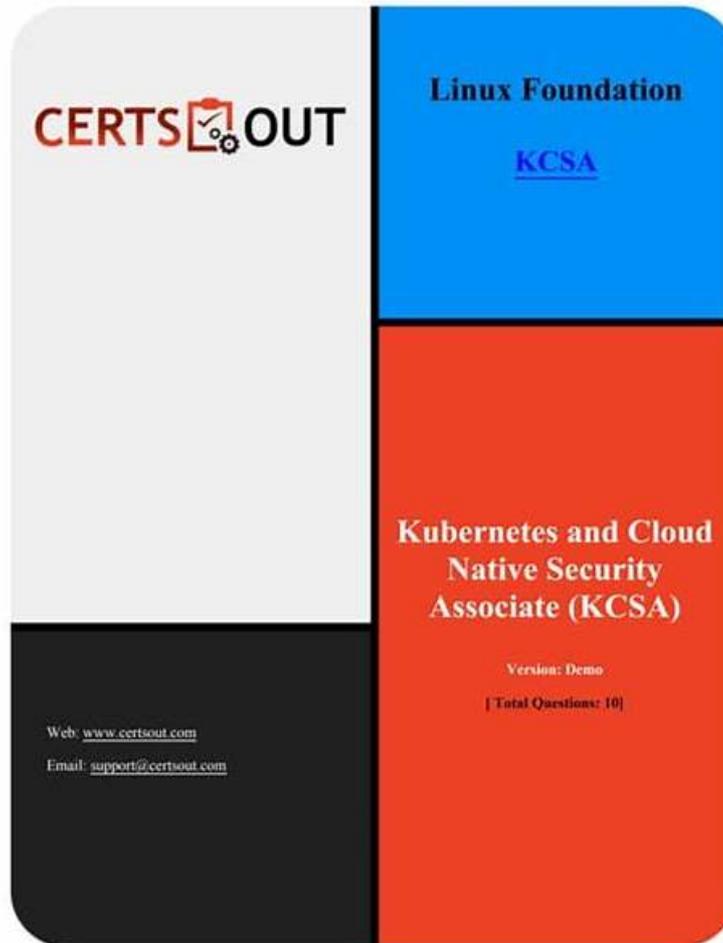


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Linux Foundation Kubernetes and Cloud Native Security Associate Sample Questions (Q59-Q64):

NEW QUESTION # 59

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

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

Answer: C

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 # 60

Given a standard Kubernetes cluster architecture comprising a single control plane node (hosting both etcd and the control plane as Pods) and three worker nodes, which of the following data flows crosses a trust boundary?

- A. From kubelet to API Server
- B. From kubelet to Container Runtime
- C. From kubelet to Controller Manager
- D. From API Server to Container Runtime

Answer: A

Explanation:

* Trust boundaries exist where data flows between different security domains.

* In Kubernetes:

* Communication between the kubelet (node agent) and the API Server (control plane) crosses the node-to-control-plane trust boundary.

* (A) Kubelet to container runtime is local, no boundary crossing.

* (C) Kubelet does not communicate directly with the controller manager.

* (D) API server does not talk directly to the container runtime; it delegates to kubelet.

* Therefore, (B) is the correct trust boundary crossing flow.

References:

CNCF Security Whitepaper - Kubernetes Threat Model: identifies node-to-control-plane communications (kubelet # API Server) as crossing trust boundaries.

Kubernetes Documentation - Cluster Architecture

NEW QUESTION # 61

How can a user enforce the Pod Security Standard without third-party tools?

- A. Through implementing Kyverno or OPA Policies.
- B. No additional measures have to be taken to enforce the Pod Security Standard.
- C. It is only possible to enforce the Pod Security Standard with additional tools within the cloud native ecosystem.
- D. Use the Pod Security admission controller.

Answer: D

Explanation:

* ThePodSecurity admission controller(built-in as of Kubernetes v1.23+) enforces the Pod Security Standards (Privileged, Baseline, Restricted).

* Enforcement is namespace-scoped and configured throughnamespace labels.

* Incorrect options:

* (A) Kyverno/OPA are external policy tools (useful but not required).

* (C) Not true, PodSecurity admission provides native enforcement.

* (D) Enforcement requires explicit configuration, not automatic.

References:

Kubernetes Documentation - Pod Security Admission

CNCF Security Whitepaper - Policy enforcement and admission control.

NEW QUESTION # 62

By default, in a Kubeadm cluster, which authentication methods are enabled?

- A. X509 Client Certs, Webhook Authentication, and Service Account Tokens
- B. X509 Client Certs, OIDC, and Service Account Tokens
- **C. X509 Client Certs, Bootstrap Tokens, and Service Account Tokens**
- D. OIDC, Bootstrap tokens, and Service Account Tokens

Answer: C

Explanation:

* In akubeadm cluster, by default the API server enables several authentication mechanisms:

* X509 Client Certs: Used for authenticating kubelets, admins, and control-plane components.

* Bootstrap Tokens: Temporary credentials used for node bootstrap/joining clusters.

* Service Account Tokens: Used by workloads in pods to authenticate with the API server.

* Exact extract (Kubernetes Docs - Authentication):

* "Kubernetes uses client certificates, bearer tokens, an authenticating proxy, or HTTP basic auth to authenticate API requests."

* "Bootstrap tokens are a simple bearer token that is meant to be used when creating new clusters or joining new nodes to an existing cluster."

* "Service accounts are special accounts that provide an identity for processes that run in a Pod." References:

Kubernetes Docs - Authentication: <https://kubernetes.io/docs/reference/access-authn-authz/authentication/> Kubeadm - TLS

Bootstrapping: <https://kubernetes.io/docs/reference/access-authn-authz/bootstrap-tokens/>

NEW QUESTION # 63

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

- A. A container run with privileged: true on a node can access all Secrets used on that node.
- B. A container run with privileged: true within a cluster can access all Secrets used within that cluster.
- C. A container run with privileged: true within a Namespace can access all Secrets used within that Namespace.
- **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 containerelevated 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 exposedto privileged containers. Secrets are mounted into Pods only if explicitly referenced.

* Thus, being privilegeddoes not grant additional access to Kubernetes Secretscompared 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.

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