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Linux Foundation Kubernetes and Cloud Native Security Associate Sample Questions (Q58-Q63):

NEW QUESTION # 58

What is the reasoning behind considering the Cloud as the trusted computing base of a Kubernetes cluster?

- A. The Cloud enforces security controls at the Kubernetes cluster level, so application developers can focus on applications only.
- B. A vulnerability in the Cloud layer has a negligible impact on containers due to Linux isolation mechanisms.
- **C. A Kubernetes cluster can only be as secure as the security posture of its Cloud hosting.**
- D. A Kubernetes cluster can only be trusted if the underlying Cloud provider is certified against international standards.

Answer: C

Explanation:

- * The 4C's of Cloud Native Security (Cloud, Cluster, Container, Code) model starts with Cloud as the base layer.
- * If the Cloud (infrastructure layer) is compromised, every higher layer (Cluster, Container, Code) inherits that compromise.
- * Exact extract (Kubernetes Security Overview):
- * "The 4C's of Cloud Native security are Cloud, Clusters, Containers, and Code. You can think of the 4C's as a layered approach. A Kubernetes cluster can only be as secure as the cloud infrastructure it is deployed on."
- * This means the cloud is part of the trusted computing base of a Kubernetes cluster.

References:

Kubernetes Docs - Security Overview (4C's): <https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/security/overview/#the-4cs-of-cloud-native-security>

NEW QUESTION # 59

An attacker has successfully overwhelmed the Kubernetes API server in a cluster with a single control plane node by flooding it with requests.

How would implementing a high-availability mode with multiple control plane nodes mitigate this attack?

- **A. By distributing the workload across multiple API servers, reducing the load on each server.**
- B. By implementing rate limiting and throttling mechanisms on the API server to restrict the number of requests allowed.
- C. By implementing network segmentation to isolate the API server from the rest of the cluster, preventing the attack from spreading.
- D. By increasing the resources allocated to the API server, allowing it to handle a higher volume of requests.

Answer: A

Explanation:

- * In high-availability clusters, multiple API server instances run behind a load balancer.
- * This distributes client requests across multiple API servers, preventing a single API server from being overwhelmed.
- * Exact extract (Kubernetes Docs - High Availability Clusters):
"A highly available control plane runs multiple instances of kube-apiserver, typically fronted by a load balancer, so that if one instance fails or is overloaded, others continue serving requests."
- * Other options clarified:
 - * A: Network segmentation does not directly mitigate API server DoS.
 - * C: Adding resources helps, but doesn't solve single-point-of-failure.
 - * D: Rate limiting is a valid mitigation but not provided by HA alone.

References:

Kubernetes Docs - Building High-Availability Clusters: <https://kubernetes.io/docs/setup/production-environment/tools/kubeadm/high-availability/>

NEW QUESTION # 60

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

- * 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.

NEW QUESTION # 61

As a Kubernetes and Cloud Native Security Associate, a user can set up audit logging in a cluster. What is the risk of logging every event at the fullRequestResponse level?

- A. No risk, as it provides the most comprehensive audit trail.
- B. Reduced storage requirements and faster performance.
- C. Increased storage requirements and potential impact on performance.
- D. Improved security and easier incident investigation.

Answer: C

Explanation:

- * Audit logging records API server requests and responses for security monitoring.
- * The RequestResponse level logs the full request and response bodies, which can:
- * Significantly increase storage and performance overhead.
- * Potentially log sensitive data (including Secrets).
- * Therefore, while comprehensive, it introduces risks of performance degradation and excessive log volume.

References:

Kubernetes Documentation - Auditing

CNCF Security Whitepaper - Logging and monitoring: trade-offs between verbosity, storage, and security.

NEW QUESTION # 62

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

Answer: A

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. Network Policies 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 # 63

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