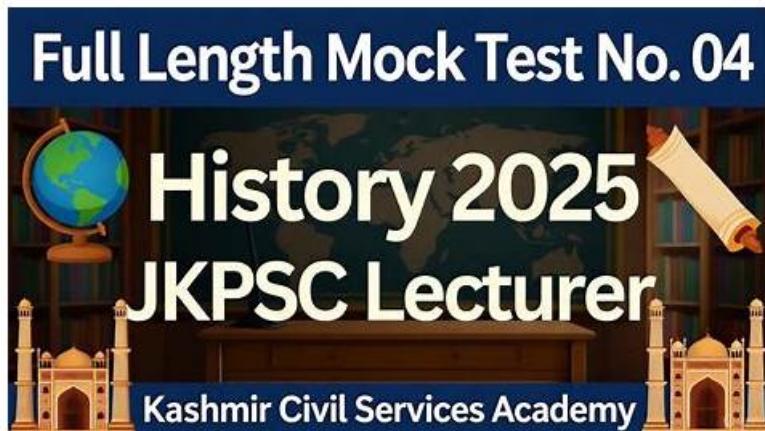


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Linux Foundation Kubernetes and Cloud Native Security Associate Sample Questions (Q12-Q17):

NEW QUESTION # 12

What is the purpose of an egress NetworkPolicy?

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

Answer: C

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 # 13

What is the purpose of the Supplier Assessments and Reviews control in the NIST 800-53 Rev. 5 set of controls for Supply Chain Risk Management?

- A. To evaluate and monitor existing suppliers for adherence to security requirements.
- B. To identify potential suppliers for the organization.
- C. To establish contractual agreements with suppliers.
- D. To conduct regular audits of suppliers' financial performance.

Answer: A

Explanation:

- * In NIST SP 800-53 Rev. 5, SR-6: Supplier Assessments and Reviews requires evaluating and monitoring suppliers' security and risk practices.
- * Exact extract (NIST SP 800-53 Rev. 5, SR-6):
 - * "The organization assesses and monitors suppliers to ensure they are meeting the security requirements specified in contracts and agreements."
- * This is about ongoing monitoring of supplier adherence, not financial audits, not contract creation, and not supplier discovery.

References:

NIST SP 800-53 Rev. 5, Control SR-6 (Supplier Assessments and Reviews): <https://csrc.nist.gov/publications/detail/sp/800-53/rev-5/final>

NEW QUESTION # 14

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

- * The kubectl client uses configuration from \$HOME/.kube/config by 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 # 15

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

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

Answer: C

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 # 16

A container image is trojanized by an attacker by compromising the build server. Based on the STRIDE threat modeling framework, which threat category best defines this threat?

- **A. Tampering**
- B. Spoofing
- C. Denial of Service
- D. Repudiation

Answer: A

Explanation:

* In STRIDE, Tampering is the threat category for unauthorized modification of data or code/artifacts. A trojanized container image is, by definition, an attacker's modification of the build output (the image) after compromising the CI/build system - i.e., tampering with the artifact in the software supply chain.

* Why not the others?

* Spoofing is about identity/authentication (e.g., pretending to be someone/something).

* Repudiation is about denying having performed an action without sufficient audit evidence.

* Denial of Service targets availability (exhausting resources or making a service unavailable). The scenario explicitly focuses on an altered image resulting from a compromised build server - this squarely maps to Tampering.

Authoritative references (for verification and deeper reading):

* Kubernetes (official docs)- Supply Chain Security (discusses risks such as compromised CI/CD pipelines leading to modified/poisoned images and emphasizes verifying image integrity/signatures).

* Kubernetes Docs#Security#Supply chain security and Securing a cluster (sections on image provenance, signing, and verifying artifacts).

* CNCF TAG Security - Cloud Native Security Whitepaper (v2)- Threat modeling in cloud-native and software supply chain risks; describes attackers modifying build outputs (images/artifacts) via CI

/CD compromise as a form of tampering and prescribes controls (signing, provenance, policy).

* CNCF TAG Security - Software Supply Chain Security Best Practices- Explicitly covers CI/CD compromise leading to maliciously modified images and recommends SLSA, provenance attestation, and signature verification (policy enforcement via admission controls).

* Microsoft STRIDE (canonical reference)- Defines Tampering as modifying data or code, which directly fits a trojanized image produced by a compromised build system.

NEW QUESTION # 17

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