify Policy: https://kyverno.io/policies/pod-security/require-image-verification/

Question #:7 - [Compliance and Security Frameworks]

As a Kubernetes and Cloud Native Security Associate, a user can set up**audit logging**in a cluster. What is the risk of logging every event at the full**RequestResponse**level?

A. No risk, as it provides the most comprehensive audit trail.

B. Increased storage requirements and potential impact on performance.

C. Improved security and easier incident investigation.

D. Reduced storage requirements and faster performance.

Answer: B

- **Audit logging**records API server requests and responses for security monitoring.
- The**RequestResponse level**logs the full request and response bodies, which can:
  - Significantly increase**storage and performance overhead**.
  - Potentially log sensitive data (including Secrets).
- Therefore, while comprehensive, it introduces risks of performance degradation and excessive log volume.

**References:**

Kubernetes Documentation – Auditing

CNCF Security Whitepaper – Logging and monitoring: trade-offs between verbosity, storage, and security.

Question #:8 - [Kubernetes Threat Model / Multi-Tenancy]

When should soft multitenancy be used over hard multitenancy?

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## Linux Foundation KCSA Exam Syllabus Topics:

| Topic | Details |
|---|---|
| Topic 1 | • 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 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 | • 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 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 (Q58-Q63):

**NEW QUESTION # 58**
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 kubelet to Container Runtime
- B. From API Server to Container Runtime
- C. From kubelet to API Server
- D. From kubelet to Controller Manager

**Answer: C**

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 # 59**
On a client machine, what directory (by default) contains sensitive credential information?

- A. $HOME/.kube
- B. /etc/kubernetes/
- C. /opt/kubernetes/secrets/
- D. $HOME/.config/kubernetes/

**Answer: A**

Explanation:
* Thekubectlclient uses configuration from$HOME/.kube/configby default.
* This file contains: cluster API server endpoint, user certificates, tokens, or kubeconfigs #sensitive credentials.
* Exact extract (Kubernetes Docs - Configure Access to Clusters):
* "By default, kubectl looks for a file named config in the $HOME/.kube directory. This file contains configuration information including user credentials."
* Other options clarified:
* A: /etc/kubernetes/ exists on nodes (control plane) not client machines.
* C: /opt/kubernetes/secrets/ is not a standard path.
* D: $HOME/.config/kubernetes/ is not where kubeconfig is stored by default.
References:
Kubernetes Docs - Configure Access to Clusters: https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/configuration/organize- cluster-access-kubeconfig/

**NEW QUESTION # 60**
Which of the following statements correctly describes a container breakout?

- A. A container breakout is the process of escaping the container and gaining access to the host operating system.
- B. A container breakout is the process of escaping the container and gaining access to the cloud provider's infrastructure.
- C. A container breakout is the process of escaping a container when it reaches its resource limits.
- D. A container breakout is the process of escaping the container and gaining access to the Pod's network traffic.

**Answer: A**

Explanation:
* Container breakoutrefers to an attacker escaping container isolation and reaching thehost OS.
* Once the host is compromised, the attacker can accessother containers, Kubernetes nodes, or escalate further.
* Exact extract (Kubernetes Security Docs):
* "If an attacker gains access to a container, they may attempt a container breakout to gain access to the host system."
* Other options clarified:
* A: Network access inside a Pod # breakout.
* B: Resource exhaustion is aDoS, not a breakout.
* C: Cloud infrastructure compromise is possibleafterhost compromise, but not the definition of breakout.
References:
Kubernetes Security Concepts: https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/security/ CNCF Security Whitepaper (Threats section):https://github.com/cncf/tag-security

**NEW QUESTION # 61**
Which of the following statements best describes the role of the Scheduler in Kubernetes?

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

**Answer: B**

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 # 62**
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 offer higher isolation than user-space kernel implementations at the cost of a higher per- instance memory footprint.
- C. MicroVMs provide reduced application compatibility and higher per-system call overhead than user- space kernel implementations.
- D. MicroVMs allow for easier container management and orchestration than user-space kernel implementation.

**Answer: B**

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 # 63**
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