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## Linux Foundation Kubernetes and Cloud Native Security Associate Sample

## Questions (Q32-Q37):

### NEW QUESTION # 32

You are responsible for securing the kubelet component in a Kubernetes cluster. Which of the following statements about kubelet security is correct?

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

**Answer: B**

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 # 33

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 using a command-line flag when creating the Pod.
- B. By modifying the Docker daemon configuration.
- **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 # 34

Which of the following statements correctly describes a container breakout?

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

**Answer: C**

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 # 35

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

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

**Answer: B**

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 # 36

What does the `cluster-admin` ClusterRole enable when used in a RoleBinding?

- A. It allows read/write access to most resources in the role binding's namespace. This role does not allow write access to resource quota, to the namespace itself, and to EndpointSlices (or Endpoints).
- B. It gives full control over every resource in the role binding's namespace, including the namespace itself.
- C. It gives full control over every resource in the role binding's namespace, not including the namespace object for isolation purposes.
- **D. It gives full control over every resource in the cluster and in all namespaces.**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

- \* The `cluster-admin` ClusterRole is a superuser role in Kubernetes.

- \* Binding it (via RoleBinding or ClusterRoleBinding) grants unrestricted control over all resources in the cluster, across all namespaces.
- \* This includes management of cluster-scoped resources (nodes, CRDs, RBAC rules) and namespace-scoped resources.
- \* Therefore, cluster-admin is equivalent to root-level access in Kubernetes and must be used with extreme caution.

References:

Kubernetes Documentation - Default Roles and Role Bindings

CNCF Security Whitepaper - Identity and Access Management: cautions against assigning cluster-admin broadly due to its unrestricted nature.

## NEW QUESTION # 37

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