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Linux Foundation

KCSA

Kubernetes and Cloud Native Security Associate (KCSA)

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QUESTION & ANSWERS

QUESTION: 1

Why is setting resource limits and requests for Kubernetes pods important to prevent internal Denial of Service scenarios?

- Option A : To optimize the network performance of the cluster
- Option B : To ensure even distribution of storage resources among pods
- Option C : To prevent a single pod from consuming excessive resources, impacting overall cluster stability
- Option D : To facilitate rapid scaling of applications in response to demand

Correct Answer: C

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Linux Foundation KCSA Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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.

Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kubernetes Cluster Component Security: This section of the exam measures the skills of a Kubernetes Administrator and focuses on securing the core components that make up a Kubernetes cluster. It encompasses the security configuration and potential vulnerabilities of essential parts such as the API server, etcd, kubelet, container runtime, and networking elements, ensuring each component is hardened against attacks.
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compliance and Security Frameworks: This section of the exam measures the skills of a Compliance Officer and focuses on applying formal structures to ensure security and meet regulatory demands. It covers working with industry-standard compliance and threat modeling frameworks, understanding supply chain security requirements, and utilizing automation tools to maintain and prove an organization's security posture.

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Linux Foundation Kubernetes and Cloud Native Security Associate Sample Questions (Q61-Q66):

NEW QUESTION # 61

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 # 62

Which of the following statements on static Pods is true?

- A. The kubelet can run static Pods that span multiple nodes, provided that it has the necessary privileges from the API server.
- B. The kubelet only deploys static Pods when the kube-scheduler is unresponsive.
- **C. The kubelet schedules static Pods local to its node without going through the kube-scheduler, making tracking and managing them difficult.**
- D. The kubelet can run a maximum of 5 static Pods on each node.

Answer: C

Explanation:

- * Static Pods are managed directly by the kubelet on each node.
- * They are not scheduled by the kube-scheduler and always remain bound to the node where they are defined.
- * Exact extract (Kubernetes Docs - Static Pods):
- * "Static Pods are managed directly by the kubelet daemon on a specific node, without the API server. They do not go through the Kubernetes scheduler."
- * Clarifications:
- * A: Static Pods do not span multiple nodes.
- * B: No hard limit of 5 Pods per node.
- * D: They are not a fallback mechanism; kubelet always manages them regardless of scheduler state.

References:

Kubernetes Docs - Static Pods: <https://kubernetes.io/docs/tasks/configure-pod-container/static-pod/>

NEW QUESTION # 63

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 requires root access to interact with the host system.
- C. Kubelet runs as a privileged container by default.
- D. Kubelet does not have any built-in security features.

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 # 64

To restrict the kubelet's rights to the Kubernetes API, what authorization mode should be set on the Kubernetes API server?

- A. Webhook
- **B. Node**
- C. AlwaysAllow
- D. kubelet

Answer: B

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 # 65

Is it possible to restrict permissions so that a controller can only change the image of a deployment (without changing anything else about it, e.g., environment variables, commands, replicas, secrets)?

- A. Yes, with a 'managed fields' annotation.
- B. Yes, by granting permission to the /image subresource.
- C. No, because granting access to the spec.containers.image field always grants access to the rest of the spec object.
- **D. Not with RBAC, but it is possible with an admission webhook.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

* RBAC in Kubernetes is coarse-grained: it controls verbs (get, update, patch, delete) on resources (e.g., deployments), but not individual fields within a resource.

* There is no /image subresource for deployments (there is one for pods but only for ephemeral containers).

* Therefore, RBAC cannot restrict changes only to the image field.

* Admission Webhooks (mutating/validating) can enforce fine-grained policies (e.g., deny updates that change anything other than spec.containers[*].image).

* Exact extract (Kubernetes Docs - Admission Webhooks):

* "Admission webhooks can be used to enforce custom policies on objects being admitted." References:

Kubernetes Docs - RBAC: <https://kubernetes.io/docs/reference/access-authn-authz/rbac/> Kubernetes Docs - Admission

Webhooks: <https://kubernetes.io/docs/reference/access-authn-authz/>

/extensible-admission-controllers/

NEW QUESTION # 66

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