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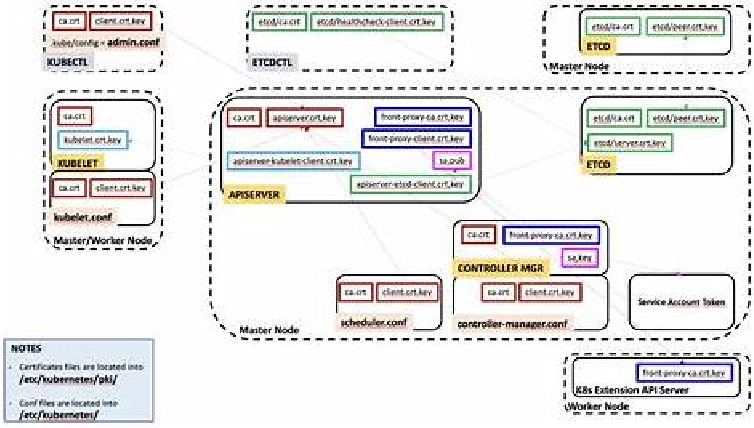

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Linux Foundation Kubernetes and Cloud Native Security Associate Sample Questions (Q54-Q59):

NEW QUESTION # 54
When using a cloud provider's managed Kubernetes service, who is responsible for maintaining the etcd cluster?

- A. Kubernetes administrator
- B. Application developer
- C. Cloud provider
- D. Namespace administrator

Answer: C

Explanation:

* Inmanaged Kubernetes services(EKS, GKE, AKS), the control plane is operated by thecloud provider
.
* This includesetcd, API server, controller manager, scheduler.
* Users manageworker nodes(in some models) and workloads, but not the control plane.
* Exact extract (GKE Docs):
* "The control plane, including the API server and etcd database, is managed and maintained by Google."
* Similarly forEKSandAKS, etcd is fully managed by the provider.
References:
GKE Architecture: https://cloud.google.com/kubernetes-engine/docs/concepts/cluster-architecture EKS Architecture: https://docs.aws.amazon.com/eks/latest/userguide/eks-architecture.html AKS Docs: https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/concepts-clusters-workloads

NEW QUESTION # 55
An attacker has access to the network segment that the cluster is on.
What happens when a compromised Pod attempts to connect to the API server?

- A. The compromised Pod is allowed to connect to the API server without any restrictions.
- B. The compromised Pod connects to the API server and is granted elevated privileges by default.
- C. The compromised Pod attempts to connect to the API server, but its requests may be blocked due to network policies.
- D. The compromised Pod is automatically isolated from the network to prevent any connections to the API server.

Answer: C

Explanation:
* By default,Pods can connect to the API server(since ServiceAccount tokens are mounted).
* However, whether they succeed in acting depends on:
* Network Policies(may block egress).
* RBAC(controls permissions).
* Exact extract (Kubernetes Docs - API Access):
* "Pods authenticate to the API server using the service account token mounted into the Pod.
Authorization is then enforced by RBAC. NetworkPolicies may further restrict access."
* Clarifications:
* A: No default automatic isolation.
* B: Not always unrestricted; policies may apply.
* D: Pods get minimal default privileges, not automatic elevation.
References:
Kubernetes Docs - API Access to Pods: https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/security/service-accounts/ Kubernetes Docs - Network Policies: https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/services-networking/network- policies/

NEW QUESTION # 56
What is the purpose of an egress NetworkPolicy?

- A. To control the outgoing network traffic from one or more Kubernetes Pods.
- B. To control the incoming network traffic to a Kubernetes cluster.
- C. To control the outbound network traffic from a Kubernetes cluster.
- D. To secure the Kubernetes cluster against unauthorized access.

Answer: A

Explanation:
* NetworkPolicycontrols network trafficat the Pod level.
* Ingress rules:controlincomingconnections to Pods.
* Egress rules:controloutgoingconnectionsfrom Pods.
* Exact extract (Kubernetes Docs - Network Policies):
* "An egress rule controls outgoing connections from Pods that match the policy."
* Clarifying wrong answers:
* A/B: Too broad (cluster-level); policies apply per Pod/Namespace.
* C: Security against unauthorized access is broader than egress policies.
References:

Kubernetes Docs - Network Policies: https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/services-networking/network- policies/

NEW QUESTION # 57
How can a user enforce thePod Security Standardwithout third-party tools?

- A. No additional measures have to be taken to enforce the Pod Security Standard.
- B. Use the PodSecurity admission controller.
- C. Through implementing Kyverno or OPA Policies.
- D. It is only possible to enforce the Pod Security Standard with additional tools within the cloud native ecosystem.

Answer: B

Explanation:
* ThePodSecurity admission controller(built-in as of Kubernetes v1.23+) enforces the Pod Security Standards (Privileged, Baseline, Restricted).
* Enforcement is namespace-scoped and configured throughnamespace labels.
* Incorrect options:
* (A) Kyverno/OPA are external policy tools (useful but not required).
* (C) Not true, PodSecurity admission provides native enforcement.
* (D) Enforcement requires explicit configuration, not automatic.
References:
Kubernetes Documentation - Pod Security Admission
CNCF Security Whitepaper - Policy enforcement and admission control.

NEW QUESTION # 58
What is a multi-stage build?

- A. A build process that involves multiple containers running simultaneously to speed up the image creation.
- B. A build process that involves multiple developers collaborating on building an image.
- C. A build process that involves multiple stages of image creation, allowing for smaller, optimized images.
- D. A build process that involves multiple repositories for storing container images.

Answer: C

Explanation:
* Multi-stage buildsare a Docker/Kaniko feature that allows building images in multiple stages # final image contains only runtime artifacts, not build tools.
* This reducesimage size, attack surface, and security risks.
* Exact extract (Docker Docs):
* "Multi-stage builds allow you to use multiple FROM statements in a Dockerfile. You can copy artifacts from one stage to another, resulting in smaller, optimized images."
* Clarifications:
* A: Collaboration is not the definition.
* B: Multiple repositories # multi-stage builds.
* C: Build concurrency # multi-stage builds.
References:
Docker Docs - Multi-Stage Builds: https://docs.docker.com/develop/develop-images/multistage-build/

NEW QUESTION # 59
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