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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	• 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 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	• 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 5	• 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 - Updated KCSA Sample Questions

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Linux Foundation Kubernetes and Cloud Native Security Associate Sample Questions (Q15-Q20):

NEW QUESTION # 15
Which label should be added to the Namespace to block any privileged Pods from being created in that Namespace?

- A. privileged: true
- B. privileged: false
- C. pod-security.kubernetes.io/enforce: baseline
- D. pod.security.kubernetes.io/privileged: false

Answer: C

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 # 16
A user runs a command with kubectl to apply a change to a deployment. What is the first Kubernetes component that the request reaches?

- A. Kubernetes API Server
- B. kubelet
- C. Kubernetes Controller Manager
- D. Kubernetes Scheduler

Answer: A

Explanation:
* Allkubectl requestsgo theKubernetes API Server.
* The API server is thefront-end of the control planeand validates/authenticates requests before other components act.
* Exact extract (Kubernetes Docs - Components):
* "The API server is a component of the Kubernetes control plane that exposes the Kubernetes API. It is the front end for the Kubernetes control plane."
* Other options clarified:
* Controller Manager: reconciles state after API Server processes the request.
* Scheduler: assigns Pods to nodes after API Server accepts workload objects.
* kubelet: node agent, only communicates after API Server updates desired state.
References:
Kubernetes Docs - Components: https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/overview/components/

NEW QUESTION # 17
You are responsible for securing thekubeletcomponent in a Kubernetes cluster.
Which of the following statements about kubelet security is correct?

- A. Kubelet does not have any built-in security features.
- B. Kubelet requires root access to interact with the host system.
- C. Kubelet supports TLS authentication and encryption for secure communication with the API server.
- D. Kubelet runs as a privileged container by default.

Answer: C

Explanation:
* Thekubeletis the primary agent that runs on each node in a Kubernetes cluster and communicates with the control plane.
* Kubeletsupports TLS (Transport Layer Security)for both authentication and encryption when interacting with the API server. This is a core security feature that ensures secure node-to-control-plane communication.
* Incorrect options:
* (A) Kubelet does not run as a privileged container by default; it runs as a system process (typically systemd-managed) on the host.
* (B) Kubelet does include built-in security features such asTLS authentication, authorization modes, and read-only vs secured ports.
* (D) While kubelet interacts with the host system (e.g., cgroups, container runtimes), it does not inherently require root access for communication security; RBAC and TLS handle authentication.
References:
Kubernetes Documentation - Kubelet authentication/authorization
CNCF Security Whitepaper - Cluster Component Security (discusses TLS and mutual authentication between kubelet and API server).

NEW QUESTION # 18
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 Controller Manager
- 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 # 19
Which of the following statements best describe container image signing and verification in the cloud environment?

- A. Container image signatures are mandatory in cloud environments, as cloud providers would deny the execution of unsigned container images.
- B. Container image signatures affect the performance of containerized applications, as they increase the size of images with additional metadata.
- C. Container image signatures and their verification ensure their authenticity and integrity against tampering.
- D. Container image signatures are concerned with defining developer ownership of applications within multi-tenant environments.

Answer: C

Explanation:
* Image signing (withNotary, cosign, or similar tools) ensures that images are from a trusted source and have not been modified.
* Exact extract (Sigstore cosign docs):"Cosign allows you to sign and verify container images to ensure authenticity and integrity."
* Why others are wrong:
* B:Ownership can be inferred but it's aboutauthenticity & integritynot tenancy.
* C:Not mandatory; enforcement requiresadmission controllers.
* D:Metadata size is negligible and has no runtime performance impact.
References:
Sigstore Project: https://docs.sigstore.dev/cosign/overview
CNCF Security Whitepaper

NEW QUESTION # 20
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