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

NEW QUESTION # 31

What kind of organization would need to be compliant with PCI DSS?

- **A. Merchants that process credit card payments.**
- B. Government agencies that collect personally identifiable information.
- C. Non-profit organizations that handle sensitive customer data.
- D. Retail stores that only accept cash payments.

Answer: A

Explanation:

* PCI DSS (Payment Card Industry Data Security Standard) applies to any entity that stores, processes, or transmits cardholder data.

* Exact extract (PCI DSS official summary):

* "PCI DSS applies to all entities that store, process or transmit cardholder data (CHD) and /or sensitive authentication data (SAD)."

* Therefore, merchants who process credit card payments must comply.

* Why others are wrong:

* A: No card payments, so no PCI scope.

* B: This falls under FISMA / NIST 800-53, not PCI DSS.

* C: Non-profits may handle sensitive data, but PCI only applies if they process credit cards.

References:

PCI Security Standards Council - PCI DSS Summary: https://www.pcisecuritystandards.org/pci_security/

NEW QUESTION # 32

You are responsible for securing the kubelet component in a Kubernetes cluster.

Which of the following statements about kubelet security is correct?

- A. Kubelet requires root access to interact with the host system.
- B. Kubelet runs as a privileged container by default.
- C. Kubelet does not have any built-in security features.
- **D. Kubelet supports TLS authentication and encryption for secure communication with the API server.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

* The kubelet is the primary agent that runs on each node in a Kubernetes cluster and communicates with the control plane.

* Kubelet supports TLS (Transport Layer Security) for both authentication and encryption when interacting with the API server. This is a core security feature that ensures secure node-to-control-plane communication.

* Incorrect options:

* (A) Kubelet does not run as a privileged container by default; it runs as a system process (typically systemd-managed) on the host.

* (B) Kubelet does include built-in security features such as TLS authentication, authorization modes, and read-only vs secured ports.

* (D) While kubelet interacts with the host system (e.g., cgroups, container runtimes), it does not inherently require root access for communication security; RBAC and TLS handle authentication.

References:

Kubernetes Documentation - Kubelet authentication/authorization

CNCF Security Whitepaper - Cluster Component Security (discusses TLS and mutual authentication between kubelet and API server).

NEW QUESTION # 33

In which order are the validating and mutating admission controllers run while the Kubernetes API server processes a request?

- A. Validating and mutating admission controllers run simultaneously.
- B. Validating admission controllers run before mutating admission controllers.
- **C. Mutating admission controllers run before validating admission controllers.**
- D. The order of execution varies and is determined by the cluster configuration.

Answer: C

Explanation:

- * The admission control flow in Kubernetes:
- * Mutating admission controllers run first and can modify incoming requests.
- * Validating admission controllers run after mutations to ensure the final object complies with policies.
- * This ensures policies validate the final, mutated object.

References:

Kubernetes Documentation - Admission Controllers

CNCF Security Whitepaper - Admission control workflow.

NEW QUESTION # 34

What is the purpose of an egress NetworkPolicy?

- **A. To control the outgoing network traffic from one or more Kubernetes Pods.**
- B. To control the outbound network traffic from a Kubernetes cluster.
- C. To secure the Kubernetes cluster against unauthorized access.
- D. To control the incoming network traffic to a Kubernetes cluster.

Answer: A

Explanation:

- * NetworkPolicy controls network traffic at the Pod level.
- * Ingress rules: control incoming connections to Pods.
- * Egress rules: control outgoing connections from Pods.
- * Exact extract (Kubernetes Docs - Network Policies):
- * "An egress rule controls outgoing connections from Pods that match the policy."
- * Clarifying wrong answers:
- * A/B: Too broad (cluster-level); policies apply per Pod/Namespace.
- * C: Security against unauthorized access is broader than egress policies.

References:

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

NEW QUESTION # 35

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. Using a declarative approach to define security policies as code.**
- C. Relying on manual audits and inspections for security policy enforcement.
- D. Manually configuring security controls for each individual resource, regularly.

Answer: B

Explanation:

- * Defining policies as code (declarative) is a best practice in Kubernetes and cloud-native security.
- * This is aligned with GitOps and Policy-as-Code principles (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>

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