

KCSA認定資格 & KCSA試験解説



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>> KCSA認定資格 <<

正確的KCSA | 有効的なKCSA認定資格試験 | 試験の準備方法Linux Foundation Kubernetes and Cloud Native Security Associate試験解説

KCSA学習教材の最高のブランドは、期待を超えるものだと信じています。彼らLinux Foundationは仕事をするだけでなく、より深くなり、私たちの生活の布になります。したがって、有名なブランドとしての当社は、KCSA実践ガイドの提供に非常に成功しているにもかかわらず、現状に満足することはなく、常にKCSA試験トレントの内容を常に更新していく所存です。KCSA試験に関する最新情報を保持します。KCSA試験問題を使用すると、KCSA試験に合格して夢のような認定を取得できます。

Linux Foundation Kubernetes and Cloud Native Security Associate 認定 KCSA 試験問題 (Q45-Q50):

質問 # 45

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

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

正解: A

解説:

* 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/API server 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 can enable encryption at rest to protect Secrets stored in etcd."
- * This base64 behavior applies to Secrets, not to ConfigMap data. Thus option D is incorrect for ConfigMaps.
- * About RBAC (to clarify distractor A): Kubernetes does support fine-grained RBAC for both ConfigMaps and Secrets; the issue isn't lack of RBAC but that ConfigMaps are not designed for confidential material.
- * About compatibility (to clarify distractor C): Using ConfigMaps for secrets doesn't make apps "incompatible"; it's simply insecure and 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 for non-confidential data, while Secrets (with encryption at rest enabled) are for confidential data, and that the 4C's map to defense in depth.

質問 # 46

You want to minimize security issues in running Kubernetes Pods. Which of the following actions can help achieve this goal?

- A. Running Pods with elevated privileges to maximize their capabilities.
- **B. Implement Pod Security standards in the Pod's YAML configuration.**
- C. Sharing sensitive data among Pods in the same cluster to improve collaboration.
- D. Deploying Pods with randomly generated names to obfuscate their identities.

正解: B

解説:

- * Pod Security Standards (PSS):
- * Kubernetes provides Pod Security Admission (PSA) to enforce security controls based on policies.
- * Official extract: "Pod Security Standards define different isolation levels for Pods. The standards focus on restricting what Pods can do and what they can access."
- * The three standard profiles are:
- * Privileged: unrestricted (not recommended).
- * Baseline: minimal restrictions.
- * Restricted: highly restricted, enforcing least privilege.
- * Why option C is correct:
- * Applying Pod Security Standards in YAML ensures Pods adhere to best practices like:
- * No root user.
- * Restricted host access.
- * No privilege escalation.
- * Seccomp/AppArmor profiles.
- * This directly minimizes security risks.
- * Why others are wrong:
- * A: Sharing sensitive data increases risk of exposure.
- * B: Running with elevated privileges contradicts least privilege principle.
- * D: Random Pod names do not contribute to security.

References:

Kubernetes Docs - Pod Security Standards: <https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/security/pod-security-standards/> Kubernetes Docs - Pod Security Admission: <https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/security/pod-security-admission/>

質問 # 47

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

正解: D

解説:

* 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.

質問 # 48

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

正解: C

解説:

* 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>

質問 # 49

Which step would give an attacker a foothold in a cluster but no long-term persistence?

- A. Modify Kubernetes objects stored within etcd.
- B. Create restarting container on host using Docker.
- C. Starting a process in a running container.
- D. Modify file on host filesystem.

正解: C

解説:

* Starting a process in a running container provides an attacker with temporary execution (foothold) inside the cluster, but once the container is stopped or restarted, that malicious process is lost. This means the attacker has no long-term persistence.

* Incorrect options:

* (A) Modifying objects in etcd grants persistent access since cluster state is stored in etcd.

* (B) Modifying files on the host filesystem can create persistence across reboots or container restarts.

* (D) Creating a restarting container directly on the host via Docker bypasses Kubernetes but persists across pod restarts if Docker restarts it.

References:

CNCF Security Whitepaper - Threat Modeling section: Describes how ephemeral processes inside containers provide attackers short-term control but not durable persistence.

Kubernetes Documentation - Cluster Threat Model emphasizes ephemeral vs. persistent attacker footholds.

質問 # 50

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KCSA試験解説: <https://www.certshiken.com/KCSA-shiken.html>

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IT業界で働いているあなたはLinux FoundationのKCSA試験の重要性を知っているでしょう、また、このタイプのLinux Foundation Kubernetes and Cloud Native Security Associate試験問題を一度オンラインで使用すると、次回はオフライン環境で練習できます、我々社のKCSA試験勉強資料は本番の試験によって常に更新を行います。

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- 試験の準備方法-ハイパスレートのKCSA認定資格試験-便利なKCSA試験解説 www.shikenpass.com を入力して▶ KCSA ◀を検索し、無料でダウンロードしてくださいKCSA資格難易度
- 信頼できるKCSA認定資格 - 合格スムーズKCSA試験解説 | 実際のKCSA試験勉強過去問 www.goshiken.com を開いて (KCSA) を検索し、試験資料を無料でダウンロードしてくださいKCSA問題集無料
- 完璧なKCSA認定資格 - 認定試験のリーダー - コンプリートKCSA試験解説 www.mogixam.com で使える無料オンライン版 KCSA の試験問題KCSA過去問題
- 試験の準備方法-便利なKCSA認定資格試験-高品質なKCSA試験解説 www.goshiken.com サイトにて最新 KCSA 問題集をダウンロードKCSA的中合格問題集

