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## Linux Foundation Kubernetes and Cloud Native Security Associate Sample Questions (Q25-Q30):

### NEW QUESTION # 25

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: Role
name: pod-reader
apiGroup: rbac.authorization.k8s.io

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

**Answer: B**

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 # 26

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. --profiling
- D. --secure-kubeconfig

**Answer: C**

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 # 27

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

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

**Answer: A**

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/](https://www.pcisecuritystandards.org/pci_security/)

## NEW QUESTION # 28

Which of the following statements best describes the role of the Scheduler in Kubernetes?

- A. The Scheduler is responsible for ensuring the security of the Kubernetes cluster and its components.
- **B. The Scheduler is responsible for assigning Pods to nodes based on resource availability and other constraints.**
- C. The Scheduler is responsible for managing the deployment and scaling of applications in the Kubernetes cluster.
- D. The Scheduler is responsible for monitoring and managing the health of the Kubernetes cluster.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

\* The Kubernetes Scheduler assigns Pods to nodes based on:

\* Resource requests & availability (CPU, memory, GPU, etc.)

\* Constraints (affinity, taints, tolerations, topology, policies)

\* Exact extract (Kubernetes Docs - Scheduler):

\* "The scheduler is a control plane process that assigns Pods to Nodes. Scheduling decisions take into account resource requirements, affinity/anti-affinity, constraints, and policies."

\* Other options clarified:

\* A: Monitoring cluster health is the Controller Manager's/kubelet's job.

\* B: Security is enforced through RBAC, admission controllers, PSP/PSA, not the scheduler.

\* C: Deployment scaling is handled by the Controller Manager (Deployment/ReplicaSet controller).

References:

Kubernetes Docs - Scheduler: <https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/scheduling-eviction/kube-scheduler/>

### NEW QUESTION # 29

In Kubernetes, what is Public Key Infrastructure (PKI) used for?

- A. To automate the scaling of containers in a Kubernetes cluster.
- **B. To manage certificates and ensure secure communication in a Kubernetes cluster.**
- C. To manage networking in a Kubernetes cluster.
- D. To monitor and analyze performance metrics of a Kubernetes cluster.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

\* Kubernetes uses PKI certificates extensively to secure communication between control plane components (API server, etcd, kube-scheduler, kube-controller-manager) and with kubelets.

\* Certificates enable mutual TLS authentication and encryption across components.

\* PKI does not handle scaling, networking, or monitoring.

References:

Kubernetes Documentation - Certificates

CNCF Security Whitepaper - Cluster communication security and the role of PKI.

### NEW QUESTION # 30

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