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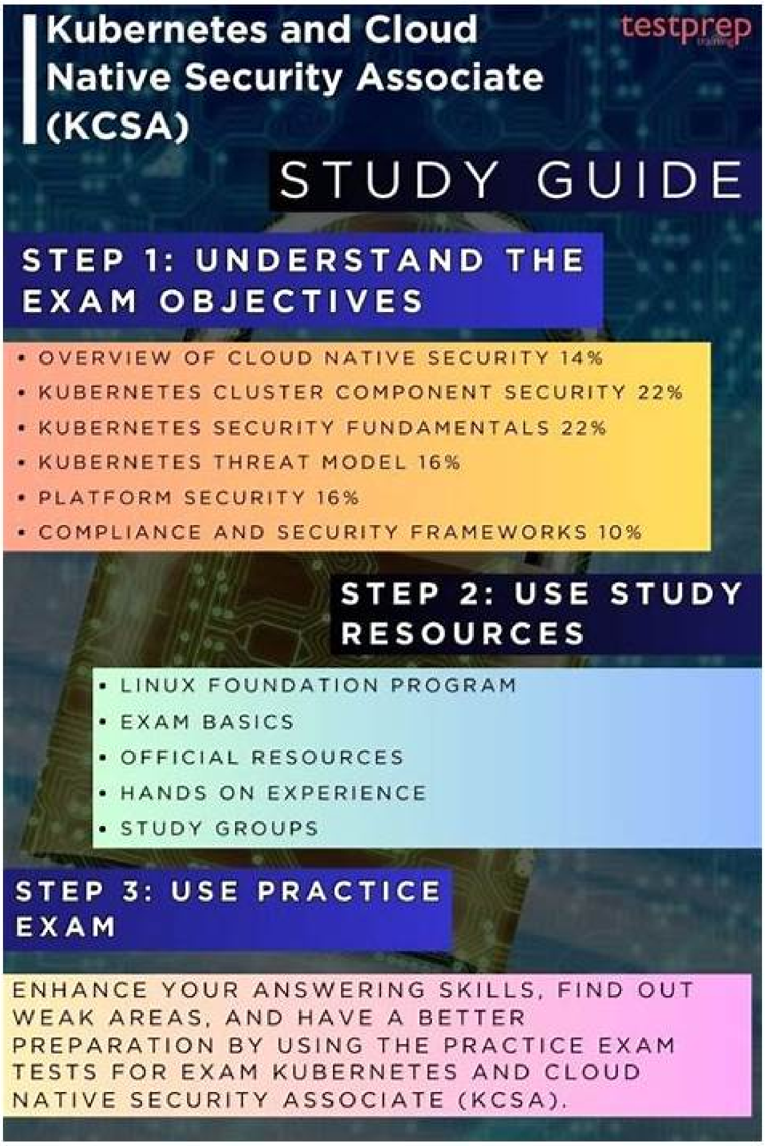

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Linux Foundation KCSA Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 2	• 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 3	• 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 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	• 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.

KCSA Exam Questions Pdf & Examinations KCSA Actual Questions

The Linux Foundation is committed to making the Linux Foundation KCSA certification exam journey simple, smart, and easiest. The mock Linux Foundation Kubernetes and Cloud Native Security Associate exams that will give you real-time environment for Linux Foundation KCSA exam preparation. To keep you updated with latest changes in the KCSA Test Questions, we offer one-year free updates in the form of new questions according to the requirement of KCSA real exam. Updated KCSA PDF dumps ensure the accuracy of learning materials and guarantee success of in your first attempt.

Linux Foundation Kubernetes and Cloud Native Security Associate Sample Questions (Q34-Q39):

NEW QUESTION # 34
Which of the following represents a baseline security measure for containers?

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

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 # 35
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. Tampering
- D. Spoofing

Answer: C

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 # 36
Why mightNetworkPolicyresources have no effect in a Kubernetes cluster?

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

Answer: B

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 # 37
In a Kubernetes cluster, what are the security risks associated with using ConfigMaps for storing secrets?

- A. Storing secrets in ConfigMaps does not allow for fine-grained access control via RBAC.
- B. Using ConfigMaps for storing secrets might make applications incompatible with the Kubernetes cluster.
- C. Storing secrets in ConfigMaps can expose sensitive information as they are stored in plaintext and can be accessed by unauthorized users.
- D. ConfigMaps store sensitive information in etcd encoded in base64 format automatically, which does not ensure confidentiality of data.

Answer: C

Explanation:
* ConfigMaps are explicitly not for confidential data.
* Exact extract (ConfigMap concept):"A ConfigMap is an API object used to store non- confidential data in key-value pairs."
* Exact extract (ConfigMap concept):"ConfigMaps are not intended to hold confidential data. Use a Secret for confidential data."
* Why this is risky:data placed into a ConfigMap is stored as regular (plaintext) string values in the API and etcd (unless you deliberately use binaryData for base64 content you supply). That means if someone has read access to the namespace or to etcd/APIServer storage, they can view the values.
* Secrets vs ConfigMaps (to clarify distractor D):
* Exact extract (Secret concept):"By default, secret data is stored as unencrypted base64- encoded strings.You canenable encryption at restto protect Secrets stored in etcd."
* This base64 behavior applies toSecrets, not to ConfigMap data. Thus optionDis incorrect for ConfigMaps.
* About RBAC (to clarify distractor A):Kubernetesdoessupport fine-grained RBAC forboth ConfigMaps and Secrets; the issue isn't lack of RBAC but that ConfigMaps arenotdesigned for confidential material.
* About compatibility (to clarify distractor C):Using ConfigMaps for secrets doesn't make apps "incompatible"; it's simplyinsecureand against guidance.
References:
Kubernetes Docs -ConfigMaps: https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/configuration/configmap/ Kubernetes Docs -Secrets: https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/configuration/secret/ Kubernetes Docs -Encrypting Secret Data at Rest: https://kubernetes.io/docs/tasks/administer-cluster
/encrypt-data/
Note: The citations above are from the official Kubernetes documentation and reflect the stated guidance that ConfigMaps are fornon-confidentialdata, while Secrets (with encryption at rest enabled) are forconfidential data, and that the 4C's map todefense in depth.

NEW QUESTION # 38
Which of the following statements is true concerning the use ofmicroVMsover user-space kernel implementations for advanced container sandboxing?

- A. MicroVMs offer higher isolation than user-space kernel implementations at the cost of a higher per- instance memory footprint.
- B. MicroVMs allow for easier container management and orchestration than user-space kernel implementation.
- C. MicroVMs provide reduced application compatibility and higher per-system call overhead than user- space kernel implementations.
- D. MicroVMs offer lower isolation and security compared to user-space kernel implementations.

Answer: A

Explanation:
* MicroVM-based runtimes(e.g., Firecracker, Kata Containers) use lightweight VMs to provide strong isolation between workloads.
* Compared touser-space kernel implementations(e.g., gVisor), microVMs generally:
* Offerhigher isolation and security(due to VM-level separation).
* Come with ahigher memory and resource overhead per instancethan user-space approaches.
* Incorrect options:
* (A) Orchestration is handled by Kubernetes, not inherently easier with microVMs.
* (C) Compatibility is typically better with microVMs, not worse.
* (D) Isolation is stronger, not weaker.
References:
CNCF Security Whitepaper - Workload isolation: microVMs vs. user-space kernel sandboxes.
Kata Containers Project - isolation trade-offs.

NEW QUESTION # 39
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