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Additionally, Exams-boost offers 12 months of free Linux Foundation KCSA exam questions so that our customers prepare with the latest Linux Foundation KCSA material. Perhaps the most significant concern for Linux Foundation KCSA Certification Exam candidates is the cost. Linux Foundation KCSA certification exam requires expensive materials, classes, and even flights to reach the exam centers.

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 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	• 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 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	• 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 (Q17-Q22):

NEW QUESTION # 17
What is Grafana?

- A. A cloud-native distributed tracing system for monitoring microservices architectures.
- B. A container orchestration platform for managing and scaling applications.
- C. A platform for monitoring and visualizing time-series data.
- D. A cloud-native security tool for scanning and detecting vulnerabilities in Kubernetes clusters.

Answer: C

Explanation:
* Grafana:An open-source analytics and visualization platform widely used with Prometheus, Loki, etc.
* Exact extract (Grafana Docs):"Grafana is the open-source analytics and monitoring solution for every database. It allows you to query, visualize, alert on, and understand your metrics no matter where they are stored."
* A is wrong:That describesJaeger(distributed tracing).
* B is wrong:That'sKubernetesitself.
* D is wrong:That'sTrivy/Aqua/Prismatype tools.
References:
Grafana Docs: https://grafana.com/docs/grafana/latest/

NEW QUESTION # 18
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 # 19
Why does the defaultbase64 encodingthat Kubernetes applies to the contents of Secret resources provide inadequate protection?

- A. Base64 encoding is vulnerable to brute-force attacks.
- B. Base64 encoding is not supported by all Secret Stores.
- C. Base64 encoding does not encrypt the contents of the Secret, only obfuscates it.
- D. Base64 encoding relies on a shared key which can be easily compromised.

Answer: C

Explanation:
* Kubernetes stores Secret data asbase64-encoded stringsin etcd by default.
* Base64 is not encryption- it is a simple encoding scheme that merelyobfuscatesdata for transport and storage. Anyone with read access to etcd or the Secret manifest can easily decode the value back to plaintext.
* For actual protection, Kubernetes supportsencryption at rest(via encryption providers) and external Secret management (Vault, KMS, etc.).
References:
Kubernetes Documentation - Secrets
CNCF Security Whitepaper - Data protection section: highlights that base64 encoding does not protect data and encryption at rest is recommended.

NEW QUESTION # 20
Which of the following statements best describes the role of the Scheduler in Kubernetes?

- A. The Scheduler is responsible for monitoring and managing the health of 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 managing the deployment and scaling of applications in 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 # 21
What is the difference between gVisor and Firecracker?

- A. gVisor and Firecracker are both container runtimes that can be used interchangeably.
- B. gVisor is a user-space kernel that provides isolation and security for containers. At the same time, Firecracker is a lightweight virtualization technology for creating and managing secure, multi-tenant container and function-as-a-service (FaaS) workloads.
- C. gVisor is a lightweight virtualization technology for creating and managing secure, multi-tenant container and function-as-a-service (FaaS) workloads. At the same time, Firecracker is a user-space kernel that provides isolation and security for containers.
- D. gVisor and Firecracker are two names for the same technology, which provides isolation and security for containers.

Answer: B

Explanation:
* gVisor:
* Google-developed, implemented as auser-space kernelthat intercepts and emulates syscalls made by containers.
* Providesstrong isolationwithout requiring a full VM.
* Official docs: "gVisor is a user-space kernel, written in Go, that implements a substantial portion of the Linux system call interface."
* Source: https://gvisor.dev/docs/
* Firecracker:
* AWS-developed,lightweight virtualization technologybuilt on KVM, used in AWS Lambda and Fargate.
* Optimized for running secure, multi-tenant microVMs (MicroVMs) for containers and FaaS.
* Official docs: "Firecracker is an open-source virtualization technology that is purpose-built for creating and managing secure, multi-tenant container and function-based services."
* Source: https://firecracker-microvm.github.io/
* Key difference:gVisor # syscall interception in userspace kernel (container isolation). Firecracker # lightweight virtualization with microVMs (multi-tenant security).
* Therefore, optionAis correct.
References:
gVisor Docs: https://gvisor.dev/docs/
Firecracker Docs: https://firecracker-microvm.github.io/

NEW QUESTION # 22
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