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Linux Foundation KCSA Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details

Topic 1	• 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 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	• 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.

Linux Foundation Kubernetes and Cloud Native Security Associate Sample Questions (Q26-Q31):

NEW QUESTION # 26
Why mightNetworkPolicyresources have no effect in a Kubernetes cluster?

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

Answer: C

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 # 27
What kind of organization would need to be compliant with PCI DSS?

- A. Retail stores that only accept cash payments.
- B. Merchants that process credit card payments.
- C. Non-profit organizations that handle sensitive customer data.
- D. Government agencies that collect personally identifiable information.

Answer: B

Explanation:
* PCI DSS (Payment Card Industry Data Security Standard):applies to any entity thatstores, processes, or transmits cardholder data.
* Exact extract (PCI DSS official summary):
* "PCI DSS applies to all entities that store, process or transmit cardholder data (CHD) and /or sensitive authentication data (SAD)."
* Therefore,merchants who process credit card paymentsmust comply.

* Why others are wrong:
* A: No card payments, so no PCI scope.
* B: This falls underFISMA / NIST 800-53, not PCI DSS.
* C: Non-profits may handle sensitive data, but PCI only applies if they processcredit cards.
References:
PCI Security Standards Council - PCI DSS Summary: https://www.pcisecuritystandards.org/pci_security/

NEW QUESTION # 28
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 avalidating admission controllerwebhook that verifies the container runtime based on the application label and rejects requests that do not comply.
- C. By modifying the kube-apiserver configuration file to specify the desired container runtime for each application.
- D. By configuring amutating admission controllerwebhook that intercepts new workload creation requests and modifies the container runtime based on the application label.

Answer: D

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 # 29
In the event that kube-proxy is in a CrashLoopBackOff state, what impact does it have on the Pods running on the same worker node?

- A. The Pod cannot mount persistent volumes through CSI drivers.
- B. The Pod's security context restrictions cannot be enforced.
- C. The Pod's resource utilization increases significantly.
- D. The Pods cannot communicate with other Pods in the cluster.

Answer: D

Explanation:
* kube-proxy:manages cluster network routing rules (via iptables or IPVS). It enables Pods to communicate with Services and Pods across nodes.
* If kube-proxy fails (CrashLoopBackOff), service IP routing and cluster-wide pod-to-pod networking breaks. Local Pod-to-Pod communication within the same node may still work, butcross-node communication fails.
* Exact extract (Kubernetes Docs - kube-proxy):
* "kube-proxy maintains network rules on nodes. These rules allow network communication to Pods from network sessions inside or outside of the cluster." References:
Kubernetes Docs - kube-proxy: https://kubernetes.io/docs/reference/command-line-tools-reference/kube- proxy/

NEW QUESTION # 30
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 has no additional access to Secrets than if it were run with privileged: false.
- C. A container run with privileged: true within a cluster can access all Secrets used within that cluster.
- D. A container run with privileged: true within a Namespace can access all Secrets used within that Namespace.

Answer: B

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 # 31
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