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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	- 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	• 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 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.

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Linux Foundation Kubernetes and Cloud Native Security Associate Sample Questions (Q29-Q34):

NEW QUESTION # 29
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 assigning Pods to nodes based on resource availability and other constraints.
- C. The Scheduler is responsible for monitoring and managing the health of the Kubernetes cluster.
- D. The Scheduler is responsible for ensuring the security of the Kubernetes cluster and its components.

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 # 30
Why mightNetworkPolicyresources have no effect in a Kubernetes cluster?

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

Answer: A

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 # 31
In order to reduce the attack surface of the Scheduler, which default parameter should be set to false?

- A. --scheduler-name
- B. --profiling
- C. --bind-address
- D. --secure-kubeconfig

Answer: B

Explanation:
* Thekube-schedulerexposes aprofiling/debugging endpointwhen --profiling=true (default).
* This can unnecessarily increase the attack surface.
* Best practice: set --profiling=false in production.
* Exact extract (Kubernetes Docs - kube-scheduler flags):
* "--profiling (default true): Enable profiling via web interface host:port/debug/pprof/."
* Why others are wrong:
* --scheduler-name: just identifies the scheduler, not a security risk.
* --secure-kubeconfig: not a valid flag.
* --bind-address: changing it limits exposure but is not the default risk parameter for profiling.
References:
Kubernetes Docs - kube-scheduler options: https://kubernetes.io/docs/reference/command-line-tools- reference/kube-scheduler/

NEW QUESTION # 32
You want to minimize security issues in running Kubernetes Pods. Which of the following actions can help achieve this goal?

- A. Implement Pod Security standards in the Pod's YAML configuration.
- B. Deploying Pods with randomly generated names to obfuscate their identities.
- C. Sharing sensitive data among Pods in the same cluster to improve collaboration.
- D. Running Pods with elevated privileges to maximize their capabilities.

Answer: A

Explanation:
* Pod Security Standards (PSS):
* Kubernetes providesPod Security Admission (PSA)to enforce security controls based on policies.
* Official extract: "Pod Security Standards define different isolation levels for Pods. The standards focus on restricting what Pods can do and what they can access."
* The three standard profiles are:
* Privileged: unrestricted (not recommended).
* Baseline: minimal restrictions.
* Restricted: highly restricted, enforcing least privilege.
* Why option C is correct:
* Applying Pod Security Standards in YAML ensures Pods adhere tobest practiceslike:
* No root user.
* Restricted host access.
* No privilege escalation.
* Seccomp/AppArmor profiles.
* This directly minimizes security risks.
* Why others are wrong:

* A:Sharing sensitive data increases risk of exposure.
* B:Running with elevated privileges contradicts least privilege principle.
* D:Random Pod names donotcontribute to security.
References:
Kubernetes Docs - Pod Security Standards: https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/security/pod-security- standards/ Kubernetes Docs - Pod Security Admission: https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/security/pod-security- admission/

NEW QUESTION # 33

Which of the following represents a baseline security measure for containers?

- A. Configuring persistent storage for containers.
- B. Configuring a static IP for each container.
- C. Implementing access control to restrict container access.
- D. Run containers as the root user.

Answer: C

Explanation:
* Access control (RBAC, least privilege, user restrictions)is abaseline container security best practice.
* Exact extract (Kubernetes Pod Security Standards - Baseline):
* "The baseline profile is designed to prevent known privilege escalations. It prohibits running privileged containers or containers as root."
* Other options clarified:
* B: Static IPs not a security measure.
* C: Persistent storage is functionality, not security.
* D: Running as root is explicitlyinsecure.
References:
Kubernetes Docs - Pod Security Standards (Baseline): https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/security/pod- security-standards/

NEW QUESTION # 34

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