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Linux Foundation Kubernetes and Cloud Native Security Associate Sample Questions (Q31-Q36):

NEW QUESTION # 31

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. The scope of the tenant role means privilege escalation is impossible.
- 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. By tampering with the namespace labels.**

Answer: D

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 # 32

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

- * 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.

NEW QUESTION # 33

In Kubernetes, what is Public Key Infrastructure (PKI) used for?

- **A. To manage certificates and ensure secure communication in a Kubernetes cluster.**
- B. To automate the scaling of containers in a Kubernetes cluster.
- C. To manage networking in a Kubernetes cluster.
- D. To monitor and analyze performance metrics of a Kubernetes cluster.

Answer: A

Explanation:

- * Kubernetes uses PKI certificates extensively to secure communication between control plane components (API server, etcd, kube-scheduler, kube-controller-manager) and with kubelets.
- * Certificates enable mutual TLS authentication and encryption across components.
- * PKI does not handle scaling, networking, or monitoring.

References:

Kubernetes Documentation - Certificates

CNCF Security Whitepaper - Cluster communication security and the role of PKI.

NEW QUESTION # 34

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

* Egress Network Policies 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/>

NEW QUESTION # 35

As a Kubernetes and Cloud Native Security Associate, a user can set up audit logging in a cluster. What is the risk of logging every event at the full RequestResponse level?

- A. Reduced storage requirements and faster performance.
- B. No risk, as it provides the most comprehensive audit trail.
- **C. Increased storage requirements and potential impact on performance.**
- D. Improved security and easier incident investigation.

Answer: C

Explanation:

* Audit logging records API server requests and responses for security monitoring.

* The RequestResponse level logs the full request and response bodies, which can:

* Significantly increase storage and performance overhead.

* Potentially log sensitive data (including Secrets).

* Therefore, while comprehensive, it introduces risks of performance degradation and excessive log volume.

References:

Kubernetes Documentation - Auditing

CNCF Security Whitepaper - Logging and monitoring: trade-offs between verbosity, storage, and security.

NEW QUESTION # 36

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