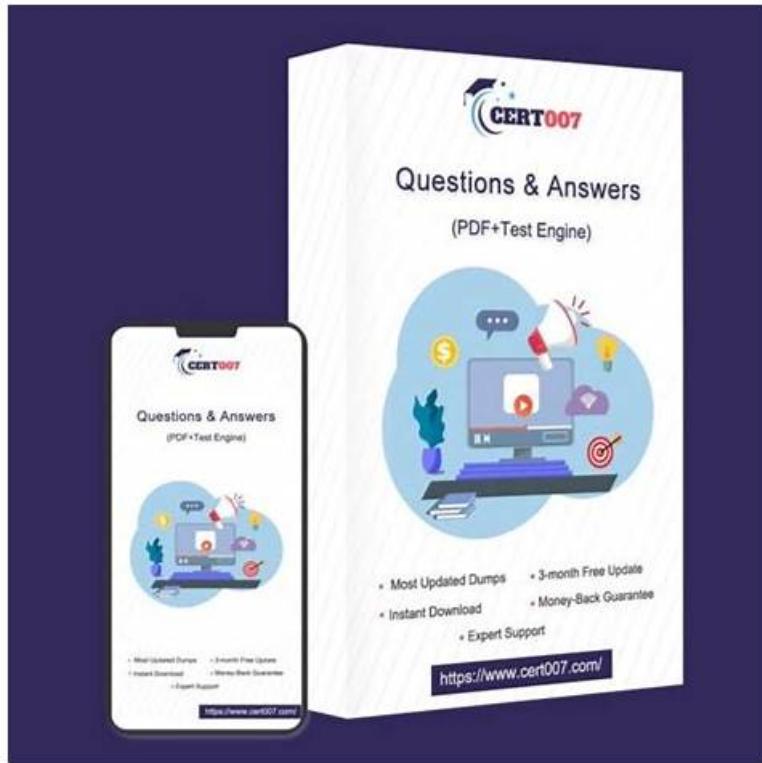


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## Linux Foundation Kubernetes and Cloud Native Security Associate Sample Questions (Q11-Q16):

**NEW QUESTION # 11**

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. 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 tampering with the namespace labels.
- D. By using higher-level access credentials obtained reading secrets from another namespace.

**Answer: C**

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 # 12

Which of the following statements regarding a container run with `privileged: true` is correct?

- A. A container run with `privileged: true` has no additional access to Secrets than if it were run with `privileged: false`.
- B. A container run with `privileged: true` within a Namespace can access all Secrets used within that Namespace.
- C. A container run with `privileged: true` within a cluster can access all Secrets used within that cluster.
- D. A container run with `privileged: true` on a node can access all Secrets used on that node.

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

\* Setting `privileged: true` grants a container elevated access to the host node, including access to host devices, kernel capabilities, and the ability to modify the host.

\* However, Secrets in Kubernetes are not automatically exposed to privileged containers. Secrets are mounted into Pods only if explicitly referenced.

\* Thus, being privileged does not grant additional access to Kubernetes Secrets compared to a non-privileged Pod.

\* The risk lies in node compromise: if a privileged container can take over the node, it could then indirectly gain access to Secrets (e.g., by reading kubelet credentials).

References:

Kubernetes Documentation - Security Context

CNCF Security Whitepaper - Pod security context and privileged container risks.

## NEW QUESTION # 13

Which of the following represents a baseline security measure for containers?

- A. Run containers as the root user.
- B. Configuring a static IP for each container.
- C. Implementing access control to restrict container access.
- D. Configuring persistent storage for containers.

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

\* Access control (RBAC, least privilege, user restrictions) is a baseline container security best practice.

- \* Exact extract (Kubernetes Pod Security Standards - Baseline):
- \* "The baseline profile is designed to prevent known privilege escalations. It prohibits running privileged containers or containers as root."
- \* Other options clarified:
  - \* B: Static IPs not a security measure.
  - \* C: Persistent storage is functionality, not security.
  - \* D: Running as root is explicitly insecure.

References:

Kubernetes Docs - Pod Security Standards (Baseline): <https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/security/pod-security-standards/>

## NEW QUESTION # 14

In a cluster that contains Nodes with multiple container runtimes installed, how can a Pod be configured to be created on a specific runtime?

- A. By modifying the Docker daemon configuration.
- B. By using a command-line flag when creating the Pod.
- **C. By specifying the container runtime in the Pod's YAML file.**
- D. By setting the container runtime as an environment variable in the Pod.

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

- \* Kubernetes supports multiple container runtimes on a node via the `RuntimeClass` resource.
- \* To select a runtime, you specify the `runtimeClassName` field in the Pod's YAML manifest. Example:

```
* apiVersion: v1
* kind: Pod
* metadata:
* name: example
* spec:
* runtimeClassName: gvisor
* containers:
* - name: app
* image: nginx
* Incorrect options:
* (A) You cannot specify container runtime through a kubectl command-line flag.
* (B) Modifying the Docker daemon config does not direct Kubernetes Pods to a runtime.
* (C) Environment variables inside a Pod spec do not control container runtimes.
```

References:

Kubernetes Documentation - `RuntimeClass`

CNCF Security Whitepaper - Workload isolation via different runtimes (e.g., gVisor, Kata) for enhanced security.

## NEW QUESTION # 15

An attacker has successfully overwhelmed the Kubernetes API server in a cluster with a single control plane node by flooding it with requests.

How would implementing a high-availability mode with multiple control plane nodes mitigate this attack?

- A. By implementing network segmentation to isolate the API server from the rest of the cluster, preventing the attack from spreading.
- B. By implementing rate limiting and throttling mechanisms on the API server to restrict the number of requests allowed.
- C. By increasing the resources allocated to the API server, allowing it to handle a higher volume of requests.
- **D. By distributing the workload across multiple API servers, reducing the load on each server.**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

- \* In high-availability clusters, multiple API server instances run behind a load balancer.
- \* This distributes client requests across multiple API servers, preventing a single API server from being overwhelmed.
- \* Exact extract (Kubernetes Docs - High Availability Clusters):
- \* "A highly available control plane runs multiple instances of `kube-apiserver`, typically fronted by a load balancer, so that if one

instance fails or is overloaded, others continue serving requests."

\* Other options clarified:

\* A: Network segmentation does not directly mitigate API server DoS.

\* C: Adding resources helps, but doesn't solve single-point-of-failure.

\* D: Rate limiting is a valid mitigation but not provided by HA alone.

## References:

Kubernetes Docs - Building High-Availability Clusters: <https://kubernetes.io/docs/setup/production-environment/tools/kubeadm/high-availability/>

## NEW QUESTION # 16

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