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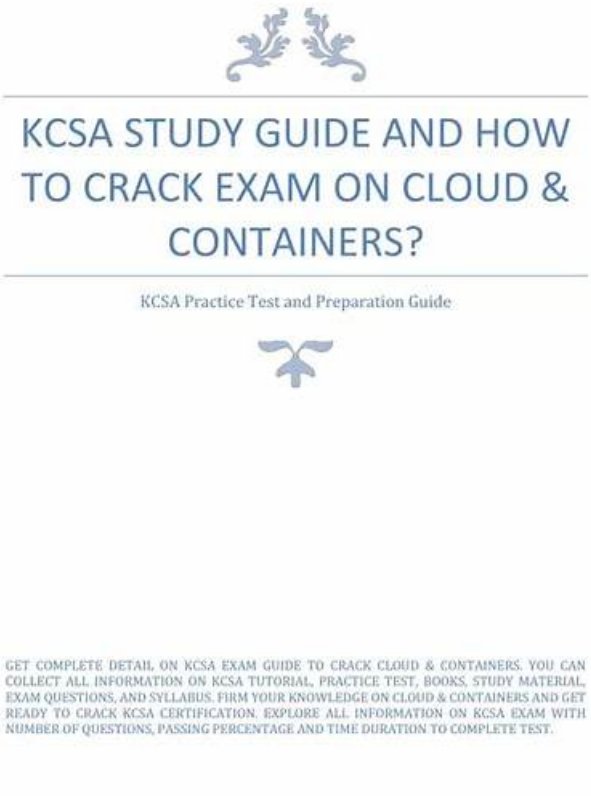

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Linux Foundation KCSA Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 2	• 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 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 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.

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Linux Foundation Kubernetes and Cloud Native Security Associate Sample Questions (Q35-Q40):

NEW QUESTION # 35
Which standard approach to security is augmented by the 4C's of Cloud Native security?

- A. Zero Trust
- B. Least Privilege
- C. Defense-in-Depth
- D. Secure-by-Design

Answer: C

Explanation:
* The 4C's model (Cloud, Cluster, Container, Code) is presented in the official Kubernetes documentation as alayeredmodel that explicitly maps todefense-in-depth.
* Exact extracts from Kubernetes docs(security overview):
* "The 4C's of Cloud Native Security are Cloud, Clusters, Containers, and Code."
* "You can think of the 4C's asa layered approach to security; applying security measures at each layer reduces risk."
* "This layered approach is commonly known asdefense in depth."
References:
Kubernetes Docs - Security overview #The 4C's of Cloud Native Security: https://kubernetes.io/docs /concepts/security/overview/#the-4cs-of-cloud-native-security

NEW QUESTION # 36
An attacker compromises a Pod and attempts to use its service account token to escalate privileges within the cluster. Which

Kubernetes security feature is designed tolimit what this service account can do?

- A. RuntimeClass
- B. PodSecurity admission
- C. NetworkPolicy
- D. Role-Based Access Control (RBAC)

Answer: D

Explanation:
* When a Pod is created, Kubernetes automatically mounts aservice account tokenthat can authenticate to the API server.
* TheRole-Based Access Control (RBAC)system defines what actions a service account can perform.
* By carefully restricting Roles and RoleBindings, administrators limit the blast radius of a compromised Pod.
* Incorrect options:
* (A)PodSecurity admissionenforces workload-level security settings but does not control API access.
* (B)NetworkPolicycontrols network communication, not API privileges.
* (D)RuntimeClassselects container runtimes, unrelated to privilege escalation through API tokens.
References:
Kubernetes Documentation - Using RBAC Authorization
CNCF Security Whitepaper - Identity & Access Management: limiting lateral movement by constraining service account permissions.

NEW QUESTION # 37
Which label should be added to the Namespace to block any privileged Pods from being created in that Namespace?

- A. privileged: true
- B. pod.security.kubernetes.io/privileged: false
- C. privileged: false
- D. pod-security.kubernetes.io/enforce: baseline

Answer: D

Explanation:
* KubernetesPod Security Admission (PSA)enforcesPod Security Standardsby applying labels on Namespaces.
* Exact extract (Kubernetes Docs - Pod Security Admission):
* "You can label a namespace with pod-security.kubernetes.io/enforce: baseline to enforce the Baseline policy."
* Thebaselineprofile explicitly disallowsprivileged podsand other unsafe features.
* Why others are wrong:
* A & D: These labels do not exist in Kubernetes.
* B: Setting privileged: true would allow privileged pods, not block them.
References:
Kubernetes Docs - Pod Security Admission: https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/security/pod-security- admission/ Kubernetes Docs - Pod Security Standards: https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/security/pod-security- standards/

NEW QUESTION # 38
Which technology can be used to apply security policy for internal cluster traffic at the application layer of the network?

- A. Service Mesh
- B. Container Runtime
- C. Network Policy
- D. Ingress Controller

Answer: A

Explanation:
* Service Mesh (e.g., Istio, Linkerd, Consul):operates atLayer 7 (application layer), enforcing policies like mTLS, authorization, and routing between services.
* NetworkPolicy:works atLayer 3/4 (IP/port), not Layer 7.
* Ingress Controller:handles external traffic ingress, not internal service-to-service traffic.

* Container Runtime:responsible for running containers, not enforcing application-layer security.
Exact extract (Istio docs):
* "Istio provides security by enforcing authentication, authorization, and encryption of service-to- service communication."
References:
Kubernetes Docs - Network Policies: https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/services-networking/network- policies/ Istio Security Docs: https://istio.io/latest/docs/concepts/security/

NEW QUESTION # 39
A Kubernetes cluster tenant can launch privileged Pods in contravention of therestricted Pod Security Standardmandated for cluster tenants and enforced by the built-inPodSecurity admission controller.
The tenant has full CRUD permissions on the namespace object and the namespaced resources. How did the tenant achieve this?

- A. By deleting the PodSecurity admission controller deployment running in their namespace.
- B. By tampering with the namespace labels.
- C. The scope of the tenant role means privilege escalation is impossible.
- D. By using higher-level access credentials obtained reading secrets from another namespace.

Answer: B

Explanation:
* ThePodSecurity admission controllerenforces Pod Security Standards (Baseline, Restricted, Privileged)based on namespace labels.
* If a tenant has full CRUD on the namespace object, they canmodify the namespace labelsto remove or weaken the restriction (e.g., setting pod-security.kubernetes.io/enforce=privileged).
* This allows privileged Pods to be admitted despite the security policy.
* Incorrect options:
* (A) is false - namespace-level access allows tampering.
* (C) is invalid - PodSecurity admission is not namespace-deployed, it's a cluster-wide admission controller.
* (D) is unrelated - Secrets from other namespaces wouldn't directly bypass PodSecurity enforcement.
References:
Kubernetes Documentation - Pod Security Admission
CNCF Security Whitepaper - Admission control and namespace-level policy enforcement weaknesses.

NEW QUESTION # 40
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