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

NEW QUESTION # 13

Which of the following statements best describes the role of the Scheduler in Kubernetes?

- A. The Scheduler is responsible for assigning Pods to nodes based on resource availability and other constraints.
- B. The Scheduler is responsible for managing the deployment and scaling of applications in the Kubernetes cluster.
- C. The Scheduler is responsible for ensuring the security of the Kubernetes cluster and its components.
- D. The Scheduler is responsible for monitoring and managing the health of the Kubernetes cluster.

Answer: A

Explanation:

- * The Kubernetes Scheduler assigns Pods to nodes based on:
- * Resource requests & availability (CPU, memory, GPU, etc.)
- * Constraints (affinity, taints, tolerations, topology, policies)
- * Exact extract (Kubernetes Docs - Scheduler):
- * "The scheduler is a control plane process that assigns Pods to Nodes. Scheduling decisions take into account resource requirements, affinity/anti-affinity, constraints, and policies."

* Other options clarified:

- * A: Monitoring cluster health is the Controller Manager's/kubelet's job.
- * B: Security is enforced through RBAC, admission controllers, PSP/PSA, not the scheduler.
- * C: Deployment scaling is handled by the Controller Manager (Deployment/ReplicaSet controller).

References:

Kubernetes Docs - Scheduler: <https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/scheduling-eviction/kube-scheduler/>

NEW QUESTION # 14

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

* 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>

NEW QUESTION # 15

Which of the following statements on static Pods is true?

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

Answer: D

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 # 16

What does thecluster-adminClusterRole enable when used in a RoleBinding?

- A. It allows read/write access to most resources in the role binding's namespace. This role does not allow write access to resource quota, to the namespace itself, and to EndpointSlices (or Endpoints).
- B. It gives full control over every resource in the role binding's namespace, not including the namespace object for isolation purposes.
- C. It gives full control over every resource in the cluster and in all namespaces.
- D. It gives full control over every resource in the role binding's namespace, including the namespace itself.

Answer: C

Explanation:

- * Thecluster-adminClusterRole is a superuser role in Kubernetes.
- * Binding it (via RoleBinding or ClusterRoleBinding) grants unrestricted control over all resources in the cluster, across all namespaces.
- * This includes management of cluster-scoped resources (nodes, CRDs, RBAC rules) and namespace- scoped resources.
- * Therefore, cluster-admin is equivalent to root-level access in Kubernetes and must be used with extreme caution.

References:

Kubernetes Documentation - Default Roles and Role Bindings

CNCF Security Whitepaper - Identity and Access Management: cautions against assigning cluster-admin broadly due to its unrestricted nature.

NEW QUESTION # 17

In a Kubernetes environment, what kind of Admission Controller can modify resource manifests when applied to the Kubernetes API to fix misconfigurations automatically?

- A. ValidatingAdmissionController
- B. PodSecurityPolicy
- C. MutatingAdmissionController
- D. ResourceQuota

Answer: C

Explanation:

- * Kubernetes Admission Controllers can either validate or mutate incoming requests.
- * MutatingAdmissionWebhook (Mutating Admission Controller):
 - * Can modify or mutate resource manifests before they are persisted in etcd.
 - * Used for automatic injection of sidecars (e.g., Istio Envoy proxy), setting default values, or fixing misconfigurations.
- * ValidatingAdmissionWebhook (Validating Admission Controller): only allows/denies but does not change requests.
- * PodSecurityPolicy: deprecated; cannot mutate requests.
- * ResourceQuota: enforces resource usage, but does not mutate manifests.

Exact Extract:

* "Mutating admission webhooks are invoked first, and can modify objects to enforce defaults.

Validating admission webhooks are invoked second, and can reject requests to enforce invariants.

"

References:

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

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

NEW QUESTION # 18

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