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Linux Foundation KCSA Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 2	• 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 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.

Linux Foundation Kubernetes and Cloud Native Security Associate Sample Questions (Q46-Q51):

NEW QUESTION # 46

By default, in a Kubeadm cluster, which authentication methods are enabled?

- A. X509 Client Certs, Webhook Authentication, and Service Account Tokens
- **B. X509 Client Certs, Bootstrap Tokens, and Service Account Tokens**
- C. X509 Client Certs, OIDC, and Service Account Tokens
- D. OIDC, Bootstrap tokens, and Service Account Tokens

Answer: B

Explanation:

* In kubeadm cluster, by default the API server enables several authentication mechanisms:
 * X509 Client Certs: Used for authenticating kubelets, admins, and control-plane components.
 * Bootstrap Tokens: Temporary credentials used for node bootstrap/joining clusters.
 * Service Account Tokens: Used by workloads in pods to authenticate with the API server.
 * Exact extract (Kubernetes Docs - Authentication):
 * "Kubernetes uses client certificates, bearer tokens, an authenticating proxy, or HTTP basic auth to authenticate API requests."
 * "Bootstrap tokens are a simple bearer token that is meant to be used when creating new clusters or joining new nodes to an existing cluster."
 * "Service accounts are special accounts that provide an identity for processes that run in a Pod." References:
 Kubernetes Docs - Authentication: <https://kubernetes.io/docs/reference/access-authn-authz/authentication/> Kubeadm - TLS Bootstrapping: <https://kubernetes.io/docs/reference/access-authn-authz/bootstrap-tokens/>

NEW QUESTION # 47

When using a cloud provider's managed Kubernetes service, who is responsible for maintaining the etcd cluster?

- A. Namespace administrator
- B. Application developer
- C. Kubernetes administrator
- **D. Cloud provider**

Answer: D

Explanation:

* In managed Kubernetes services (EKS, GKE, AKS), the control plane is operated by the cloud provider

- * This includes etcd, API server, controller manager, scheduler.
- * Users manage worker nodes (in some models) and workloads, but not the control plane.
- * Exact extract (GKE Docs):
- * "The control plane, including the API server and etcd database, is managed and maintained by Google."
- * Similarly for EKS and AKS, etcd is fully managed by the provider.

References:

GKE Architecture: <https://cloud.google.com/kubernetes-engine/docs/concepts/cluster-architecture> EKS Architecture: <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/eks/latest/userguide/eks-architecture.html> AKS Docs: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/concepts-clusters-workloads>

NEW QUESTION # 48

In a Kubernetes environment, what kind of Admission Controller can modify resource manifests when applied to the Kubernetes API to fix misconfigurations automatically?

- A. PodSecurityPolicy
- B. ResourceQuota
- **C. MutatingAdmissionController**
- D. ValidatingAdmissionController

Answer: C

Explanation:

- * Kubernetes Admission Controllers can either validate or mutate incoming requests.
- * MutatingAdmissionWebhook (Mutating Admission Controller):
- * Can modify or mutate resource manifests before they are persisted in etcd.
- * Used for automatic injection of sidecars (e.g., Istio Envoy proxy), setting default values, or fixing misconfigurations.
- * ValidatingAdmissionWebhook (Validating Admission Controller): only allows/denies but does not change requests.
- * PodSecurityPolicy: deprecated; cannot mutate requests.
- * ResourceQuota: enforces resource usage, but does not mutate manifests.

Exact Extract:

- * "Mutating admission webhooks are invoked first, and can modify objects to enforce defaults.
- Validating admission webhooks are invoked second, and can reject requests to enforce invariants.
- "

References:

Kubernetes Docs - Admission Controllers: <https://kubernetes.io/docs/reference/access-authn-authz/admission-controllers/>
 Kubernetes Docs - Admission Webhooks: <https://kubernetes.io/docs/reference/access-authn-authz/extensible-admission-controllers/>

NEW QUESTION # 49

Which of the following statements best describe container image signing and verification in the cloud environment?

- A. Container image signatures affect the performance of containerized applications, as they increase the size of images with additional metadata.
- B. Container image signatures are mandatory in cloud environments, as cloud providers would deny the execution of unsigned container images.
- **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 (with Notary, 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 about authenticity & integrity, not tenancy.
- * C: Not mandatory; enforcement requires admission 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 # 50

To restrict the kubelet's rights to the Kubernetes API, what authorization mode should be set on the Kubernetes API server?

- A. kubelet
- B. AlwaysAllow
- **C. Node**
- D. Webhook

Answer: C

Explanation:

* The Node authorization mode is designed to specifically limit what kubelets can do when they connect to the Kubernetes API server.

* It authorizes requests from kubelets based on the Pods scheduled to run on their nodes, ensuring kubelets cannot interact with resources beyond their scope.

* Incorrect options:

* (B) AlwaysAllow allows unrestricted access (insecure).

* (C) No kubelet authorization mode exists.

* (D) Webhook mode delegates authorization decisions to an external service, not specifically for kubelets.

References:

Kubernetes Documentation - Node Authorization

CNCF Security Whitepaper - Access control: kubelet authorization and Node authorizer.

NEW QUESTION # 51

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