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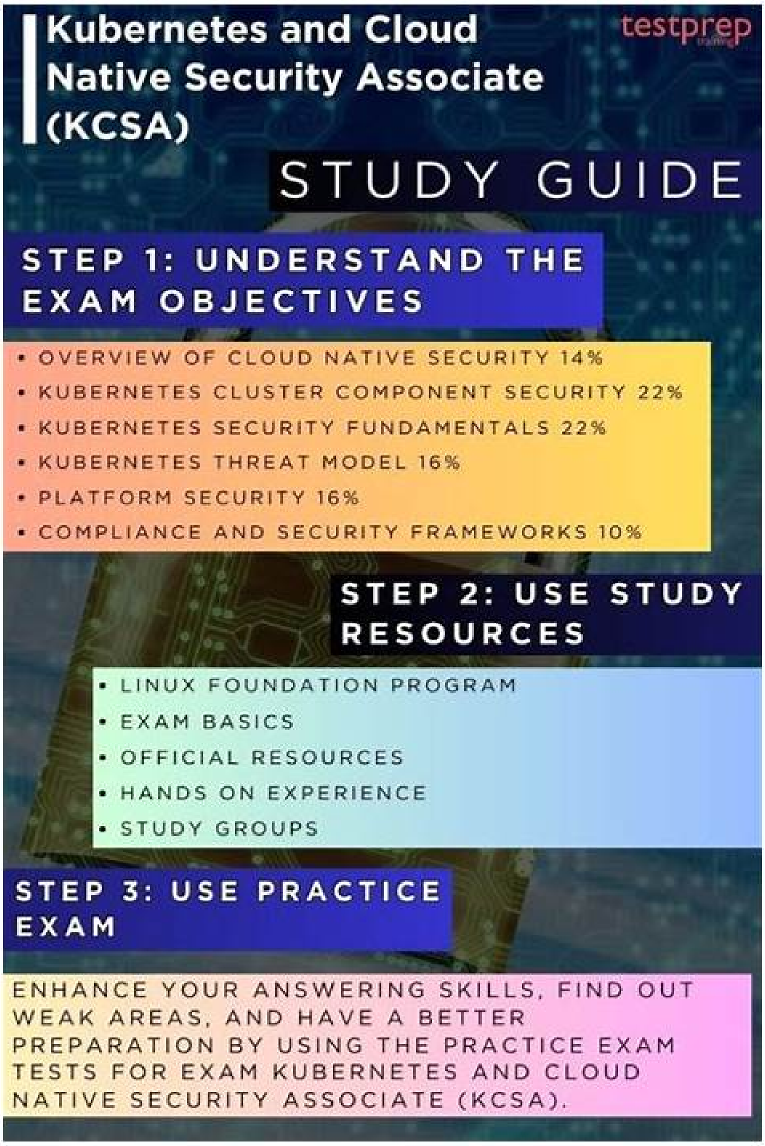

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Linux Foundation KCSA Exam Syllabus Topics:

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	• 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 3	• 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 4	• 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.

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Linux Foundation Kubernetes and Cloud Native Security Associate Sample Questions (Q43-Q48):

NEW QUESTION # 43
Which way of defining security policy brings consistency, minimizes toil, and reduces the probability of misconfiguration?

- A. Using a declarative approach to define security policies as code.
- B. Implementing security policies through manual scripting on an ad-hoc basis.
- C. Manually configuring security controls for each individual resource, regularly.
- D. Relying on manual audits and inspections for security policy enforcement.

Answer: A

Explanation:
* Defining policiesas code (declarative)is a best practice in Kubernetes and cloud-native security.
* This is aligned withGitOpsandPolicy-as-Codeprinciples (OPA Gatekeeper, Kyverno, etc.).
* Exact extract (CNCF Security Whitepaper):
* "Policy-as-Code enables declarative definition and enforcement of security policies, bringing consistency, automation, and reducing misconfiguration risk."
* Manual audits, ad-hoc scripting, or individual configurations are error-prone and inconsistent.
References:
CNCF Security Whitepaper:https://github.com/cncf/tag-security
Kubernetes Docs - Policy as Code (OPA, Kyverno): https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/security/

NEW QUESTION # 44

When should soft multitenancy be used over hard multitenancy?

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

Answer: A

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 # 45
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. Storing secrets in ConfigMaps can expose sensitive information as they are stored in plaintext and can be accessed by unauthorized users.
- C. Using ConfigMaps for storing secrets might make applications incompatible with the Kubernetes cluster.
- D. ConfigMaps store sensitive information in etcd encoded in base64 format automatically, which does not ensure confidentiality of data.

Answer: B

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 # 46
In order to reduce the attack surface of the Scheduler, which default parameter should be set to false?

- A. --scheduler-name

- B. --profiling
- C. --secure-kubeconfig
- D. --bind-address

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 # 47
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 Controller Manager
- B. kubelet
- C. Kubernetes API Server
- D. Kubernetes Scheduler

Answer: C

Explanation:
* Allkubectl requestsgo to 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 # 48
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