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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	• 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	• 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 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 (Q51-Q56):

NEW QUESTION # 51
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 # 52
What is the purpose of the Supplier Assessments and Reviews control in the NIST 800-53 Rev. 5 set of controls for Supply Chain Risk Management?

- A. To establish contractual agreements with suppliers.
- B. To identify potential suppliers for the organization.
- C. To evaluate and monitor existing suppliers for adherence to security requirements.
- D. To conduct regular audits of suppliers' financial performance.

Answer: C

Explanation:

* In NIST SP 800-53 Rev. 5,SR-6: Supplier Assessments and Reviewsrequires evaluating and monitoring suppliers' security and risk practices.
* Exact extract (NIST SP 800-53 Rev. 5, SR-6):
* "The organization assesses and monitors suppliers to ensure they are meeting the security requirements specified in contracts and agreements."
* This is aboutongoing monitoringof supplier adherence, not financial audits, not contract creation, and not supplier discovery.
References:
NIST SP 800-53 Rev. 5, Control SR-6 (Supplier Assessments and Reviews): https://csrc.nist.gov/publications /detail/sp/800-53/rev-5/final

NEW QUESTION # 53
A container image istrojanizedby an attacker by compromising the build server. Based on the STRIDE threat modeling framework, which threat category best defines this threat?

- A. Repudiation
- B. Denial of Service
- C. Spoofing
- D. Tampering

Answer: D

Explanation:
* In STRIDE,Tamperingis the threat category forunauthorized modification of data or code/artifacts. A trojanized container image is, by definition, an attacker'smodificationof the build output (the image) after compromising the CI/build system-i.e., tampering with the artifact in the software supply chain.
* Why not the others?
* Spoofingis about identity/authentication (e.g., pretending to be someone/something).
* Repudiationis about denying having performed an action without sufficient audit evidence.
* Denial of Servicetargets availability (exhausting resources or making a service unavailable).The scenario explicitly focuses on analtered imageresulting from a compromised build server-this squarely maps toTampering.
Authoritative references (for verification and deeper reading):
* Kubernetes (official docs)- Supply Chain Security (discusses risks such as compromised CI/CD pipelines leading to modified/poisoned images and emphasizes verifying image integrity/signatures).
* Kubernetes Docs#Security#Supply chain securityandSecuring a cluster(sections on image provenance, signing, and verifying artifacts).
* CNCF TAG Security - Cloud Native Security Whitepaper (v2)- Threat modeling in cloud-native and software supply chain risks; describes attackers modifying build outputs (images/artifacts) via CI /CD compromise as a form oftamperingand prescribes controls (signing, provenance, policy).
* CNCF TAG Security - Software Supply Chain Security Best Practices- Explicitly covers CI/CD compromise leading tomaliciously modified imagesand recommends SLSA, provenance attestation, and signature verification (policy enforcement via admission controls).
* Microsoft STRIDE (canonical reference)- DefinesTamperingasmodifying data or code, which directly fits a trojanized image produced by a compromised build system.

NEW QUESTION # 54
When should soft multitenancy be used over hard multitenancy?

- A. When the priority is enabling fine-grained control over tenant resources.
- B. When the priority is enabling complete isolation between tenants.
- C. When the priority is enabling strict security boundaries between tenants.
- D. When the priority is enabling resource sharing and efficiency between tenants.

Answer: D

Explanation:
* Soft multitenancy(Namespaces, RBAC, Network Policies) # assumes some level of trust between tenants, focuses onresource sharing and efficiency.
* Hard multitenancy(separate clusters or strong virtualization) # strict isolation, used when tenants are untrusted.
* Exact extract (CNCF TAG Security Multi-Tenancy Whitepaper):

* "Soft multi-tenancy refers to multiple workloads running in the same cluster with some trust assumptions. It provides resource sharing and operational efficiency. Hard multi- tenancy requires stronger isolation guarantees, typically separate clusters."
References:
CNCF Security TAG - Multi-Tenancy Whitepaper:https://github.com/cncf/tag-security/tree/main/multi- tenancy

NEW QUESTION # 55
To restrict the kubelet's rights to the Kubernetes API, whatauthorization modeshould be set on the Kubernetes API server?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:
* TheNode authorization modeis 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)AlwaysAllowallows unrestricted access (insecure).
* (C) No kubelet authorization mode exists.
* (D)Webhookmode 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 # 56
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