

# Kubernetes and Cloud Native KCSA certkingdom exam torrent & KCSA practice dumps



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## Linux Foundation Kubernetes and Cloud Native Security Associate Sample Questions (Q41-Q46):

### NEW QUESTION # 41

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 # 42

Which of the following is a control for Supply Chain Risk Management according to NIST 800-53 Rev. 5?

- A. Access Control
- B. System and Communications Protection
- C. Incident Response
- D. Supply Chain Risk Management Plan

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

\* NIST SP 800-53 Rev. 5 introduces a dedicated family of controls called Supply Chain Risk Management (SR).

\* Within SR, SR-2 (Supply Chain Risk Management Plan) is a specific control.

\* Exact extract from NIST 800-53 Rev. 5:

\* "The organization develops and implements a supply chain risk management plan for the system, system component, or system service."

\* While Access Control, System and Communications Protection, and Incident Response are control families, the correct supply chain-specific control is the Supply Chain Risk Management Plan (SR-2).

References:

NIST SP 800-53 Rev. 5 - Security and Privacy Controls for Information Systems and Organizations:

<https://csrc.nist.gov/publications/detail/sp/800-53/rev-5/final>

## NEW QUESTION # 43

What is the purpose of an egress NetworkPolicy?

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

**Answer: B**

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 # 44

A Kubernetes cluster tenant can launch privileged Pods in contravention of the restricted Pod Security Standard mandated for cluster tenants and enforced by the built-in PodSecurity admission controller.

The tenant has full CRUD permissions on the namespace object and the namespaced resources. How did the tenant achieve this?

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

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

- \* The PodSecurity admission controller enforces Pod Security Standards (Baseline, Restricted, Privileged) based on namespace labels.
- \* If a tenant has full CRUD on the namespace object, they can modify the namespace labels to 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 # 45**

Which of the following statements on static Pods is true?

- A. The kubelet schedules static Pods local to its node without going through the kube-scheduler, making tracking and managing them difficult.
- B. The kubelet can run a maximum of 5 static Pods on each node.
- C. The kubelet can run static Pods that span multiple nodes, provided that it has the necessary privileges from the API server.
- D. The kubelet only deploys static Pods when the kube-scheduler is unresponsive.

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

\* Static Pods are managed directly by the kubelet on each node.

\* They are not scheduled by the kube-scheduler and always remain bound to the node where they are defined.

\* Exact extract (Kubernetes Docs - Static Pods):

\* "Static Pods are managed directly by the kubelet daemon on a specific node, without the API server. They do not go through the Kubernetes scheduler."

\* Clarifications:

\* A: Static Pods do not span multiple nodes.

\* B: No hard limit of 5 Pods per node.

\* D: They are not a fallback mechanism; kubelet always manages them regardless of scheduler state.

References:

Kubernetes Docs - Static Pods: <https://kubernetes.io/docs/tasks/configure-pod-container/static-pod/>

**NEW QUESTION # 46**

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