

Quiz Linux Foundation - KCSA - Authoritative Linux Foundation Kubernetes and Cloud Native Security Associate Exam Simulations



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Linux Foundation Kubernetes and Cloud Native Security Associate Sample Questions (Q24-Q29):

NEW QUESTION # 24

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

- * 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/>

NEW QUESTION # 25

When using a cloud provider's managed Kubernetes service, who is responsible for maintaining the etcd cluster?

- A. Application developer
- B. Namespace administrator
- C. Kubernetes administrator
- **D. Cloud provider**

Answer: D

Explanation:

* In managed Kubernetes services (EKS, GKE, AKS), the control plane is operated by the cloud provider

.

* This includes etcd, API server, controller manager, scheduler.

* Users manage worker nodes (in some models) and workloads, but not the control plane.

* Exact extract (GKE Docs):

* "The control plane, including the API server and etcd database, is managed and maintained by Google."

* Similarly for EKS and AKS, etcd is fully managed by the provider.

References:

GKE Architecture: <https://cloud.google.com/kubernetes-engine/docs/concepts/cluster-architecture> EKS Architecture:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/eks/latest/userguide/eks-architecture.html> AKS Docs: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/concepts-clusters-workloads>

NEW QUESTION # 26

To restrict the kubelet's rights to the Kubernetes API, what authorization mode should be set on the Kubernetes API server?

- A. kubelet
- B. AlwaysAllow
- **C. Node**
- D. Webhook

Answer: C

Explanation:

* The Node authorization mode is designed to specifically limit what kubelets can do when they connect to the Kubernetes API server.

* It authorizes requests from kubelets based on the Pods scheduled to run on their nodes, ensuring kubelets cannot interact with resources beyond their scope.

* Incorrect options:

* (B) AlwaysAllow allows unrestricted access (insecure).

* (C) No kubelet authorization mode exists.

* (D) Webhook mode delegates authorization decisions to an external service, not specifically for kubelets.

References:

Kubernetes Documentation - Node Authorization

CNCF Security Whitepaper - Access control: kubelet authorization and Node authorizer.

NEW QUESTION # 27

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 # 28

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

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

Answer: A

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 # 29

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