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Linux Foundation Kubernetes and Cloud Native Security Associate Sample Questions (Q10-Q15):

NEW QUESTION # 10
Which of the following statements is true concerning the use ofmicroVMsover user-space kernel implementations for advanced container sandboxing?

- A. MicroVMs allow for easier container management and orchestration than user-space kernel implementation.
- B. MicroVMs offer higher isolation than user-space kernel implementations at the cost of a higher per- instance memory footprint.
- C. MicroVMs offer lower isolation and security compared to user-space kernel implementations.
- D. MicroVMs provide reduced application compatibility and higher per-system call overhead than user- space kernel implementations.

Answer: B

Explanation:
* MicroVM-based runtimes(e.g., Firecracker, Kata Containers) use lightweight VMs to provide strong isolation between workloads.

* Compared touser-space kernel implementations(e.g., gVisor), microVMs generally:
* Offerhigher isolation and security(due to VM-level separation).
* Come with ahigher memory and resource overhead per instancethan user-space approaches.
* Incorrect options:
* (A) Orchestration is handled by Kubernetes, not inherently easier with microVMs.
* (C) Compatibility is typically better with microVMs, not worse.
* (D) Isolation is stronger, not weaker.
References:
CNCF Security Whitepaper - Workload isolation: microVMs vs. user-space kernel sandboxes.
Kata Containers Project - isolation trade-offs.

NEW QUESTION # 11
In the event that kube-proxy is in a CrashLoopBackOff state, what impact does it have on the Pods running on the same worker node?

- A. The Pod cannot mount persistent volumes through CSI drivers.
- B. The Pod's security context restrictions cannot be enforced.
- C. The Pods cannot communicate with other Pods in the cluster.
- D. The Pod's resource utilization increases significantly.

Answer: C

Explanation:
* kube-proxy:manages cluster network routing rules (via iptables or IPVS). It enables Pods to communicate with Services and Pods across nodes.
* If kube-proxy fails (CrashLoopBackOff), service IP routing and cluster-wide pod-to-pod networking breaks. Local Pod-to-Pod communication within the same node may still work, butcross-node communication fails.
* Exact extract (Kubernetes Docs - kube-proxy):
* "kube-proxy maintains network rules on nodes. These rules allow network communication to Pods from network sessions inside or outside of the cluster." References:
Kubernetes Docs - kube-proxy: https://kubernetes.io/docs/reference/command-line-tools-reference/kube- proxy/

NEW QUESTION # 12
What is the reasoning behind considering the Cloud as the trusted computing base of a Kubernetes cluster?

- A. The Cloud enforces security controls at the Kubernetes cluster level, so application developers can focus on applications only.
- B. A vulnerability in the Cloud layer has a negligible impact on containers due to Linux isolation mechanisms.
- C. A Kubernetes cluster can only be as secure as the security posture of its Cloud hosting.
- D. A Kubernetes cluster can only be trusted if the underlying Cloud provider is certified against international standards.

Answer: C

Explanation:
* The4C's of Cloud Native Security(Cloud, Cluster, Container, Code) model starts withCloudas the base layer.
* If the Cloud (infrastructure layer) is compromised, every higher layer (Cluster, Container, Code) inherits that compromise.
* Exact extract (Kubernetes 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. A Kubernetes cluster can only be as secure as the cloud infrastructure it is deployed on."
* This means the cloud is part of thetrusted computing baseof a Kubernetes cluster.
References:
Kubernetes Docs - Security Overview (4C's): https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/security/overview/#the-4cs-of-cloud-native-security

NEW QUESTION # 13
Given a standard Kubernetes cluster architecture comprising a single control plane node (hosting bothetcdand the control plane as Pods) and three worker nodes, which of the following data flows crosses atrust boundary

?

- A. From kubelet to Controller Manager
- B. From kubelet to Container Runtime
- C. From kubelet to API Server
- D. From API Server to Container Runtime

Answer: C

Explanation:
* Trust boundariesexist where data flows between different security domains.
* In Kubernetes:
* Communication between thekubelet (node agent)and theAPI Server (control plane)crosses the node-to-control-plane trust boundary.
* (A) Kubelet to container runtime is local, no boundary crossing.
* (C) Kubelet does not communicate directly with the controller manager.
* (D) API server does not talk directly to the container runtime; it delegates to kubelet.
* Therefore, (B) is the correct trust boundary crossing flow.
References:
CNCF Security Whitepaper - Kubernetes Threat Model: identifies node-to-control-plane communications (kubelet # API Server) as crossing trust boundaries.
Kubernetes Documentation - Cluster Architecture

NEW QUESTION # 14
A Kubernetes cluster tenant can launch privileged Pods in contravention of therestricted Pod Security Standardmandated for cluster tenants and enforced by the built-inPodSecurity admission controller.
The tenant has full CRUD permissions on the namespace object and the namespaced resources. How did the tenant achieve this?

- A. By deleting the PodSecurity admission controller deployment running in their namespace.
- B. The scope of the tenant role means privilege escalation is impossible.
- C. By using higher-level access credentials obtained reading secrets from another namespace.
- D. By tampering with the namespace labels.

Answer: D

Explanation:
* ThePodSecurity admission controllerenforces Pod Security Standards (Baseline, Restricted, Privileged)based on namespace labels.
* If a tenant has full CRUD on the namespace object, they canmodify the namespace labelsto 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 # 15
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