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Linux Foundation KCSA Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details

Topic 1	• 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 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	• 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 (Q10-Q15):

NEW QUESTION # 10
Which of the following represents a baseline security measure for containers?

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

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 # 11
You want to minimize security issues in running Kubernetes Pods. Which of the following actions can help achieve this goal?

- A. Deploying Pods with randomly generated names to obfuscate their identities.
- B. Sharing sensitive data among Pods in the same cluster to improve collaboration.
- C. Implement Pod Security standards in the Pod's YAML configuration.
- D. Running Pods with elevated privileges to maximize their capabilities.

Answer: C

Explanation:
* Pod Security Standards (PSS):
* Kubernetes providesPod Security Admission (PSA)to enforce security controls based on policies.
* Official extract: "Pod Security Standards define different isolation levels for Pods. The standards focus on restricting what Pods can do and what they can access."
* The three standard profiles are:
* Privileged: unrestricted (not recommended).
* Baseline: minimal restrictions.
* Restricted: highly restricted, enforcing least privilege.
* Why option C is correct:
* Applying Pod Security Standards in YAML ensures Pods adhere tobest practiceslike:
* No root user.
* Restricted host access.
* No privilege escalation.
* Seccomp/AppArmor profiles.
* This directly minimizes security risks.
* Why others are wrong:
* A:Sharing sensitive data increases risk of exposure.
* B:Running with elevated privileges contradicts least privilege principle.
* D:Random Pod names donotcontribute to security.
References:
Kubernetes Docs - Pod Security Standards: https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/security/pod-security- standards/ Kubernetes Docs - Pod Security Admission: https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/security/pod-security- admission/

NEW QUESTION # 12
On a client machine, what directory (by default) contains sensitive credential information?

- A. /etc/kubernetes/
- B. $HOME/.kube
- C. $HOME/.config/kubernetes/
- D. /opt/kubernetes/secrets/

Answer: B

Explanation:
* Thekubectlclient uses configuration from$HOME/.kube/configby default.
* This file contains: cluster API server endpoint, user certificates, tokens, or kubeconfigs #sensitive credentials.
* Exact extract (Kubernetes Docs - Configure Access to Clusters):
* "By default, kubectl looks for a file named config in the $HOME/.kube directory. This file contains configuration information including user credentials."
* Other options clarified:
* A: /etc/kubernetes/ exists on nodes (control plane) not client machines.
* C: /opt/kubernetes/secrets/ is not a standard path.
* D: $HOME/.config/kubernetes/ is not where kubeconfig is stored by default.
References:
Kubernetes Docs - Configure Access to Clusters: https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/configuration/organize- cluster-access-kubeconfig/

NEW QUESTION # 13
In which order are thevalidating and mutating admission controllersrun while the Kubernetes API server processes a request?

- A. Validating and mutating admission controllers run simultaneously.
- B. Validating admission controllers run before mutating admission controllers.
- C. The order of execution varies and is determined by the cluster configuration.
- D. Mutating admission controllers run before validating admission controllers.

Answer: D

Explanation:
* Theadmission control flowin Kubernetes:
* Mutating admission controllersrun first and can modify incoming requests.
* Validating admission controllersrun after mutations to ensure the final object complies with policies.
* This ensures policies validate thefinal, mutated object.
References:
Kubernetes Documentation - Admission Controllers
CNCF Security Whitepaper - Admission control workflow.

NEW QUESTION # 14
Which step would give an attacker a foothold in a cluster butno long-term persistence?

- A. Modify Kubernetes objects stored within etcd.
- B. Modify file on host filesystem.
- C. Starting a process in a running container.
- D. Create restarting container on host using Docker.

Answer: C

Explanation:
* Starting a process in a running containerprovides an attacker withtemporary execution (foothold) inside the cluster, but once the container is stopped or restarted, that malicious process is lost. This means the attacker has nolong-term persistence.
* Incorrect options:
* (A) Modifying objects inetcdgrants persistent access since cluster state is stored in etcd.
* (B) Modifying files on thehost filesystemcan create persistence across reboots or container restarts.
* (D) Creating a restarting container directly on the host via Docker bypasses Kubernetes but persists across pod restarts if Docker restarts it.
References:
CNCF Security Whitepaper - Threat Modeling section: Describes howephemeral processes inside containersprovide attackers short-term control but not durable persistence.
Kubernetes Documentation - Cluster Threat Model emphasizes ephemeral vs. persistent attacker footholds.

NEW QUESTION # 15
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