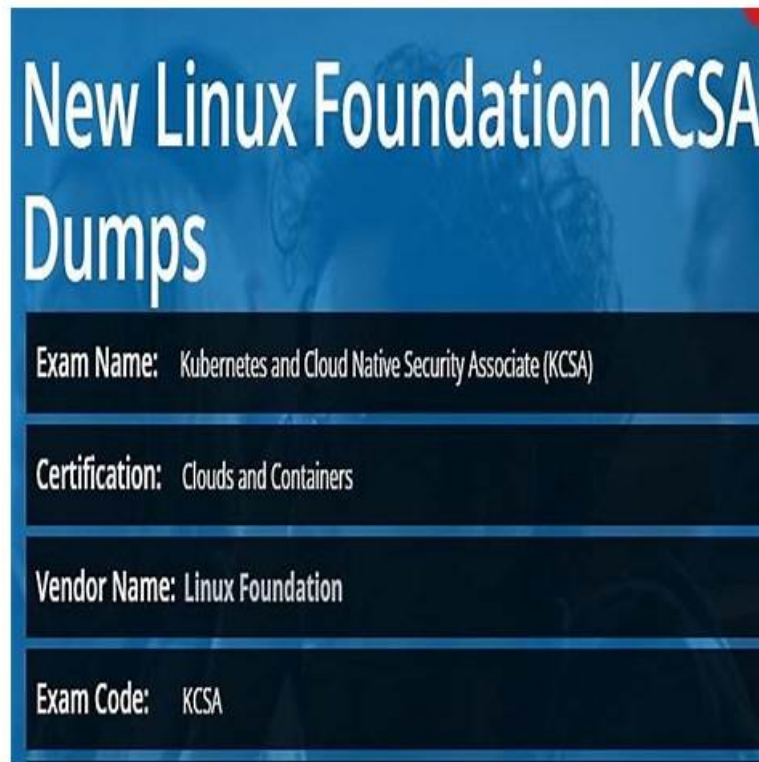


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Linux Foundation Kubernetes and Cloud Native Security Associate Sample Questions (Q36-Q41):

NEW QUESTION # 36

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. Webhook
- D. Node

Answer: D

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 # 37

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

- * The 4C's of Cloud Native Security (Cloud, Cluster, Container, Code) model starts with Cloud as 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 the trusted computing base of 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 # 38

An attacker compromises a Pod and attempts to use its service account token to escalate privileges within the cluster. Which Kubernetes security feature is designed to limit what this service account can do?

- A. RuntimeClass
- B. Role-Based Access Control (RBAC)
- C. PodSecurity admission
- D. NetworkPolicy

Answer: B

Explanation:

- * When a Pod is created, Kubernetes automatically mounts a service account token that can authenticate to the API server.
- * The Role-Based Access Control (RBAC) system defines what actions a service account can perform.
- * By carefully restricting Roles and RoleBindings, administrators limit the blast radius of a compromised Pod.
- * Incorrect options:
- * (A) PodSecurity admission enforces workload-level security settings but does not control API access.

- * (B) NetworkPolicy controls network communication, not API privileges.
- * (D) RuntimeClass selects container runtimes, unrelated to privilege escalation through API tokens.

References:

Kubernetes Documentation - Using RBAC Authorization

CNCF Security Whitepaper - Identity & Access Management: limiting lateral movement by constraining service account permissions.

NEW QUESTION # 39

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

Which of the following statements about kubelet security is correct?

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

Answer: A

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 # 40

A user runs a command with kubectl to apply a change to a deployment. What is the first Kubernetes component that the request reaches?

- A. kubelet
- B. Kubernetes Scheduler
- **C. Kubernetes API Server**
- D. Kubernetes Controller Manager

Answer: C

Explanation:

* All kubectl requests go to the Kubernetes API Server.

* The API server is the front-end of the control plane and validates/authenticates requests before other components act.

* Exact extract (Kubernetes Docs - Components):

* "The API server is a component of the Kubernetes control plane that exposes the Kubernetes API. It is the front end for the Kubernetes control plane."

* Other options clarified:

* Controller Manager: reconciles state after API Server processes the request.

* Scheduler: assigns Pods to nodes after API Server accepts workload objects.

* kubelet: node agent, only communicates after API Server updates desired state.

References:

Kubernetes Docs - Components: <https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/overview/components/>

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