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Linux Foundation Kubernetes and Cloud Native Security Associate Sample Questions (Q29-Q34):

NEW QUESTION # 29

What was the name of the precursor to Pod Security Standards?

- A. Pod Security Policy
- B. Container Runtime Security
- C. Kubernetes Security Context
- D. Container Security Standards

Answer: A

Explanation:

* Kubernetes originally had a feature called PodSecurityPolicy (PSP), which provided controls to restrict pod behavior.

* Official docs:

* "PodSecurityPolicy was deprecated in Kubernetes v1.21 and removed in v1.25."

* "Pod Security Standards (PSS) replace PodSecurityPolicy (PSP) with a simpler, policy- driven approach."

* PSP was often complex and hard to manage, so it was replaced by Pod Security Admission (PSA) which enforces Pod Security Standards.

References:

Kubernetes Docs - PodSecurityPolicy (deprecated): <https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/security/pod-security-policy/> Kubernetes

Blog - PodSecurityPolicy Deprecation: <https://kubernetes.io/blog/2021/04/06/podsecuritypolicy-deprecation-past-present-and-future/>

NEW QUESTION # 30

A container running in a Kubernetes cluster has permission to modify host processes on the underlying node.

What combination of privileges and capabilities is most likely to have led to this privilege escalation?

- A. hostPID and SYS_PTRACE
- B. There is no combination of privileges and capabilities that permits this.
- C. hostPath and AUDIT_WRITE
- D. hostNetwork and NET_RAW

Answer: A

Explanation:

* hostPID: When enabled, the container shares the host's process namespace # container can see and potentially interact with host processes.

* SYS_PTRACE capability: Grants the container the ability to trace, inspect, and modify other processes (e.g., via ptrace).

* Combination of hostPID + SYS_PTRACE allows a container to attach to and modify host processes, which is a direct privilege escalation.

* Other options explained:

* hostPath + AUDIT_WRITE: hostPath exposes filesystem paths but does not inherently allow process modification.

* hostNetwork + NET_RAW: grants raw socket access but only for networking, not host process modification.

* A: Incorrect - such combinations do exist (like B).

References:

Kubernetes Docs - Configure a Pod to use hostPID: <https://kubernetes.io/docs/tasks/configure-pod-container/share-process-namespace/>

Linux Capabilities man page: <https://man7.org/linux/man-pages/man7/capabilities.7.html>

NEW QUESTION # 31

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

* In a kubeadm 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 # 32

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

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

Answer: B

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 # 33

What is the purpose of an egress NetworkPolicy?

- **A. To control the outgoing network traffic from one or more Kubernetes Pods.**
- B. To control the incoming network traffic to a Kubernetes cluster.
- C. To control the outbound network traffic from a Kubernetes cluster.
- D. To secure the Kubernetes cluster against unauthorized access.

Answer: A

Explanation:

* NetworkPolicy controls network traffic at the Pod level.

* Ingress rules: control incoming connections to Pods.

* Egress rules: control outgoing connections from Pods.

* Exact extract (Kubernetes Docs - Network Policies):

* "An egress rule controls outgoing connections from Pods that match the policy."

* Clarifying wrong answers:

* A/B: Too broad (cluster-level); policies apply per Pod/namespace.

* C: Security against unauthorized access is broader than egress policies.

References:

Kubernetes Docs - Network Policies: <https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/services-networking/network-policies/>

NEW QUESTION # 34

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