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Linux Foundation

KCSA

Kubernetes and Cloud Native Security Associate (KCSA)

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QUESTION & ANSWERS

QUESTION: 1

Why is setting resource limits and requests for Kubernetes pods important to prevent internal Denial of Service scenarios?

Option A : To optimize the network performance of the cluster

Option B : To ensure even distribution of storage resources among pods

Option C : To prevent a single pod from consuming excessive resources, impacting overall cluster stability

Option D : To facilitate rapid scaling of applications in response to demand

Correct Answer: C

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Linux Foundation Kubernetes and Cloud Native Security Associate Sample Questions (Q46-Q51):

NEW QUESTION # 46

What kind of organization would need to be compliant with PCI DSS?

- A. Merchants that process credit card payments.
- B. Government agencies that collect personally identifiable information.
- C. Retail stores that only accept cash payments.
- D. Non-profit organizations that handle sensitive customer data.

Answer: A

Explanation:

* PCI DSS (Payment Card Industry Data Security Standard) applies to any entity that stores, processes, or transmits cardholder data.

* Exact extract (PCI DSS official summary):

* "PCI DSS applies to all entities that store, process or transmit cardholder data (CHD) and /or sensitive authentication data (SAD)."

* Therefore, merchants who process credit card payments must comply.

* Why others are wrong:

* A: No card payments, so no PCI scope.

* B: This falls under FISMA / NIST 800-53, not PCI DSS.

* C: Non-profits may handle sensitive data, but PCI only applies if they process credit cards.

References:

PCI Security Standards Council - PCI DSS Summary: https://www.pcisecuritystandards.org/pci_security/

NEW QUESTION # 47

In Kubernetes, what is Public Key Infrastructure (PKI) used for?

- A. To manage certificates and ensure secure communication in a Kubernetes cluster.
- B. To manage networking in a Kubernetes cluster.
- C. To automate the scaling of containers in a Kubernetes cluster.
- D. To monitor and analyze performance metrics of a Kubernetes cluster.

Answer: A

Explanation:

* Kubernetes uses PKI certificates extensively to secure communication between control plane components (API server, etcd, kube-scheduler, kube-controller-manager) and with kubelets.

* Certificates enable mutual TLS authentication and encryption across components.

* PKI does not handle scaling, networking, or monitoring.

References:

Kubernetes Documentation - Certificates

CNCF Security Whitepaper - Cluster communication security and the role of PKI.

NEW QUESTION # 48

In a Kubernetes environment, what kind of Admission Controller can modify resource manifests when applied to the Kubernetes API to fix misconfigurations automatically?

- A. PodSecurityPolicy
- B. ResourceQuota
- C. ValidatingAdmissionController
- D. MutatingAdmissionController

Answer: D

Explanation:

* Kubernetes Admission Controllers can either validate or mutate incoming requests.

- * MutatingAdmissionWebhook (Mutating Admission Controller):
- * Can modify or mutate resource manifests before they are persisted in etcd.
- * Used for automatic injection of sidecars (e.g., Istio Envoy proxy), setting default values, or fixing misconfigurations.
- * ValidatingAdmissionWebhook (Validating Admission Controller): only allows/denies but does not change requests.
- * PodSecurityPolicy: deprecated; cannot mutate requests.
- * ResourceQuota: enforces resource usage, but does not mutate manifests.

Exact Extract:

- * "Mutating admission webhooks are invoked first, and can modify objects to enforce defaults.
- Validating admission webhooks are invoked second, and can reject requests to enforce invariants.

"

References:

Kubernetes Docs - Admission Controllers: <https://kubernetes.io/docs/reference/access-authn-authz/admission-controllers/>

Kubernetes Docs - Admission Webhooks: <https://kubernetes.io/docs/reference/access-authn-authz/extensible-admission-controllers/>

NEW QUESTION # 49

Which of the following statements regarding a container run with privileged: true is correct?

- A. A container run with privileged: true within a cluster can access all Secrets used within that cluster.
- B. A container run with privileged: true within a Namespace can access all Secrets used within that Namespace.
- C. A container run with privileged: true on a node can access all Secrets used on that node.
- **D. A container run with privileged: true has no additional access to Secrets than if it were run with privileged: false.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

- * Setting privileged: true grants a container elevated access to the host node, including access to host devices, kernel capabilities, and the ability to modify the host.
- * However, Secrets in Kubernetes are not automatically exposed to privileged containers. Secrets are mounted into Pods only if explicitly referenced.
- * Thus, being privileged does not grant additional access to Kubernetes Secrets compared to a non-privileged Pod.
- * The risk lies in node compromise: if a privileged container can take over the node, it could then indirectly gain access to Secrets (e.g., by reading kubelet credentials).

References:

Kubernetes Documentation - Security Context

CNCF Security Whitepaper - Pod security context and privileged container risks.

NEW QUESTION # 50

Which of the following snippets from a RoleBinding correctly associates user bob with Role pod-reader ?

- **A. subjects:**
- kind: User
name: bob
apiGroup: rbac.authorization.k8s.io
roleRef:
kind: Role
name: pod-reader
apiGroup: rbac.authorization.k8s.io
- B. subjects:
- kind: User
name: pod-reader
apiGroup: rbac.authorization.k8s.io
roleRef:
kind: Role
name: bob
apiGroup: rbac.authorization.k8s.io
- C. subjects:

- kind: Group
- name: bob
- apiGroup: rbac.authorization.k8s.io
- roleRef:
- kind: Role
- name: pod-reader
- apiGroup: rbac.authorization.k8s.io
- D. subjects:
 - kind: User
 - name: bob
 - apiGroup: rbac.authorization.k8s.io
 - roleRef:
 - kind: ClusterRole
 - name: pod-reader
 - apiGroup: rbac.authorization.k8s.io

Answer: A

Explanation:

Kubernetes RBAC uses `RoleBinding` to grant permissions defined in a `Role` to a subject (user, group, or service account) within a namespace. The official example shows binding user jane to Role pod-reader:

"A `RoleBinding` grants the permissions defined in a `Role` to a user or set of users...." Example:

subjects:

- kind: User
- name: jane
- apiGroup: rbac.authorization.k8s.io
- roleRef:
- kind: Role
- name: pod-reader
- apiGroup: rbac.authorization.k8s.io

- Kubernetes docs, RBAC: `RoleBinding` and `ClusterRoleBinding`

Option B matches this pattern exactly, with name: bob as the `User` subject and `roleRef` pointing to the `Role` named pod-reader.

* Aswaps the names (subject is pod-reader, role is bob) # incorrect.

* References a `ClusterRole`, not a `Role` (the question asks for `Role`).

* Uses kind: Group even though we need the `User` bob.

References:

Kubernetes Docs - Using RBAC Authorization # `RoleBinding` and `ClusterRoleBinding`: <https://kubernetes.io/docs/reference/access-authn-authz/rbac/#rolebinding-and-clusterrolebinding>

NEW QUESTION # 51

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