

KCSA:Linux Foundation Kubernetes and Cloud Native Security Associate시험덤프KCSA응시자료



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Linux Foundation KCSA인증시험패스에는 많은 방법이 있습니다. 먼저 많은 시간을 투자하고 신경을 써서 전문적으로 관련 지식을 터득한다거나; 아니면 적은 시간투자과 적은 돈을 들여 PassTIP의 인증시험덤프를 구매하는 방법 등이 있습니다.

최신 Kubernetes and Cloud Native KCSA 무료샘플문제 (Q33-Q38):

질문 # 33

How do Kubernetes namespaces impact the application of policies when using Pod Security Admission?

- A. The default namespace enforces the strictest security policies by default.
- B. Each namespace can have only one active policy.
- C. Different policies can be applied to specific namespaces.
- D. Namespaces are ignored; Pod Security Admission policies apply cluster-wide only.

정답: C

설명:

- * Pod Security Admission (PSA) enforces policies by applying labels on namespaces, not globally across the cluster.
- * Exact extract (Kubernetes Docs - Pod Security Admission):
- * "You can apply Pod Security Standards to namespaces by adding labels such as pod-security.kubernetes.io/enforce. Different namespaces can enforce different policies."
- * Clarifications:
- * A: Incorrect, namespaces are the unit of enforcement.
- * C: Misleading - a namespace can have multiple enforcement modes (enforce, audit, warn).
- * D: Default namespace does not enforce strict policies unless labeled.

References:

Kubernetes Docs - Pod Security Admission: <https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/security/pod-security-admission/>

질문 # 34

A cluster administrator wants to enforce the use of a different container runtime depending on the application a workload belongs to.

- A. By manually modifying the container runtime for each workload after it has been created.
- B. By modifying the kube-apiserver configuration file to specify the desired container runtime for each application.
- **C. By configuring a mutating admission controller webhook that intercepts new workload creation requests and modifies the container runtime based on the application label.**
- D. By configuring a validating admission controller webhook that verifies the container runtime based on the application label and rejects requests that do not comply.

정답: C

설명:

- * Kubernetes supports workload-specific runtimes via RuntimeClass.
- * A mutating admission controller can enforce this automatically by:
- * Intercepting workload creation requests.
- * Modifying the Pod spec to set runtimeClassName based on labels or policies.
- * Incorrect options:
- * (A) Manual modification is not scalable or secure.
- * (B) kube-apiserver cannot enforce per-application runtime policies.
- * (C) A validating webhook can only reject, not modify, the runtime.

References:

Kubernetes Documentation - RuntimeClass

CNCF Security Whitepaper - Admission controllers for enforcing runtime policies.

질문 # 35

How can a user enforce the Pod Security Standard without third-party tools?

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

정답: C

설명:

- * The PodSecurity admission controller (built-in as of Kubernetes v1.23+) enforces the Pod Security Standards (Privileged, Baseline, Restricted).
- * Enforcement is namespace-scoped and configured through namespace 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.

질문 # 36

Which other controllers are part of the kube-controller-manager inside the Kubernetes cluster?

- A. Namespace controller, ConfigMap controller, and Secret controller
- B. Pod, Service, and Ingress controller
- C. Replication controller, Endpoints controller, Namespace controller, and ServiceAccounts controller
- D. Job controller, CronJob controller, and DaemonSet controller

정답: C

설명:

* kube-controller-manager runs a set of controllers that regulate the cluster's state.

* Exact extract (Kubernetes Docs): "The kube-controller-manager runs controllers that are core to Kubernetes. Examples of controllers are: Node controller, Replication controller, Endpoints controller, Namespace controller, and ServiceAccounts controller."

* Why D is correct: All listed are actual controllers within kube-controller-manager.

* Why others are wrong:

* A: Job and CronJob controllers are managed by kube-controller-manager, but DaemonSet controller is managed by the kube-scheduler/deployment logic.

* B: Pod, Service, Ingress controllers are not part of kube-controller-manager.

* C: ConfigMap and Secret do not have dedicated controllers.

References:

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

질문 # 37

A container image is trojanized by an attacker by compromising the build server. Based on the STRIDE threat modeling framework, which threat category best defines this threat?

- A. Repudiation
- B. Denial of Service
- C. Spoofing
- D. Tampering

정답: D

설명:

* In STRIDE, Tampering is the threat category for unauthorized modification of data or code/artifacts. A trojanized container image is, by definition, an attacker's modification of the build output (the image) after compromising the CI/build system-i.e., tampering with the artifact in the software supply chain.

* Why not the others?

* Spoofing is about identity/authentication (e.g., pretending to be someone/something).

* Repudiation is about denying having performed an action without sufficient audit evidence.

* Denial of Service targets availability (exhausting resources or making a service unavailable). The scenario explicitly focuses on an altered image resulting from a compromised build server-this squarely maps to Tampering.

Authoritative references (for verification and deeper reading):

* Kubernetes (official docs)- Supply Chain Security (discusses risks such as compromised CI/CD pipelines leading to modified/poisoned images and emphasizes verifying image integrity/signatures).

* Kubernetes Docs#Security#Supply chain security and Securing a cluster (sections on image provenance, signing, and verifying artifacts).

* CNCF TAG Security - Cloud Native Security Whitepaper (v2)- Threat modeling in cloud-native and software supply chain risks; describes attackers modifying build outputs (images/artifacts) via CI

/CD compromise as a form of tampering and prescribes controls (signing, provenance, policy).

* CNCF TAG Security - Software Supply Chain Security Best Practices- Explicitly covers CI/CD compromise leading to maliciously modified images and recommends SLSA, provenance attestation, and signature verification (policy enforcement via admission controls).

* Microsoft STRIDE (canonical reference)- Defines Tampering as modifying data or code, which directly fits a trojanized image produced by a compromised build system.

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