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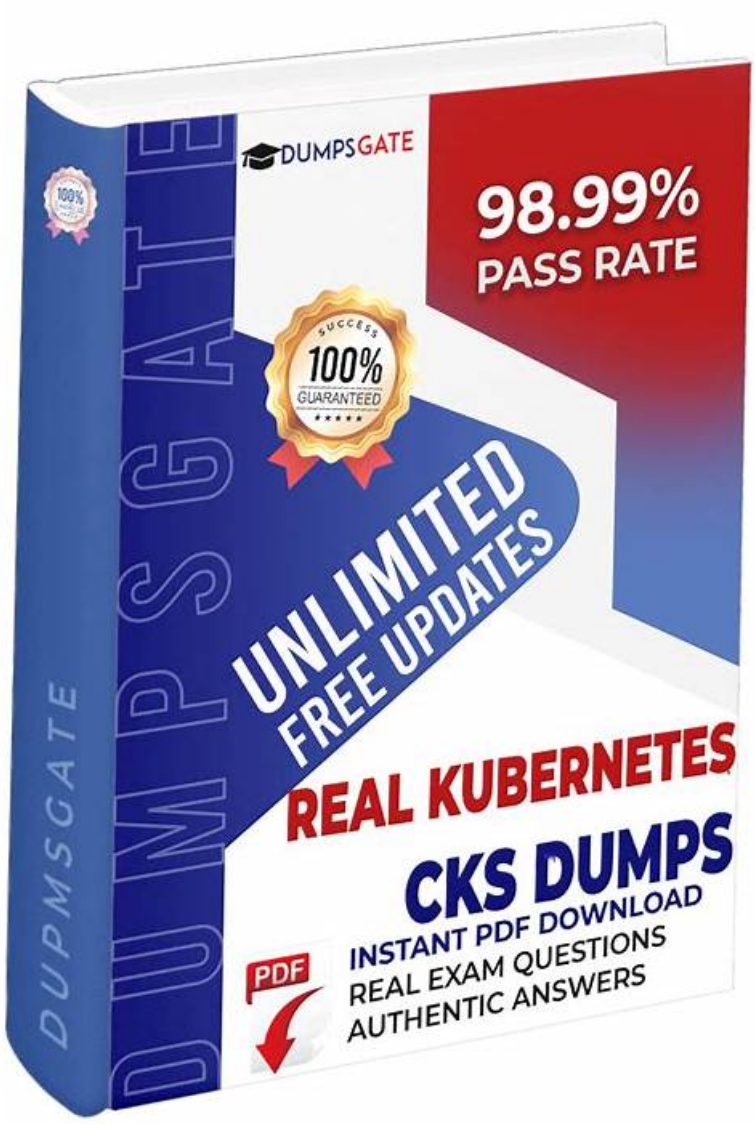

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Linux Foundation CKS (Certified Kubernetes Security Specialist) Certification Exam is a professional certification that validates an individual's skills and knowledge in securing containerized applications and Kubernetes platforms. CKS exam is designed for professionals who have experience in Kubernetes and containerization and are looking to advance their careers by demonstrating their expertise in secure container orchestration.

To prepare for the CKS Exam, candidates are recommended to have a strong understanding of Kubernetes architecture and concepts, as well as a comprehensive knowledge of security best practices. The Linux Foundation offers a variety of training courses and resources to help candidates prepare for the exam, including online courses, study guides, and practice exams. Additionally, candidates are encouraged to gain hands-on experience working with Kubernetes clusters and implementing security measures in real-world environments.

Linux Foundation CKS (Certified Kubernetes Security Specialist) Exam is a certification that is designed to test a candidate's knowledge and skills in securing Kubernetes clusters. Kubernetes has become the de facto standard for deploying and managing

containerized applications, and as such, securing Kubernetes clusters has become a critical aspect of modern IT infrastructure. The CKS certification demonstrates that a candidate has the necessary skills to secure Kubernetes clusters and effectively manage the security risks that come with them.

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Linux Foundation Certified Kubernetes Security Specialist (CKS) Sample Questions (Q162-Q167):

NEW QUESTION # 162
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
```

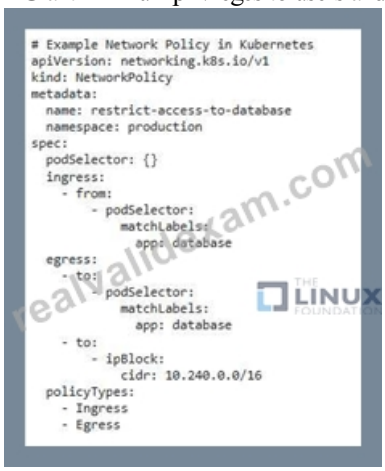
5. (Optional) Implement an admission controller: For real-time enforcement, deploy an admission controller that uses KubeLinter to

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 # 163
Your organization has adopted a microservices architecture. Each microservice is deployed as a Kubernetes pod, and the communication between them relies neavily on service discovery and network policies. You need to implement a security measure to prevent unauthorized pods from accessing sensitive data stored within other pods. What techniques would you use and how would you apply them in a Kubernetes environment?

Answer:

Explanation:
Solution (Step by Step) :
1. Network Policy:
- Define network policies to restrict communication between pods based on specific criteria like namespaces, labels, and pod selectors.
- Create network policies that only allow authorized pods to access sensitive data.
- For example
- Allow pods in the 'production' namespace to only communicate with pods in the same namespace and pods in the 'database' namespace.
- Deny all other tramc from pods in the 'production- namespace.
2. Service Mesh:
- Utilize a service mesh like Istio or Linkerd to provide fine-grained control over service-to-service communication.
- Define policies within the service mesh to enforce authorization rules and restrict access to sensitive data.
- Service mesh implementations offer features like:
- Mutual TLS (mTLS): Encrypt all communications between pods with certificates tor mutual authentication and authorization.
- Traffic Management: Control the flow of traffic between services based on rules, rate limits, and circuit breakers.
- Access Control: Enforce access control policies for specific services or endpoints.
3. Pod security Policies (PSP):
- Implement pod security policies (PSP) to restrict the capabilities and resources available to pods.
- Define PSP rules that prevent pods from accessing sensitive volumes or having privileged permissions.
- Use PSPs to restrict pod resource usage and limit the potential impact of security breaches.
4. Secret Management:
- Store sensitive data, such as API keys, database credentials, and certificates, in Kubernetes secrets.
- Use strong encryption and access control to restrict access to secrets.
- Utilize Kubernetes's built-in secret management tools or third-party solutions to manage and rotate secrets securely.
5. Role-Based Access Control (RBAC)I
- Implement R8AC within Kubernetes to control access to resources.
- Assign roles and permissions to users and service accounts based on their responsibilities.
- Grant minimum privileges to users and service accounts, limiting their access to only what is necessary.



NEW QUESTION # 164
You are tasked with ensuring the security of a Kubernetes cluster running a sensitive application. Describe now you would implement a "least privilege" principle for both users and service accounts in this cluster.

Answer:

Explanation:
Solution (Step by Step) :
1. User Roles and Permissions:
- Define specific roles with minimal permissions for different user groups based on their responsibilities.
- For example, developers might have access to deploy applications, while operations team members might have access to manage resources.
- use RBAC (Role-Based Access Control) in Kubernetes to define roles and assign them to users.
2. Service Account Permissions:
- Create separate service accounts for each application or service in the cluster.
- Grant the service accounts only the necessary permissions to perform their specific tasks.
- Avoid using default service accounts with broad permissions.
- Employ the "principle ot least privilege" by defining minimal permissions for service accounts.
3. Pod Security Policies (PSPs):
- Implement PSPs to enforce security constraints on pods, restricting resources that they can access.
- Define PSPs to allow only specific container images, disable privileged containers, limit resource requests, and enforce other security controls.
- Consider using Pod Security Admission (PSA) as a replacement for PSPs in Kubernetes 1.25+.
4. Network Policies:
- Implement network policies to control network communication between pods and services.
- Define rules that allow only necessary traffic between pods, restricting any unnecessary or unauthorized connections.
5. Secret Management
- Utilize Kubernetes Secrets to store sensitive information like passwords and API keys.
- Limit access to secrets based on the principle of least privilege.
- Avoid storing sensitive information directly in deployment YAML files.

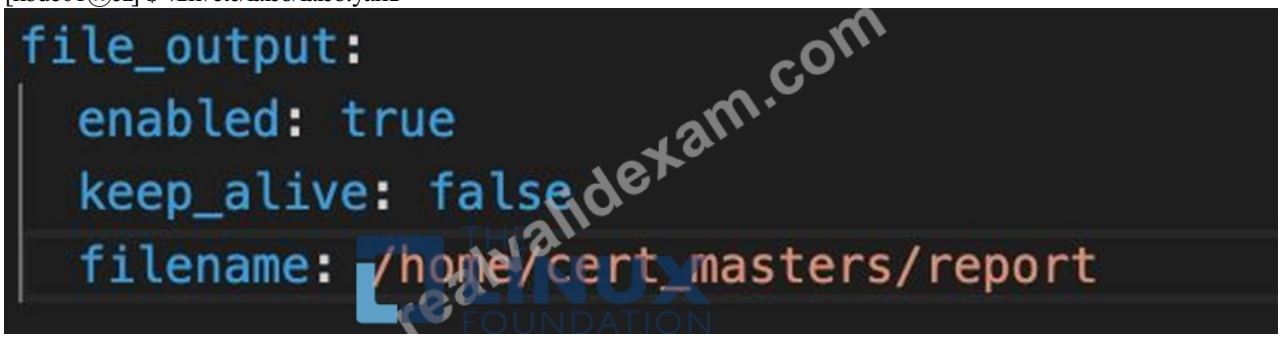
```
# Example Role definition in RBAC:
apiVersion: rbac.authorization.k8s.io/v1
kind: Role
metadata:
  name: deployer-role
rules:
- apiGroups: ["apps"]
  resources: ["deployments"]
  verbs: ["get", "list", "watch", "create", "update", "delete"]

# Example Pod Security Policy:
apiVersion: policy/v1beta1
kind: PodSecurityPolicy
metadata:
  name: restrictive-psp
spec:
  privileged: false
  hostNetwork: false
  hostIPC: false
  hostPID: false
  readOnlyRootFilesystem: true
  runAsUser:
    rule: "RunAsAny"
  supplementalGroups:
    rule: "RunAsAny"
  fsGroup:
    rule: "RunAsAny"

# Example Service Account with limited permissions:
apiVersion: v1
kind: ServiceAccount
metadata:
  name: my-app-sa
---
apiVersion: rbac.authorization.k8s.io/v1
kind: RoleBinding
metadata:
  name: my-app-sa-binding
roleRef:
  apiGroup: rbac.authorization.k8s.io
  kind: Role
  name: my-app-role
subjects:
- kind: ServiceAccount
  name: my-app-sa
  namespace: default
```


NEW QUESTION # 165
You must complete this task on the following cluster/nodes: Cluster: trace Master node: master Worker node: worker1 You can switch the cluster/configuration context using the following command: [desk@cli] $ kubectl config use-context trace Given: You may use Sysdig or Falco documentation. Task: Use detection tools to detect anomalies like processes spawning and executing something weird frequently in the single container belonging to Pod tomcat. Two tools are available to use: 1. falco 2. sysdig Tools are pre-installed on the worker1 node only. Analyse the container's behaviour for at least 40 seconds, using filters that detect newly spawning and executing processes. Store an incident file at /home/cert_masters/report, in the following format: [timestamp],[uid], [processName] Note: Make sure to store incident file on the cluster's worker node, don't move it to master node.

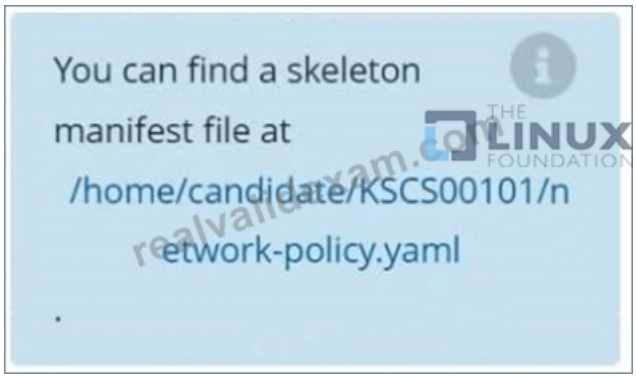
Answer:

Explanation:
$vim /etc/falco/falco_rules.local.yaml
- rule: Container Drift Detected (open+create)

desc: New executable created in a container due to open+create
condition: >
evt.type in (open,openat,creat) and
evt.is_open_exec=true and
container and
not runc_writing_exec_fifo and
not runc_writing_var_lib_docker and
not user_known_container_drift_activities and
evt.rawres>=0
output: >
%evt.time,%user.uid,%proc.name # Add this/Refer falco documentation
priority: ERROR
$kill -1 <PID of falco>
Explanation
[desk@cli] $ ssh node01 [node01@cli] $ vim /etc/falco/falco_rules.yaml search for Container Drift Detected & paste in falco_rules.local.yaml [node01@cli] $ vim /etc/falco/falco_rules.local.yaml
- rule: Container Drift Detected (open+create)
desc: New executable created in a container due to open+create
condition: >
evt.type in (open,openat,creat) and
evt.is_open_exec=true and
container and
not runc_writing_exec_fifo and
not runc_writing_var_lib_docker and
not user_known_container_drift_activities and
evt.rawres>=0
output: >
%evt.time,%user.uid,%proc.name # Add this/Refer falco documentation
priority: ERROR
[node01@cli] $ vim /etc/falco/falco.yaml



NEW QUESTION # 166
Context
A default-deny NetworkPolicy avoids to accidentally expose a Pod in a namespace that doesn't have any other NetworkPolicy defined.
Task
Create a new default-deny NetworkPolicy named defaultdeny in the namespace testing for all traffic of type Egress.
The new NetworkPolicy must deny all Egress traffic in the namespace testing.
Apply the newly created default-deny NetworkPolicy to all Pods running in namespace testing.

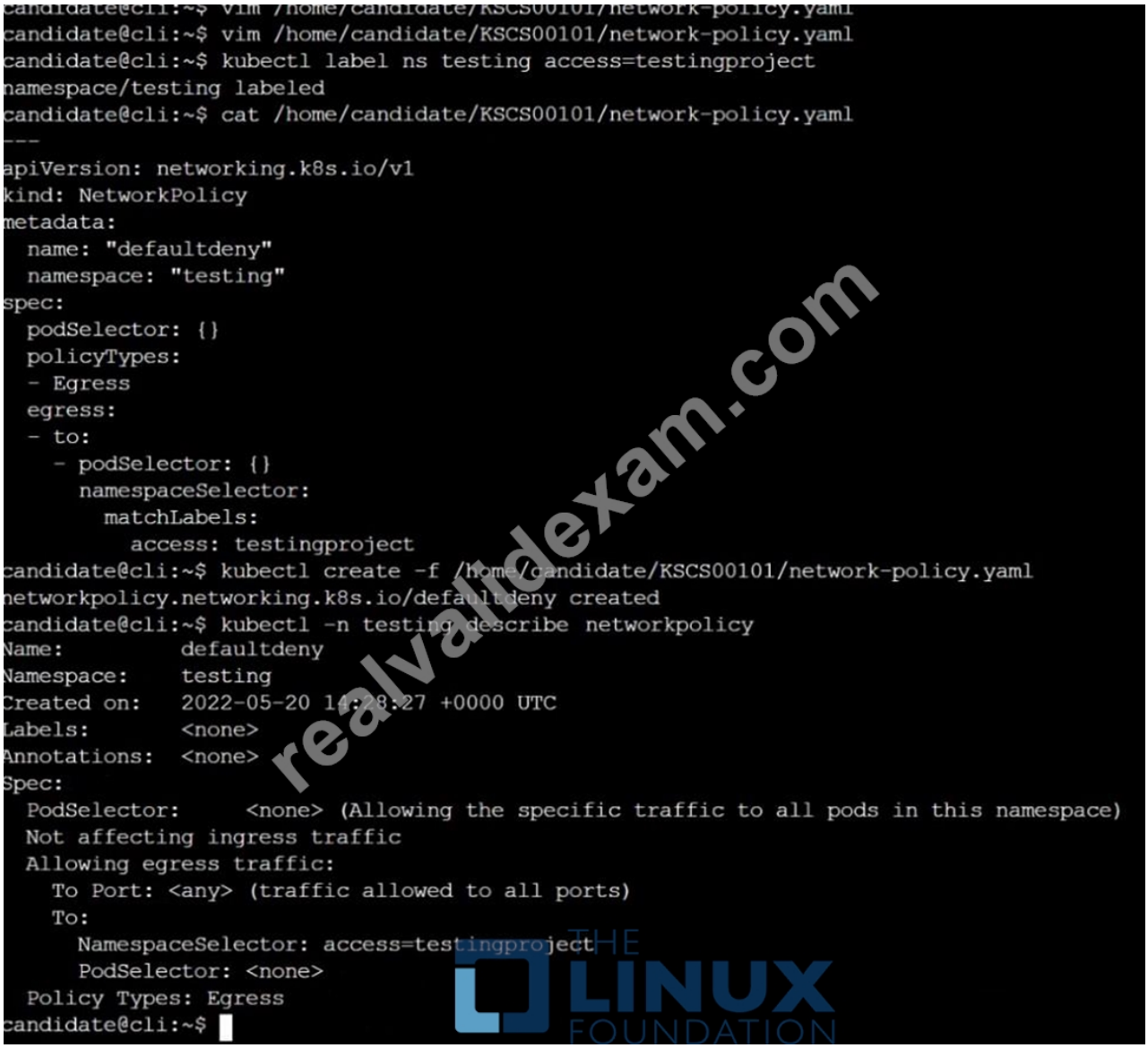


Answer:

Explanation:

```
candidate@cli:~$ kubectl config use-context KSCS00101
Switched to context "KSCS00101".
candidate@cli:~$ cat /home/candidate/KSCS00101/network-policy.yaml
---
apiVersion: networking.k8s.io/v1
kind: NetworkPolicy
metadata:
  name: ""
  namespace: ""
spec:
  podSelector: {}
  policyTypes: []
candidate@cli:~$ vim /home/candidate/KSCS00101/network-policy.yaml
candidate@cli:~$
```

```
apiVersion: networking.k8s.io/v1
kind: NetworkPolicy
metadata:
  name: "defaultdeny"
  namespace: "testing"
spec:
  podSelector: {}
  policyTypes:
  - Egress
  egress:
  - to:
    - podSelector: {}
      namespaceSelector:
        matchLabels:
          access: testingproject
```



NEW QUESTION # 167

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