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Quality Management System

LABORATORY TEST REQUEST FORM

Document No.: KC-CON-LAB-REQ-01

Rev. No.: 02 | Rev. Date: 14-Apr-22

Page Number: Page 1 of 1

Submit this request 24 hours prior to the date of test - No request form, no test!

Date of Test:	07 February 2023	Time:	10:00	Contractor Name:	MSS
Requestor Name:	MITENDRA CHAUHAN			Contract Number:	KMC KKP 22 CC305
E-mail Address:	mitendra.chauhan@mssint.com			Job Title:	QA/QC
Contact Number:	(+91) 7720835137			Signature:	

Site Foreman Name:	Harshit	Contact Number:	(+240) 800086070

Attach a marked up drawing with co-ordinates of the area / structure to be tested with request form.

General Information

Project Name:	STP -300	Project Number:	
WBS Area / Road no:		WBS Number:	037205
Structure / Chainage:	Base	Drawing Number:	KAMAH-631103-00386-1 REV- 03
Layer Description / Level:		Level:	
Contractor Request Reference Nu	MSS-031		

Tick the Test/s Required

Soil Test	✓	Aggregate Test	✓	Concrete test	✓
MDD:		ACV		Grout Cubes	
Proctor:		10% Fact		Concrete Cubes	
CBR:		Flatiness		Concrete Coring	
UCS		Compacted Bulk Density		Slump Test	
R-Ind		Loose Bulk Density		Schmidt Hammer	
E-Ind		ARD			
DCP		ALD			
Plate Bearing		Grading			
Sand Replacement					
Troxler Density	✓				

Other test - Specify:

For Laboratory use only!

Job Number		Date:	
Test Numbers / Comments			

Lab Technician

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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	• 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	• 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 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.
Topic 5	• 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.

Linux Foundation Kubernetes and Cloud Native Security Associate Sample Questions (Q36-Q41):

NEW QUESTION # 36
Which standard approach to security is augmented by the 4C's of Cloud Native security?

- A. Secure-by-Design
- B. Defense-in-Depth
- C. Zero Trust
- D. Least Privilege

Answer: B

Explanation:
* The 4C's model (Cloud, Cluster, Container, Code) is presented in the official Kubernetes documentation as alayeredmodel that explicitly maps todefense-in-depth.
* Exact extracts from Kubernetes docs(security overview):
* "The 4C's of Cloud Native Security are Cloud, Clusters, Containers, and Code."
* "You can think of the 4C's asa layered approach to security; applying security measures at each layer reduces risk."
* "This layered approach is commonly known asdefense in depth."
References:
Kubernetes Docs - Security overview #The 4C's of Cloud Native Security: https://kubernetes.io/docs

/concepts/security/overview/#the-4cs-of-cloud-native-security

NEW QUESTION # 37
Which of the following snippets from a RoleBinding correctly associates user bob with Role pod-reader ?

- A. subjects:
  - kind: User
  name: bob
  apiGroup: rbac.authorization.k8s.io
  roleRef:
  kind: Role
  name: pod-reader
  apiGroup: rbac.authorization.k8s.io
- B. subjects:
  - kind: Group
  name: bob
  apiGroup: rbac.authorization.k8s.io
  roleRef:
  kind: Role
  name: pod-reader
  apiGroup: rbac.authorization.k8s.io
- C. subjects:
  - kind: User
  name: pod-reader
  apiGroup: rbac.authorization.k8s.io
  roleRef:
  kind: Role
  name: bob
  apiGroup: rbac.authorization.k8s.io
- D. subjects:
  - kind: User
  name: bob
  apiGroup: rbac.authorization.k8s.io
  roleRef:
  kind: ClusterRole
  name: pod-reader
  apiGroup: rbac.authorization.k8s.io

Answer: A

Explanation:
Kubernetes RBAC usesRoleBindingto grant permissions defined in aRoleto asubject(user, group, or service account) within a namespace. The official example shows binding user jane to Role pod-reader:
"A RoleBinding grants the permissions defined in a Role to a user or set of users...." Example:
subjects:
- kind: User
name: jane
apiGroup: rbac.authorization.k8s.io
roleRef:
kind: Role
name: pod-reader
apiGroup: rbac.authorization.k8s.io
- Kubernetes docs, RBAC: RoleBinding and ClusterRoleBinding
OptionBmatches this pattern exactly, with name: bob as theUsersubject and roleRef pointing to theRole named pod-reader.
* Aswaps the names (subject is pod-reader, role is bob) # incorrect.
* Creferences aClusterRole, not aRole(the question asks for Role).
* Duses kind: Group even though we need theUserbob.
References:
Kubernetes Docs - Using RBAC Authorization #RoleBinding and ClusterRoleBinding: https://kubernetes.io
/docs/reference/access-authn-authz/rbac/#rolebinding-and-clusterrolebinding

NEW QUESTION # 38
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 Controller Manager
- B. From kubelet to Container Runtime
- C. From API Server to Container Runtime
- D. From kubelet to API Server

Answer: D

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 # 39
What kind of organization would need to be compliant with PCI DSS?

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

Answer: D

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 # 40
In which order are thevalidating and mutating admission controllersrun while the Kubernetes API server processes a request?

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

Answer: D

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 # 41
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