

正確的なKCSA試験概要試験-試験の準備方法-権威のあるKCSA参考資料



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>> KCSA試験概要 <<

Linux Foundation KCSA参考資料、KCSA合格問題

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Linux Foundation Kubernetes and Cloud Native Security Associate 認定 KCSA 試験問題 (Q56-Q61):

質問 # 56

Which standard approach to security is augmented by the 4C's of Cloud Native security?

- A. Secure-by-Design
- B. Least Privilege
- C. Defense-in-Depth
- D. Zero Trust

正解: C

解説:

* The 4C's model (Cloud, Cluster, Container, Code) is presented in the official Kubernetes documentation as a layered model that

explicitly maps to defense-in-depth.

* Exact extracts from Kubernetes docs (security overview):

* "The 4C's of Cloud Native Security are Cloud, Clusters, Containers, and Code."

* "You can think of the 4C's as a layered approach to security; applying security measures at each layer reduces risk."

* "This layered approach is commonly known as defense in depth."

References:

Kubernetes Docs - Security overview #The 4C's of Cloud Native Security: <https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/security/overview/#the-4cs-of-cloud-native-security>

質問 # 57

Which technology can be used to apply security policy for internal cluster traffic at the application layer of the network?

- A. Container Runtime
- B. Ingress Controller
- C. Network Policy
- **D. Service Mesh**

正解: D

解説:

* Service Mesh (e.g., Istio, Linkerd, Consul): operates at Layer 7 (application layer), enforcing policies like mTLS, authorization, and routing between services.

* Network Policy: works at Layer 3/4 (IP/port), not Layer 7.

* Ingress Controller: handles external traffic ingress, not internal service-to-service traffic.

* Container Runtime: responsible for running containers, not enforcing application-layer security.

Exact extract (Istio docs):

* "Istio provides security by enforcing authentication, authorization, and encryption of service-to-service communication."

References:

Kubernetes Docs - Network Policies: <https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/services-networking/network-policies/> Istio Security Docs: <https://istio.io/latest/docs/concepts/security/>

質問 # 58

What mechanism can I use to block unsigned images from running in my cluster?

- A. Configuring Container Runtime Interface (CRI) to enforce image signing and validation.
- B. Using PodSecurityPolicy (PSP) to enforce image signing and validation.
- **C. Enabling Admission Controllers to validate image signatures.**
- D. Using Pod Security Standards (PSS) to enforce validation of signatures.

正解: C

解説:

* Kubernetes Admission Controllers (particularly Validating Admission Webhooks) can be used to enforce policies that validate image signatures.

* This is commonly implemented with tools like Sigstore/cosign, Kyverno, or OPA Gatekeeper.

* PodSecurityPolicy (PSP): deprecated and never supported image signature validation.

* Pod Security Standards (PSS): only apply to pod security fields (privilege, users, host access), not image signatures.

* CRI: while runtimes (containerd, CRI-O) may integrate with signature verification tools, enforcement in Kubernetes is generally done via Admission Controllers at the API layer.

Exact extract (Admission Controllers docs):

* "Admission webhooks can be used to enforce custom policies on the objects being admitted." (e.g., validating signatures).

References:

Kubernetes Docs - Admission Controllers: <https://kubernetes.io/docs/reference/access-authn-authz/admission-controllers/>

Sigstore Project (cosign): <https://sigstore.dev/>

Kyverno Image Verify Policy: <https://kyverno.io/policies/pod-security/require-image-verification/>

質問 # 59

Which of the following is a valid security risk caused by having no egress controls in a Kubernetes cluster?

- A. Unauthorized access to external resources
- B. Denial of Service
- C. Increased attack surface
- **D. Data exfiltration**

正解: D

解説:

* Egress NetworkPolicies restrict outbound traffic from Pods.

* Without egress restrictions, a compromised Pod could exfiltrate sensitive data (secrets, logs, customer data) to an attacker-controlled server.

* Exact extract (Kubernetes Docs - Network Policies):

* "Egress rules control outbound connections from Pods. Without such restrictions, compromised workloads can connect freely to external endpoints."

* Other options clarified:

* A: DoS is more about flooding, not egress absence.

* C: "Increased attack surface" is vague but not the main risk.

* D: True in a sense, but the precise and most common risk is data exfiltration.

References:

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

質問 # 60

A cluster is failing to pull more recent versions of images from k8s.gcr.io. Why may this be?

- A. There is a bug in the container runtime or the image pull process.
- B. There is a network connectivity issue between the cluster and k8s.gcr.io.
- **C. The container image registry k8s.gcr.io has been deprecated.**
- D. The authentication credentials for accessing k8s.gcr.io are incorrectly scoped.

正解: C

解説:

* k8s.gcr.io was the historic Kubernetes image registry.

* It has been deprecated and replaced with registry.k8s.io.

* Exact extract (Kubernetes Blog):

* "The k8s.gcr.io image registry will be frozen from April 3, 2023 and fully deprecated. All Kubernetes project images are now served from registry.k8s.io."

* Pulling newer versions from k8s.gcr.io fails because the registry no longer receives updates.

References:

Kubernetes Blog - Image Registry Update: <https://kubernetes.io/blog/2023/02/06/k8s-gcr-io-freeze-announcement/>

質問 # 61

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KCSA参考資料: <https://www.xhs1991.com/KCSA.html>

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