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Certs Exam Linux Foundation - KCSA

✦ "Admission webhooks can be used to enforce custom policies on the objects being admitted." (e.g., validating signatures).

References:

Kubernetes Docs — Admission Controllers: <https://kubernetes.io/docs/reference/access-authn-authz/admission-controllers/>

Sigstore Project (cosign): <https://sigstore.dev/>

Kyverno ImageVerify Policy: <https://kyverno.io/policies/pod-security/require-image-verification/>

Question #7: [Compliance and Security Frameworks]

As a Kubernetes and Cloud Native Security Associate, a user can set up **audit logging** in a cluster. What is the risk of logging every event at the full **RequestResponse** level?

A. No risk, as it provides the most comprehensive audit trail.
 B. Increased storage requirements and potential impact on performance.
 C. Improved security and easier incident investigation.
 D. Reduced storage requirements and faster performance.

Answer: B

✦ **Audit logging** records API server requests and responses for security monitoring.

✦ The **RequestResponse** level logs the full request and response bodies, which can:

- ✦ Significantly increase **storage and performance overhead**.
- ✦ Potentially log sensitive data (including Secrets).

✦ Therefore, while comprehensive, it introduces risks of performance degradation and excessive log volume.

References:

Kubernetes Documentation – Auditing

CNCF Security Whitepaper – Logging and monitoring: trade-offs between verbosity, storage, and security.

Question #8: [Kubernetes Threat Model / Multi-Tenancy]

When should soft multitenancy be used over hard multitenancy?

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Linux Foundation KCSA Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kubernetes Threat Model: This section of the exam measures the skills of a Cloud Security Architect and involves identifying and mitigating potential threats to a Kubernetes cluster. It requires understanding common attack vectors like privilege escalation, denial of service, malicious code execution, and network-based attacks, as well as strategies to protect sensitive data and prevent an attacker from gaining persistence within the environment.

Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kubernetes Security Fundamentals: This section of the exam measures the skills of a Kubernetes Administrator and covers the primary security mechanisms within Kubernetes. This includes implementing pod security standards and admissions, configuring robust authentication and authorization systems like RBAC, managing secrets properly, and using network policies and audit logging to enforce isolation and monitor cluster activity.
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Platform Security: This section of the exam measures the skills of a Cloud Security Architect and encompasses broader platform-wide security concerns. This includes securing the software supply chain from image development to deployment, implementing observability and service meshes, managing Public Key Infrastructure (PKI), controlling network connectivity, and using admission controllers to enforce security policies.

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Linux Foundation Kubernetes and Cloud Native Security Associate Sample Questions (Q28-Q33):

NEW QUESTION # 28

Which of the following statements correctly describes a container breakout?

- A. A container breakout is the process of escaping the container and gaining access to the Pod's network traffic.
- B. A container breakout is the process of escaping a container when it reaches its resource limits.
- C. A container breakout is the process of escaping the container and gaining access to the cloud provider's infrastructure.
- **D. A container breakout is the process of escaping the container and gaining access to the host operating system.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

- * Container breakout refers to an attacker escaping container isolation and reaching the host OS.
- * Once the host is compromised, the attacker can access other containers, Kubernetes nodes, or escalate further.
- * Exact extract (Kubernetes Security Docs):
- * "If an attacker gains access to a container, they may attempt a container breakout to gain access to the host system."
- * Other options clarified:
- * A: Network access inside a Pod ≠ breakout.
- * B: Resource exhaustion is a DoS, not a breakout.
- * C: Cloud infrastructure compromise is possible after host compromise, but not the definition of breakout.

References:

Kubernetes Security Concepts: <https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/security/> CNCF Security Whitepaper (Threats section): <https://github.com/cncf/tag-security>

NEW QUESTION # 29

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

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

Answer: C

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 # 30

In order to reduce the attack surface of the Scheduler, which default parameter should be set to false?

- A. --bind-address
- B. --scheduler-name
- C. --secure-kubeconfig
- D. --profiling

Answer: D

Explanation:

* The kube-scheduler exposes a profiling/debugging endpoint when --profiling=true (default).

* This can unnecessarily increase the attack surface.

* Best practice: set --profiling=false in production.

* Exact extract (Kubernetes Docs - kube-scheduler flags):

* "--profiling (default true): Enable profiling via web interface host:port/debug/pprof."

* Why others are wrong:

* --scheduler-name: just identifies the scheduler, not a security risk.

* --secure-kubeconfig: not a valid flag.

* --bind-address: changing it limits exposure but is not the default risk parameter for profiling.

References:

Kubernetes Docs - kube-scheduler options: <https://kubernetes.io/docs/reference/command-line-tools-reference/kube-scheduler/>

NEW QUESTION # 31

As a Kubernetes and Cloud Native Security Associate, a user can set up audit logging in a cluster. What is the risk of logging every event at the fullRequestResponse level?

- A. Improved security and easier incident investigation.
- B. No risk, as it provides the most comprehensive audit trail.
- C. Increased storage requirements and potential impact on performance.
- D. Reduced storage requirements and faster performance.

Answer: C

Explanation:

* Audit logging records API server requests and responses for security monitoring.

* The RequestResponse level logs the full request and response bodies, which can:

* Significantly increase storage and performance overhead.

* Potentially log sensitive data (including Secrets).

* Therefore, while comprehensive, it introduces risks of performance degradation and excessive log volume.

References:

Kubernetes Documentation - Auditing

CNCF Security Whitepaper - Logging and monitoring: trade-offs between verbosity, storage, and security.

NEW QUESTION # 32

Which of the following snippets from a RoleBinding correctly associates user bob with Role pod-reader ?

- A. subjects:
 - kind: Group
 - name: bob
 - apiGroup: rbac.authorization.k8s.io
 - roleRef:
 - kind: Role
 - name: pod-reader
 - apiGroup: rbac.authorization.k8s.io
- B. subjects:
 - kind: User
 - name: bob
 - apiGroup: rbac.authorization.k8s.io
 - roleRef:
 - kind: ClusterRole
 - name: pod-reader
 - apiGroup: rbac.authorization.k8s.io
- C. subjects:
 - kind: User
 - name: bob
 - apiGroup: rbac.authorization.k8s.io
 - roleRef:
 - kind: Role
 - name: pod-reader
 - apiGroup: rbac.authorization.k8s.io
- D. subjects:
 - kind: User
 - name: pod-reader
 - apiGroup: rbac.authorization.k8s.io
 - roleRef:
 - kind: Role
 - name: bob
 - apiGroup: rbac.authorization.k8s.io

Answer: C

Explanation:

Kubernetes RBAC uses RoleBinding to grant permissions defined in a Role to a subject (user, group, or service account) within a namespace. The official example shows binding user jane to Role pod-reader:

"A RoleBinding grants the permissions defined in a Role to a user or set of users...." Example:

subjects:

- kind: User

name: jane

apiGroup: rbac.authorization.k8s.io

roleRef:

kind: Role

name: pod-reader

apiGroup: rbac.authorization.k8s.io

- Kubernetes docs, RBAC: RoleBinding and ClusterRoleBinding

Option B matches this pattern exactly, with name: bob as the User subject and roleRef pointing to the Role named pod-reader.

* Aswaps the names (subject is pod-reader, role is bob) # incorrect.

* References a ClusterRole, not a Role (the question asks for Role).

* Uses kind: Group even though we need the User bob.

References:

Kubernetes Docs - Using RBAC Authorization # RoleBinding and ClusterRoleBinding: <https://kubernetes.io/docs/reference/access-authn-authz/rbac/#rolebinding-and-clusterrolebinding>

NEW QUESTION # 33

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