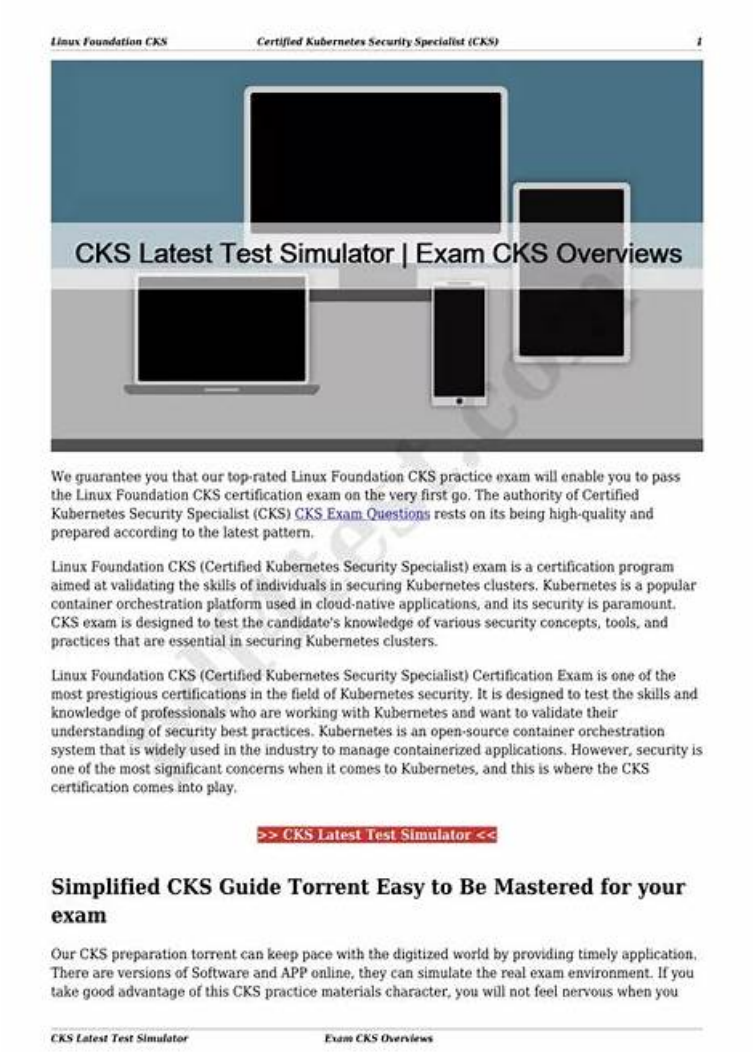
Quiz Linux Foundation - CKS–Latest Reliable Test Prep



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The CKS certification exam is intended for professionals with a minimum of two years of experience in Kubernetes administration and a solid understanding of security principles and practices. Candidates are required to demonstrate their proficiency in Kubernetes security by passing a rigorous, performance-based exam. CKS exam consists of 15-20 performance-based tasks that cover a wide range of security topics, including authentication, authorization, network policies, and deployment security.

The CKS certification exam covers a wide range of topics related to Kubernetes security, including cluster setup, securing network communication, securing Kubernetes components, securing container runtime, and securing applications running on Kubernetes. CKS Exam is designed to test the candidate's knowledge of Kubernetes security best practices, as well as their ability to identify and mitigate security risks in a Kubernetes environment. Certified Kubernetes Security Specialist (CKS) certification is intended for professionals who have experience working with Kubernetes and want to demonstrate their expertise in Kubernetes security. It is also a valuable certification for organizations that are looking to hire Kubernetes security specialists.

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One can start using product of Lead2Passed instantly after buying. The 24/7 support system is available for the customers so that they don't stick to any problems. If they do so, they can contact the support system, which will assist them in the right way and solve their issues. A lot of Certified Kubernetes Security Specialist (CKS) (CKS) exam applicants have used the Certified Kubernetes Security Specialist (CKS) (CKS) practice material. They are satisfied with it because it is updated.

Linux Foundation CKS (Certified Kubernetes Security Specialist) Certification Exam is designed for IT professionals who wish to demonstrate their expertise in securing containerized applications and Kubernetes platforms. Kubernetes has become the go-to platform for deploying and managing containerized applications, and as such, it is essential to have a solid understanding of Kubernetes security best practices. Certified Kubernetes Security Specialist (CKS) certification validates that a candidate has the necessary skills and knowledge to secure Kubernetes platforms and containerized applications.

Linux Foundation Certified Kubernetes Security Specialist (CKS) Sample Questions (Q37-Q42):

NEW QUESTION # 37
You are deploying a new application in a Kubernetes cluster that needs to access a confidential database- You want to ensure that the application container can only access the database using a dedicated service account with limited permissions. Describe how you would create and use a service account with restricted permissions for this application, ensuring the database access is secure.

Answer:

Explanation:
Solution (Step by Step) :
1. Create a Service Account: Create a new service account for the application with a descriptive name like "db-access-sa'"

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: ServiceAccount
metadata:
  name: db-access-sa
  namespace: default  # Your application's namespace
```

- Apply the YAML file to your cluster: bash kubectl apply -f db-access-sa.yaml 2. Create a Role and Role8inding: Create a Role that defines the specific permissions for the service account. This role should only grant the necessary permissions to access the database, like reading and writing.

```
apiVersion: rbac.authorization.k8s.io/v1
kind: Role
metadata:
  name: db-access-role
  namespace: default
rules:
- apiGroups: ["database.example.com"]  # Replace with your database API group
  resources: ["databases"]
  verbs: ["get", "list", "watch", "create", "update", "delete"]
```

- Create a RoIeBinding that associates the Role with the ServiceAccount

```
apiVersion: rbac.authorization.k8s.io/v1
kind: RoleBinding
metadata:
  name: db-access-binding
  namespace: default
roleRef:
  apiGroup: rbac.authorization.k8s.io
  kind: Role
  name: db-access-role
subjects:
- kind: ServiceAccount
  name: db-access-sa
  namespace: default
```

- Apply these YAML files to your cluster. 3. Configure the Application Container: Modify the Deployment or Pod definition for your application. Ensure you specify the 'serviceAccountName field to use the newly created service account.

```
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
  name: my-app
spec:
  replicas: 1
  selector:
    matchLabels:
      app: my-app
  template:
    metadata:
      labels:
        app: my-app
    spec:
      containers:
      - name: my-app
        image: my-app:latest
        # ... other container configurations ...
        serviceAccountName: db-access-sa
      # ... other pod configurations ...
```

4. Test Database Access: Deploy your application. Verify that the application container can successfully connect to the database and perform the required operations. 5. Verify Permissions: Ensure that the application container is unable to access any other resources that it's not explicitly granted permission to.

NEW QUESTION # 38
Create a Pod name Nginx-pod inside the namespace testing, Create a service for the Nginx-pod named nginx-svc, using the ingress of your choice, run the ingress on tls, secure port.

Answer:

Explanation:
$ kubectl get ing -n <namespace-of-ingress-resource>
NAME HOSTS ADDRESS PORTS AGE
cafe-ingress cafe.com 10.0.2.15 80 25s
$ kubectl describe ing <ingress-resource-name> -n <namespace-of-ingress-resource> Name: cafe-ingress Namespace: default Address: 10.0.2.15 Default backend: default-http-backend:80 (172.17.0.5:8080) Rules:
Host Path Backends
---- ---- --------
cafe.com
/tea tea-svc:80 (<none>)
/coffee coffee-svc:80 (<none>)
Annotations:
kubectl.kubernetes.io/last-applied-configuration: {"apiVersion":"networking.k8s.io/v1","kind":"Ingress","metadata":{"annotations":{},"name":"cafe-ingress","namespace":"default","selfLink":"/apis/networking/v1/namespaces/default/ingresses/cafe-ingress"},"spec":{"rules":[{"host":"cafe.com","http":{"paths":[{"backend":{"serviceName":"tea-svc","servicePort":80},"path":"/tea"},{"backend":{"serviceName":"coffee-svc","servicePort":80},"path":"/coffee"}]}}]},"status":{"loadBalancer":{"ingress":[{"ip":"169.48.142.110"}]}}} Events:
Type Reason Age From Message
---- ------ ---- ---- -------
Normal CREATE 1m ingress-nginx-controller Ingress default/cafe-ingress
Normal UPDATE 58s ingress-nginx-controller Ingress default/cafe-ingress
$ kubectl get pods -n <namespace-of-ingress-controller>
NAME READY STATUS RESTARTS AGE
ingress-nginx-controller-67956bf89d-fv58j 1/1 Running 0 1m
$ kubectl logs -n <namespace> ingress-nginx-controller-67956bf89d-fv58j
--- NGINX Ingress controller Release: 0.14.0 Build: git-734361d Repository: https://github.com/kubernetes/ingress-nginx
----
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NEW QUESTION # 39
You are running a web application in a Kubernetes cluster using a Deployment named 'web-apps. The application is vulnerable to a known CVE that can be exploited through tne web server. You need to implement a security policy to prevent pods from accessing the vulnerable web server port.

Answer:

Explanation:
Solution (Step by Step) :
1. Identity the vulnerable port:
- For this example, assume the vulnerable port is 8080.
2. Create a Securitycontext for the web server:

```
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
  name: web-app
spec:
  replicas: 3
  selector:
    matchLabels:
      app: web-app
  template:
    metadata:
      labels:
        app: web-app
    spec:
      containers:
      - name: web-app
        image: example/webapp:latest
        ports:
        - containerPort: 8080
        securityContext:
          capabilities:
            drop: ["NET_BIND_SERVICE"]
```

3. Apply the updated Deployment: bash kubectl apply -f web-app-deployment.yaml - The 'securityContext' is used to restrict the capabilities of the container. - 'drop: ["NET BIND SERVICET prevents the container from binding to ports below 1024 (including port 8080). - This policy will prevent pods from accessing the vulnerable web server port and mitigate the CVE. Important Notes: - You can adjust the 'drop' list to restrict other capabilities as needed. - You might need to redeploy the web application with a different port that is not restricted-

NEW QUESTION # 40
You are tasked with implementing a security policy that prohibits the use of privileged containers in your Kubernetes cluster. Implement a solution that uses KubeLinter to enforce this policy by automatically scanning all deployments and preventing deployments that violate the policy.

Answer:

Explanation:
Solution (Step by Step):
1. Install KubeLinter: Download and install the 'kubevar binary from the official GitHub repository.
2. Create a custom KubeLinter check: Define a custom check that prohibits the use of privileged containers. This check can be defined in a separate
YAML file or embedded in your '.kubeval.yaml configuration file.

```
# custom-checks.yaml
privileged-container:
  message: "Privileged containers are not allowed."
  path: spec.template.spec.containers[].securityContext.privileged
  rule:
    type: 'anyOf'
    conditions:
      - type: 'isNull'
      - type: 'isFalse'
```

3. Configure KubeLinter to use the custom check: Add the custom check to your .kuoeval.yaml configuration file.

```
extends:
  - ./custom-checks.yaml
```

4. Integrate KubeLinter into your CI/CD pipeline: Add a step to your pipeline that runs KubeLinter against your deployment YAML manifests. This step should be executed before the manifests are deployed to the cluster.

```
# .gitlab-ci.yml
stages:
  - validate
  - deploy

kubeval:
  stage: validate
  image: ghcr.io/stackrox/kubeval:latest
  script:
    - kubeval --strict --config .kubeval.yaml .yaml
  allow_failure: false
```

5. (Optional) Implement an admission controller: For real-time enforcement, deploy an admission controller that uses KubeLinter to validate deployments as they are created or updated. This will prevent any deployments that violate the policy from being created in the cluster. Tools like Kyverno or Gatekeeper can be used to create and enforce such policies.

NEW QUESTION # 41
SIMULATION
Enable audit logs in the cluster, To Do so, enable the log backend, and ensure that
1. logs are stored at /var/log/kubernetes-logs.txt.
2. Log files are retained for 12 days.
3. at maximum, a number of 8 old audit logs files are retained.
4. set the maximum size before getting rotated to 200MB
Edit and extend the basic policy to log:
1. namespaces changes at RequestResponse
2. Log the request body of secrets changes in the namespace kube-system.
3. Log all other resources in core and extensions at the Request level.
4. Log "pods/portforward", "services/proxy" at Metadata level.
5. Omit the Stage RequestReceived All other requests at the Metadata level

Answer:

Explanation:
Kubernetes auditing provides a security-relevant chronological set of records about a cluster. Kube-apiserver performs auditing. Each request on each stage of its execution generates an event, which is then pre-processed according to a certain policy and written to a backend. The policy determines what's recorded and the backends persist the records.
You might want to configure the audit log as part of compliance with the CIS (Center for Internet Security) Kubernetes Benchmark controls.
The audit log can be enabled by default using the following configuration in cluster.yml:
services:
kube-api:
audit_log:
enabled: true
When the audit log is enabled, you should be able to see the default values at /etc/kubernetes/audit-policy.yaml The log backend writes audit events to a file in JSONlines format. You can configure the log audit backend using the following kube-apiserver flags:
--audit-log-path specifies the log file path that log backend uses to write audit events. Not specifying this flag disables log backend. - means standard out
--audit-log-maxage defined the maximum number of days to retain old audit log files
--audit-log-maxbackup defines the maximum number of audit log files to retain
--audit-log-maxsize defines the maximum size in megabytes of the audit log file before it gets rotated If your cluster's control plane runs the kube-apiserver as a Pod, remember to mount the hostPath to the location of the policy file and log file, so that audit records are persisted. For example:
--audit-policy-file=/etc/kubernetes/audit-policy.yaml \
--audit-log-path=/var/log/audit.log

NEW QUESTION # 42
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