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Linux Foundation Certified Kubernetes Security Specialist (CKS) Sample Questions (Q84-Q89):

NEW QUESTION # 84
Context
This cluster uses containerd as CRI runtime.
Containerd's default runtime handler is runc. Containerd has been prepared to support an additional runtime handler, runsc (gVisor).
Task
Create a RuntimeClass named sandboxed using the prepared runtime handler named runsc.
Update all Pods in the namespace server to run on gVisor.

Answer:

Explanation:

```
candidate@cli:~$ kubectl config use-context KSMV00301
Switched to context "KSMV00301".
candidate@cli:~$ cat /home/candidate/KSMV00301/runtime-class.yaml
---
apiVersion: node.k8s.io/v1
kind: RuntimeClass
metadata:
  name: ""
handler: ""
candidate@cli:~$ vim /home/candidate/KSMV00301/runtime-class.yaml
```

```
---
apiVersion: node.k8s.io/v1
kind: RuntimeClass
metadata:
  name: "sandboxed"
handler: "runsc"
~
~
~
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~
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~
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~
~
~
~
~
~
:wq!
```
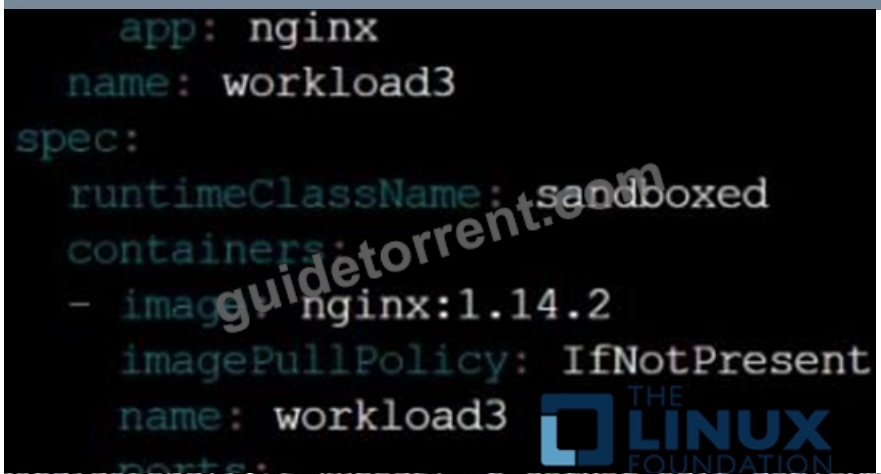
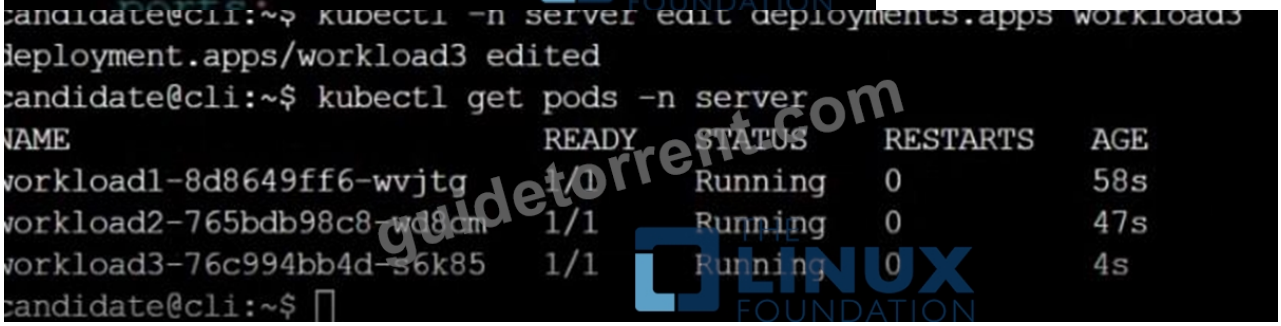

```
candidate@cli:~$ kubectl config use-context KSMV00301
Switched to context "KSMV00301".
candidate@cli:~$ cat /home/candidate/KSMV00301/runtime-class.yaml
---
apiVersion: node.k8s.io/v1
kind: RuntimeClass
metadata:
  name: ""
handler: ""
candidate@cli:~$ vim /home/candidate/KSMV00301/runtime-class.yaml
candidate@cli:~$ cat /home/candidate/KSMV00301/runtime-class.yaml
---
apiVersion: node.k8s.io/v1
kind: RuntimeClass
metadata:
  name: "sandboxed"
handler: "runsc"
candidate@cli:~$ kubectl get deployments.apps -n server
NAME        READY   UP-TO-DATE   AVAILABLE   AGE
workload1   1/1     1            1           5h43m
workload2   1/1     1            1           5h43m
workload3   1/1     1            1           5h43m
candidate@cli:~$ kubectl get pods -n server
NAME                         READY   STATUS    RESTARTS   AGE
workload1-6869857dd7-s45rc   1/1     Running   0          5h43m
workload2-d4bd497d5-h44df    1/1     Running   0          5h43m
workload3-8587774495-chm56   1/1     Running   0          5h43m
candidate@cli:~$ kubectl -n server edit deployments.apps workload1
```

```
  template:
    metadata:
      creationTimestamp: null
      labels:
        app: nginx
      name: workload1
    spec:
      runtimeClassName: sandboxed
      containers:
      - image: nginx:1.14.2
        imagePullPolicy: IfNotPresent
        name: workload1
        ports:
        - containerPort: 80
          protocol: TCP
        resources: {}
        terminationMessagePath: /dev/termination-log
        terminationMessagePolicy: File
      dnsPolicy: ClusterFirst
      restartPolicy: Always
      schedulerName: default-scheduler
      securityContext: {}
      terminationGracePeriodSeconds: 30
status:
"/tmp/kubectl-edit-3385772700.yaml"
```

```
NAME                         READY   STATUS    RESTARTS   AGE
workload1-6869857dd7-s45rc   1/1     Running   0          5h44m
workload2-d4bd497d5-h44df    1/1     Running   0          5h44m
workload3-8587774495-chm56   1/1     Running   0          5h44m
candidate@cli:~$ kubectl -n server edit deployments.apps workload1
Edit cancelled, no changes made.
candidate@cli:~$ kubectl get pods -n server
NAME                         READY   STATUS    RESTARTS   AGE
workload1-6869857dd7-s45rc   1/1     Running   0          5h45m
workload2-d4bd497d5-h44df    1/1     Running   0          5h44m
workload3-8587774495-chm56   1/1     Running   0          5h44m
candidate@cli:~$ kubectl -n server edit deployments.apps workload2
Edit cancelled, no changes made.
candidate@cli:~$ kubectl create -f /home/candidate/KSMV00301/runtime-class.yaml
runtimeclass.node.k8s.io/sandboxed created
candidate@cli:~$ kubectl get pods -n server
NAME                         READY   STATUS    RESTARTS   AGE
workload1-6869857dd7-s45rc   1/1     Running   0          5h45m
workload2-d4bd497d5-h44df    1/1     Running   0          5h45m
workload3-8587774495-chm56   1/1     Running   0          5h45m
candidate@cli:~$ kubectl -n server edit deployments.apps workload2
```





NEW QUESTION # 85
You are managing a Kubernetes cluster running on AWS and need to assess the security configuration of the kubelet service against the CIS Kubernetes Benchmark v1 -7.1. You suspect that the '--cgroup-driver' flag is not properly configured, which could potentially expose the cluster to security vulnerabilities. Describe how you would use 'kubectl' to audit the current kubelet configuration and then determine the appropriate configuration tor the '-cgroup-driver' flag based on the CIS benchmark guidance.

Assume that the kubelet service is running in a containerized environment.

Answer:

Explanation:
Solution (Step by Step) :
1. Audit the kubelet configuration:
- Execute the following command to retrieve the kubelet configuration:
bash
kubectl get nodes -o jsonpath='{.items0.status.nodelnfo.kubeletVersion}'
- This command will output the kubelet version, which can be used to identifry the specific version of the CIS Kubernetes Benchmark that applies.
- Use 'kubectl describe node to retrieve the kubelet configuration for the specific node.
2. Review the CIS Benchmark guidance:
- Refer to the CIS Kubernetes Benchmark v1 -7.1 document for the specific guidance on the '--cgroup-driver' flag. The benchmark typically recommends using a specific 'cgroup-driver' value depending on the Kubernetes version and the underlying operating systenm
- For example, on a Kubernetes cluster running on AWS, the CIS bencnmark may recommend using the 'systemd' cgroup driver.
3. Determine the current kubelet configuration:
- Check the output of 'kubectl describe node for the value of the flag.
- This will show you the current configuration of the '-cgroup-driver' flag for the kubelet
5. Update the kubelet configuratiom
- Update the kubelet configuration for each node in your cluster to reflect the CIS benchmark recommendation. This may involve editing the kubelet configuration file or using a tool such as kubeadm or kubectl to modify the kubelet configuration.
6. Verify the changes:
- Run the audit commands again to verify that the kubelet configuration has been updated as expected.

NEW QUESTION # 86
You can switch the cluster/configuration context using the following command:
[desk@cli] $ kubectl config use-context qa
Context:
A pod fails to run because of an incorrectly specified ServiceAccount
Task:
Create a new service account named backend-qa in an existing namespace qa, which must not have access to any secret.
Edit the frontend pod yaml to use backend-qa service account
Note: You can find the frontend pod yaml at /home/cert_masters/frontend-pod.yaml

Answer:

Explanation:
[desk@cli] $ k create sa backend-qa -n qa
sa/backend-qa created
[desk@cli] $ k get role,rolebinding -n qa
No resources found in qa namespace.
[desk@cli] $ k create role backend -n qa --resource pods,namespaces,configmaps --verb list
No access to secret
[desk@cli] $ k create rolebinding backend -n qa --role backend --serviceaccount qa:backend-qa
[desk@cli] $ vim /home/cert_masters/frontend-pod.yaml
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
name: frontend
spec:
serviceAccountName: backend-qa # Add this
image: nginx
name: frontend
[desk@cli] $ k apply -f /home/cert_masters/frontend-pod.yaml
pod created
[desk@cli] $ k create sa backend-qa -n qa
serviceaccount/backend-qa created

[desk@cli] $ k get role,rolebinding -n qa
No resources found in qa namespace.
[desk@cli] $ k create role backend -n qa --resource pods,namespaces,configmaps --verb list
role.rbac.authorization.k8s.io/backend created
[desk@cli] $ k create rolebinding backend -n qa --role backend --serviceaccount qa:backend-qa
rolebinding.rbac.authorization.k8s.io/backend created
[desk@cli] $ vim /home/cert_masters/frontend-pod.yaml
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
name: frontend
spec:
serviceAccountName: backend-qa # Add this
image: nginx
name: frontend
[desk@cli] $ k apply -f /home/cert_masters/frontend-pod.yaml pod/frontend created https://kubernetes.io/docs/tasks/configure-pod-container/configure-service-account/ pod/frontend created
[desk@cli] $ k apply -f /home/cert_masters/frontend-pod.yaml pod/frontend created https://kubernetes.io/docs/tasks/configure-pod-container/configure-service-account/

NEW QUESTION # 87
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 # 88
SIMULATION
Create a new NetworkPolicy named deny-all in the namespace testing which denies all traffic of type ingress and egress traffic

Answer:

Explanation:
You can create a "default" isolation policy for a namespace by creating a NetworkPolicy that selects all pods but does not allow any ingress traffic to those pods.
---
apiVersion: networking.k8s.io/v1
kind: NetworkPolicy
metadata:
name: default-deny-ingress
spec:
podSelector: {}
policyTypes:
- Ingress
You can create a "default" egress isolation policy for a namespace by creating a NetworkPolicy that selects all pods but does not allow any egress traffic from those pods.
---
apiVersion: networking.k8s.io/v1
kind: NetworkPolicy
metadata:
name: allow-all-egress
spec:
podSelector: {}
egress:
- {}
policyTypes:
- Egress
Default deny all ingress and all egress traffic
You can create a "default" policy for a namespace which prevents all ingress AND egress traffic by creating the following NetworkPolicy in that namespace.
---
apiVersion: networking.k8s.io/v1
kind: NetworkPolicy
metadata:
name: default-deny-all
spec:
podSelector: {}
policyTypes:
- Ingress
- Egress
This ensures that even pods that aren't selected by any other NetworkPolicy will not be allowed ingress or egress traffic.

NEW QUESTION # 89
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