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Linux Foundation Kubernetes and Cloud Native Security Associate Sample Questions (Q13-Q18):

NEW QUESTION # 13
In a Kubernetes cluster, what are the security risks associated with using ConfigMaps for storing secrets?

- A. Storing secrets in ConfigMaps does not allow for fine-grained access control via RBAC.
- B. Using ConfigMaps for storing secrets might make applications incompatible with the Kubernetes cluster.
- C. Storing secrets in ConfigMaps can expose sensitive information as they are stored in plaintext and can be accessed by unauthorized users.
- D. ConfigMaps store sensitive information in etcd encoded in base64 format automatically, which does not ensure confidentiality of data.

Answer: C

Explanation:
* ConfigMaps are explicitly not for confidential data.
* Exact extract (ConfigMap concept):"A ConfigMap is an API object used to store non- confidential data in key-value pairs."
* Exact extract (ConfigMap concept):"ConfigMaps are not intended to hold confidential data. Use a Secret for confidential data."
* Why this is risky:data placed into a ConfigMap is stored as regular (plaintext) string values in the API and etcd (unless you deliberately use binaryData for base64 content you supply). That means if someone has read access to the namespace or to etcd/APIServer storage, they can view the values.
* Secrets vs ConfigMaps (to clarify distractor D):
* Exact extract (Secret concept):"By default, secret data is stored as unencrypted base64- encoded strings.You canenable encryption at restto protect Secrets stored in etcd."
* This base64 behavior applies toSecrets, not to ConfigMap data. Thus optionDis incorrect for ConfigMaps.
* About RBAC (to clarify distractor A):Kubernetesdoessupport fine-grained RBAC forboth ConfigMaps and Secrets; the issue isn't lack of RBAC but that ConfigMaps arenotdesigned for confidential material.
* About compatibility (to clarify distractor C):Using ConfigMaps for secrets doesn't make apps
"incompatible"; it's simplyinsecureand against guidance.
References:
Kubernetes Docs -ConfigMaps: https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/configuration/configmap/ Kubernetes Docs -Secrets:
https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/configuration/secret/ Kubernetes Docs -Encrypting Secret Data at Rest:
https://kubernetes.io/docs/tasks/administer-cluster
/encrypt-data/
Note: The citations above are from the official Kubernetes documentation and reflect the stated guidance that ConfigMaps are fornon-confidentialdata, while Secrets (with encryption at rest enabled) are forconfidential data, and that the 4C's map todefense in depth.

NEW QUESTION # 14
Which way of defining security policy brings consistency, minimizes toil, and reduces the probability of misconfiguration?

- A. Implementing security policies through manual scripting on an ad-hoc basis.
- B. Manually configuring security controls for each individual resource, regularly.
- C. Using a declarative approach to define security policies as code.
- D. Relying on manual audits and inspections for security policy enforcement.

Answer: C

Explanation:
* Defining policiesas code (declarative)is a best practice in Kubernetes and cloud-native security.
* This is aligned withGitOpsandPolicy-as-Codeprinciples (OPA Gatekeeper, Kyverno, etc.).
* Exact extract (CNCF Security Whitepaper):
* "Policy-as-Code enables declarative definition and enforcement of security policies, bringing consistency, automation, and reducing misconfiguration risk."
* Manual audits, ad-hoc scripting, or individual configurations are error-prone and inconsistent.
References:
CNCF Security Whitepaper:https://github.com/cncf/tag-security
Kubernetes Docs - Policy as Code (OPA, Kyverno): https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/security/

NEW QUESTION # 15
Why does the defaultbase64 encodingthat Kubernetes applies to the contents of Secret resources provide inadequate protection?

- A. Base64 encoding is vulnerable to brute-force attacks.
- B. Base64 encoding relies on a shared key which can be easily compromised.

- C. Base64 encoding does not encrypt the contents of the Secret, only obfuscates it.
- D. Base64 encoding is not supported by all Secret Stores.

Answer: C

Explanation:
* Kubernetes stores Secret data as base64-encoded strings in etcd by default.
* Base64 is not encryption- it is a simple encoding scheme that merely obfuscates data for transport and storage. Anyone with read access to etcd or the Secret manifest can easily decode the value back to plaintext.
* For actual protection, Kubernetes supports encryption at rest (via encryption providers) and external Secret management (Vault, KMS, etc.).
References:
Kubernetes Documentation - Secrets
CNCF Security Whitepaper - Data protection section: highlights that base64 encoding does not protect data and encryption at rest is recommended.

NEW QUESTION # 16
What information is stored in etcd?

- A. Application logs and monitoring data for auditing and troubleshooting purposes.
- B. Pod data contained in Persistent Volume Claims (e.g. hostPath).
- C. Etcd manages the configuration data, state data, and metadata for Kubernetes.
- D. Sensitive user data such as usernames and passwords.

Answer: C

Explanation:
* etcd is Kubernetes' key-value store for cluster state.
* Stores: ConfigMaps, Secrets, Pod definitions, Deployments, RBAC policies, and metadata.
* Exact extract (Kubernetes Docs - etcd):
* "etcd is a consistent and highly-available key-value store used as Kubernetes' backing store for all cluster data."
* Clarifications:
* B: Logs/metrics are handled by logging/monitoring solutions, not etcd.
* C: Secrets may be stored here but encoded in base64, not specifically "usernames/passwords" as primary use.
* D: Persistent Volumes are external storage, not stored in etcd.
References:
Kubernetes Docs - etcd: https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/overview/components/#etcd

NEW QUESTION # 17
By default, in a Kubeadm cluster, which authentication methods are enabled?

- A. X509 Client Certs, Bootstrap Tokens, and Service Account Tokens
- B. OIDC, Bootstrap tokens, and Service Account Tokens
- C. X509 Client Certs, OIDC, and Service Account Tokens
- D. X509 Client Certs, Webhook Authentication, 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 # 18

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