100% Pass Quiz Linux Foundation - CKS - Updated Certified Kubernetes Security Specialist (CKS) Valid Exam Tips

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Do you want to ace the Linux Foundation CKS exam in one go? If so, you have come to the right place. You can get the updated CKS exam questions from Prep4sures, which will help you crack the CKS test on your first try. These days, getting the Certified Kubernetes Security Specialist (CKS) (CKS) certification is in demand and necessary to get a high-paying job or promotion. Many candidates waste their time and money by studying outdated Certified Kubernetes Security Specialist (CKS) (CKS) practice test material. Every candidate needs to prepare with actual CKS Questions to save time and money.

In order to pass the exam and fight for a brighter future, these people who want to change themselves need to put their ingenuity and can do spirit to work. More importantly, it is necessary for these people to choose the convenient and helpful CKS test questions as their study tool in the next time. Because their time is not enough to prepare for the exam, and a lot of people have difficulty in preparing for the exam, so many people who want to pass the CKS exam and get the related certification in a short time have to pay more attention to the study materials. In addition, best practice indicates that people who have passed the CKS Exam would not pass the exam without the help of the CKS reference guide. So the study materials will be very important for all people. If you also want to pass the exam and get the related certification in a short, the good study materials are the best choice for you. Now we are going to make an introduction about the CKS exam prep from our company for you.

>> CKS Valid Exam Tips <<

Minimum CKS Pass Score, CKS PDF Guide

The Linux Foundation CKS certification is important for those who desire to advance their careers in the tech industry. They are also aware that receiving this certificate requires passing the Linux Foundation CKS exam. Due to poor study material choices, many of these test takers are still unable to receive the Linux Foundation CKS credential.

Linux Foundation Certified Kubernetes Security Specialist (CKS) Sample Questions (Q57-Q62):

NEW QUESTION # 57
You are managing a Kubernetes cluster running an application that uses a private container registry. The registry is secured using basic authentication, but the credentials are stored in a secret in the cluster. You want to ensure that the application container can access the registry without storing the credentials directly within the container image.
How would you configure the application deployment to access the private registry securely without exposing the credentials?

Answer:

Explanation:
Solution (Step by Step) :

1. Create a Secret:
- Create a secret that stores the registry username and password.
- Example:

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Secret
metadata:
  name: registry-credentials
type: kubernetes.io/basic-auth
data:
  username:
  password:
```

2. Configure the Service Account - Create a service account tor the application. - Add the 'imagePullSecrets' field to the service account to reference the secret. - Example:

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: ServiceAccount
metadata:
  name: registry-app-sa
imagePullSecrets:
- name: registry-credentials
```

3. Update the Deployment: - Update the deployment YAML to use the service account. - Example:

```
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
  name: registry-app
spec:
  replicas: 3
  selector:
    matchLabels:
      app: registry-app
  template:
    metadata:
      labels:
        app: registry-app
    spec:
      serviceAccountName: registry-app-sa
      containers:
      - name: registry-app
        image: your-private-registry.com/your-namespace/your-image:latest
        # ... other container settings
```

4. Apply the Changes: - Apply the secret, service account, and updated deployment using 'kubectl apply -f commands.

NEW QUESTION # 58
Your organization requires strict control over container image usage within your Kubernetes cluster. You want to implement a policy to prevent deployment of images from untrusted repositories. How can you achieve this while still allowing access to your organization's private registry?

Answer:

Explanation:
Solution (Step by Step) :
1. Configure PodSecurityPolicy:
- Create a PodSecurityP01icy (PSP) that restricts the use of containers from untrusted repositories.
- Define a set of allowed registries in the PSP.
2. Use ImagePullSecrets:
- Create ' ImagePuIISecretS for your organization's private registry.
- Ensure pods that need to pull images from the private registry have the corresponding ImagePullSecrets.
3. Example Implementation:
-

```
# Create a PSP
apiVersion: policy/v1beta1
kind: PodSecurityPolicy
metadata:
  name: secure-psp
spec:
  # ... other security settings ...
  hostNetwork: false
  hostPID: false
  hostIPC: false
  runAsUser:
```

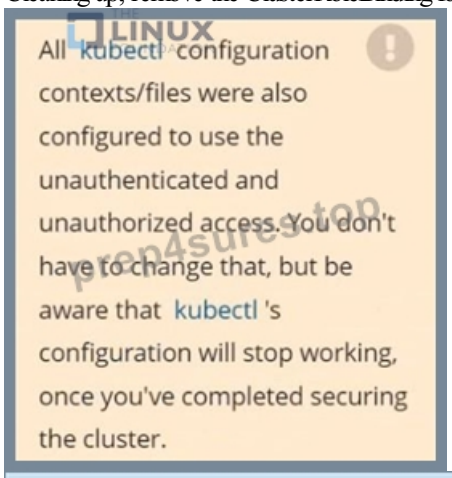
```
        rule: "MustRunAs"
      seLinux:
        rule: "MustRunAs"
      supplementalGroups:
        rule: "MustRunAs"
      fsGroup:
        rule: "MustRunAs"
      volumes:
        # ... allowed volumes ...
      allowedCapabilities:
        # ... allowed capabilities ...
      # Define allowed registries
      allowedHostPaths:
        - path: "/var/run/docker.sock"
          readOnly: true
  allowedFlexVolumes:
    - driver: "local-persistent-volume"
  # ... other PSP settings ...
  # This field allows specific registries to be accessed
  hostPorts:
    - hostPort: 80
      protocol: TCP
    - hostPort: 443
      protocol: TCP
    - hostPort: 3000
      protocol: TCP
    - hostPort: 5000
      protocol: TCP

# Create ImagePullSecrets
apiVersion: v1
kind: Secret
metadata:
  name: private-registry-secret
  namespace: default
type: kubernetes.io/dockerconfigjson
data:
  .dockerconfigjson:

# Associate the ImagePullSecret with your Deployment
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
  name: my-app
  namespace: default
spec:
  replicas: 1
  selector:
    matchLabels:
      app: my-app
  template:
    metadata:
      labels:
        app: my-app
    spec:
      imagePullSecrets:
      - name: private-registry-secret
      containers:
      - name: my-app-container
        image:
        # ... other configurations for your container ...
```


4. Restrict Deployments - Ensure your Deployments are configured to use the restricted PSP and the correct ImagePullSecrets.

NEW QUESTION # 59
Context
The kubeadm-created cluster's Kubernetes API server was, for testing purposes, temporarily configured to allow unauthenticated and unauthorized access granting the anonymous user duster-admin access.
Task
Reconfigure the cluster's Kubernetes API server to ensure that only authenticated and authorized REST requests are allowed.
Use authorization mode Node,RBAC and admission controller NodeRestriction.
Cleaning up, remove the ClusterRoleBinding for user system:anonymous.



Answer:

Explanation:

```
root@ksch00101-master:~# cat /etc/kubernetes/admin.conf
apiVersion: v1
clusters:
- cluster:
    certificate-authority-data: LS0tLS1CRUdJTiBDRVJUSUZJQ0FURS0tLS0tCk1JSUMvakNDQWVhZ0F3SUJB
Z01CQURBTkJna3Foa2lHOXcwQkFRc0ZBREFWTVJNd0VRWURWUVFERXdwcmRXSmwKY201bGRHVnpNQjRYRFRJeU1ESXhO
akF3TlRVeE9WblhEVE15TURJeE5EQXdOVFV4T1Zvd0ZURVRNQkVHQTFVRQpBeE1LYTNWaVpYSnVaWFJsY3pDQ0FTSXdE
QVlKS29aSWh2Y05BUUVCQlFBRGdnRVBBRENDQVFvQ2dnRUJBTlgwCm9LeUYvTGNmYTIvNzNZTktkSFdZU3JUaUx0QStr
N0lqTXpRZllzM2ttNGllalpoM0tZc3YlbUdpN0UyQ2tYc0MKUnhlLlNiZnBDMzlla2k5V3hOSHc5eTM0OEtXUVE3VXBI
UmZRdXVxdlAlWXdDZkordlJmWGNGTXQxLzRNQVhWLwpkdjZ5YWRKSitPeFFSVjZlaHFBZHR0M3FtOFdVcW84UE5JT1lE
OEc3WWhnRUg5RHU3SFdkMS8raXVkSjNOMXl6CnNISEdtYklsWENSbEcydFV0M2RScDczSnRIS1JjS2tnMGxYM3FWS1Uy
QmJRblBmK01wb0VlTXFGcmZvcWVaVWcKYlBKK3ROVmZIM1JLTkhVUnYydVJIa3ZZc2JrclhUMW8rMXFNNHZrYnFNMHlo
KzNxTUtiSyt5V3dzUTlBYUVPMApUdXR4UUdlTFp3OUE3TjZZeTFVQ0F3RUFBYU5aTUZjd0RnWURWUjBQQVFIL0JBUURB
Z0trTUE4R0ExVWRFd0VCCi93UUZNQU1CQWY4d0hRWURWUjBPQkJZRUZEcUlwLzdYbzZaNkJNVjVEK2w3bFZPcGpBOWlN
QlVHQTFVZEVRUU8KTUF5Q0NtdDFZbVZ5Ym1WMFpYTXdEUVlKS29aSWh2Y05BUUVMQlFBRGdnRUJBSlNWNm9wNGgxYkNv
eGZLRUZ4bwoxaVlHUFlnMlhhOTN0WE1TTY3RnA2NkdqUEc5SXBONnNHUnRnWVlyd0Mya1BDeFVOb2IySWtUQ1FNbDV3
cWRHCkdPS2JwVVp6Smc3Y0dyS2E3RlpZWVNyVUVGRWhyd2xZWXNGME56aFBoZVcwcHJjcWtSdXN1bm55SG5YNGVOMUoK
NlNzbGZYTjJIdVFJdlVIRGl5L0JsL1ZWRmZNZnRxOGF0ZOpYSFZGTmlVcDRpNX1JTXFRNTB4ZjVqcnF1WFRmVwpVdmJo
ZjEyOThXVTk3QkxHcDdRZE9QYWVKU051UStlVkMrdnpVZ2tVQVNjclVsc24xcThPNnBRbjV3TjNxdUVrCm5zQk9pckxs
c2k2alN3UlhLbGcvangvcitqd0dTc0xwWUxDZTlxalFraTdCSVRJT1N3ejd3c2hzbERuNzBFY0IKa0VBPQotLS0tLUVO
RCBDRVJUSUZJQ0FURS0tLS0tCg==
    server: https://10.240.86.190:6443
  name: kubernetes
contexts:
- context:
    cluster: kubernetes
    user: kubernetes-admin
  name: kubernetes-admin@kubernetes
current-context: kubernetes-admin@kubernetes
kind: Config
preferences: {}
users:
- name: kubernetes-admin
  user:
    client-certificate-data: LS0tLS1CRUdJTiBDRVJUSUZJQ0FURS0tLS0tCk1JSURJVENDQWdtZ0F3SUJBZ0lJ
meEdQcDB4ZK9JbkYxaGJwcTh5Y1BUMGx1Tm5VNjBiSUpxRXVKckxJbEtXClNValhlVkYzNkl0ZHc1ZU1OT2JxK1haaHc
2JURVZCMlVDVURsbDqzdG5teFQyYXJmYUpUQmhLTCtZTFAvcWYKdjdXR3BwQ1ZXNnhVZGFibGNuUklIMnpleUVJTEt
ckXbUQ0TzZsMUl3blZ0OVJzQ2RYTkV3VGNZRHdoUTd2OQpGcExKL3hiSDdUTzkwY1RFd1Iwazl3cFVYdllkdk1jSXN
MRkYwL3F2bDA3U3lxbGp1OEI1SnNcO1hCUlZxbS9wCmNUUSs3SnZ1bmdaZzlkOWdZaVJVdFFTcHBONkx4UnhkSzNKMGF
BK240SWxFZEtHRWh3TE00d0tMaldERG9scHgKYzB3WHkwVXBORGZ6UUxuRUFzVUJsbDRCQ3VkdW5QNVVDN2FuS3dJREF
RQUJBb01CQURWRkZNSVRqYnNySTZTTwpQOGM0MTByN3RWZ251cXJVS202dHRnZWtXOWdlS1pvMnZyb3RsbG9qOGFRamF
OMTZnaEUwOXdZd2xMSDhId0tLCklMb2NrZnFCUytlOWo1Zm1FWGxYTG00cElCVDFRbGFJQ1JRMDRyQ0JZbHdCN1VFbVE
lWjhuQ3lmR2JYTC9HM2wKcXBYTDVKdzJqcVh2MXdzcWsrdWNCRk0zZ0FYZk5YZkh1RExnV0VyNXRZRlF4VXo5UFFHODl
pcDY1OTBkYnB1SApOMnU2NGk4UTg1dk83OFVIT1c2eUFZU1loZVdha093RDFwZzNPdkhxV3FhbnV1Mn1rOWxaUUR0WW5
2MytBeU5DCnloNlRaRHluZ01ZdEptbDFTQ01TNEpSR2d4NXNwaCtKOC9XOGx0Ri9wMWZxbTA0bXZSRndxU3M2Y1JCQ2Z
PVVcKbFVlMGxLRUNnWUVBNWJzT0lVzFBVndjTmJsc0pSVDNURkI2OVlxbDRYcnZRR0FZY3BhdktENnd5VmtEOTV1QQp
SaXVRS1NNKzY4REtBVmlpYllpaThJemExTkdqdC9JZDUwTGVoNklaRVg2enVpK0g3dlBSbVd6SE9ueWNmU2FmClVQMEF
RL0RiM2lCNWJQTmJHYXNkaDNIb2JvR0NSSHZmTFFXY2tYbUVXM2ZudVlIRlJLZ2x1TEVDZllFQTVUdysKTEVTVlBESFF
namNBN0htNmdsMndGRjdCUG1sSGdaYVVRN25Eb3ZvRmMxalBMRWVCMWJ6OHJNWld1eGdmaHN0OQpMZ0xSUDBXdkJWdlJ
sVTdMTmFLTlVzRmkxU2dvaWZsS01ZWkMyZmpLWTYlRFE3YUUzcTdnVis4U2pIZHpoclhCCkVQclAvWXQ3S0QrbFBMZmh
aNXNKZWFtelY3b3gveno5Y0s0U0ZKc0NnWUJ4OVk2VzFydHBoMFcvS05JS3V4SEoKMjRxRFQxbm1ObE9FdmFhakFUaTJ
ZQkxXYnIvWERsNWRjTEs4bFcxYkNYR3JwY2s3U0xKN1hZUVlXajQ2dTNJMgpEQ2ZUWlFiRWRQTzNBbWtPR2ZqWmdPcDc
odUVkL0JDLzNpRkprcXVlenNFdFdMTHlVcjM5T0hZeWl6QVJ4Tmo2CnZuUGlma000Rkl6d3F2MHVoN0xlblFLQmdBTlZ
XZTRZM1RwbzJ3aEswbmVkMllsMXhVNjJoZ2JiVHcvaVdhdVcKY3ZMV3dlZUlmd0Q4MVRWL2R3a29KVEM1VEJRUXQzUkk
kRFFnVmtnMHFwcUtOOGhDNGQwM05MRzIwTWdZMk94WgpjSFZzK2J4elYwVVB6VlRUbEMyVEsyamhmOHVRcndzSktxY2N
DU0ZEczZwclhocThsV213Znd3aWlBRlhLSFJRCkE3RkxBb0dCQUx3NW8rbHFV23hHQlpKdy9EelRGek5TekQreVd6Um8
lc2ZEc2x6a2FvY0pHbEx2MUNndEVIc3QKeG5HMTlIYStSM1M3cDRtei9LeDJYMFRzaTZzUzVwWlR5WEx5STF5azh2TU2
rRldacjRmeVhXV2t3SjZlVEllYwpyWFl3TWM5VFlDUGZrSFJaTm9XR1hZV3BkeTJBOXZCbFlScHZsQVZoenU2T1VZQ2w
6b2ZpCi0tLS0tRU5EIFJTQSBQUklWQVRFIEtFWS0tLS0tCg==
root@ksch00101-master:~# vim /etc/kubernetes/manifests/kube-apiserver.yaml
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
  annotations:
    kubeadm.kubernetes.io/kube-apiserver.advertise-address.endpoint: 10.240.86.190:6443
  creationTimestamp: null
  labels:
    component: kube-apiserver
    tier: control-plane
  name: kube-apiserver
```

```
  namespace: kube-system
spec:
  containers:
    - command:
        - kube-apiserver
        - --advertise-address=10.240.86.190
        - --allow-privileged=true
        - --authorization-mode=Node,RBAC
        - --client-ca-file=/etc/kubernetes/pki/ca.crt
        - --enable-admission-plugins=NodeRestriction
        - --enable-bootstrap-token-auth=true
        - --etcd-cafile=/etc/kubernetes/pki/etcd/ca.crt
        - --etcd-certfile=/etc/kubernetes/pki/apiserver-etcd-client.crt
        - --etcd-keyfile=/etc/kubernetes/pki/apiserver-etcd-client.key
        - --etcd-servers=https://127.0.0.1:2379
        - --kubelet-client-certificate=/etc/kubernetes/pki/apiserver-kubelet-client.crt
        - --kubelet-client-key=/etc/kubernetes/pki/apiserver-kubelet-client.key
        - --kubelet-preferred-address-types=InternalIP,ExternalIP,Hostname
        - --proxy-client-cert-file=/etc/kubernetes/pki/front-proxy-client.crt
        - --proxy-client-key-file=/etc/kubernetes/pki/front-proxy-client.key
        - --requestheader-allowed-names=front-proxy-client
        - --requestheader-client-ca-file=/etc/kubernetes/pki/front-proxy-ca.crt
        - --requestheader-extra-headers-prefix=X-Remote-Extra-
        - --requestheader-group-headers=X-Remote-Group
        - --requestheader-username-headers=X-Remote-User
        - --secure-port=6443
        - --service-account-issuer=https://kubernetes.default.svc.cluster.local
        - --service-account-key-file=/etc/kubernetes/pki/sa.pub
        - --service-account-signing-key-file=/etc/kubernetes/pki/sa.key
        - --service-cluster-ip-range=10.96.0.0/12
        - --tls-cert-file=/etc/kubernetes/pki/apiserver.crt
        - --tls-private-key-file=/etc/kubernetes/pki/apiserver.key
        - --anonymous-auth=false
      image: k8s.gcr.io/kube-apiserver:v1.23.3
      imagePullPolicy: IfNotPresent
      livenessProbe:
        failureThreshold: 8
        httpGet:
          host: 10.240.86.190
          path: /livez
          port: 6443
          scheme: HTTPS
        initialDelaySeconds: 10
        periodSeconds: 10
        timeoutSeconds: 15
      name: kube-apiserver
      readinessProbe:
        failureThreshold: 3
        httpGet:
          host: 10.240.86.190
          path: /readyz
          port: 6443
          scheme: HTTPS
        periodSeconds: 1
        timeoutSeconds: 15
      resources:
        requests:
          cpu: 250m
      startupProbe:
        failureThreshold: 24
        httpGet:
          host: 10.240.86.190
          path: /livez
          port: 6443
          scheme: HTTPS
        initialDelaySeconds: 10
        periodSeconds: 10
        timeoutSeconds: 15
      volumeMounts:
        - mountPath: /etc/ssl/certs
          name: ca-certs
          readOnly: true
        - mountPath: /etc/ca-certificates
          name: etc-ca-certificates
          readOnly: true
        - mountPath: /etc/pki
          name: etc-pki
```

```
      readOnly: true
    - mountPath: /etc/kubernetes/pki
      name: k8s-certs
      readOnly: true
    - mountPath: /usr/local/share/ca-certificates
      name: usr-local-share-ca-certificates
      readOnly: true
    - mountPath: /usr/share/ca-certificates
      readOnly: true
    - mountPath: /usr/share/ca-certificates
      name: usr-share-ca-certificates
      readOnly: true
  hostNetwork: true
  priorityClassName: system-node-critical
  securityContext:
    seccompProfile:
      type: RuntimeDefault
  volumes:
    - hostPath:
        path: /etc/ssl/certs
        type: DirectoryOrCreate
      name: ca-certs
    - hostPath:
        path: /etc/ca-certificates
        type: DirectoryOrCreate
      name: etc-ca-certificates
    - hostPath:
        path: /etc/pki
        type: DirectoryOrCreate
      name: etc-pki
    - hostPath:
        path: /etc/kubernetes/pki
        type: DirectoryOrCreate
      name: k8s-certs
    - hostPath:
        path: /usr/local/share/ca-certificates
        type: DirectoryOrCreate
      name: usr-local-share-ca-certificates
    - hostPath:
        path: /usr/share/ca-certificates
        type: DirectoryOrCreate
      name: usr-share-ca-certificates
status: {}
```

```
root@ksch00101-master:~# vim /etc/kubernetes/manifests/kube-apiserver.yaml
root@ksch00101-master:~# systemctl daemon-reload
sroot@ksch00101-master:~# systemctl restart kubelet.service
root@ksch00101-master:~# kubectl get nodes
error: You must be logged in to the server (Unauthorized)
root@ksch00101-master:~# exit
logout
Connection to 10.240.86.190 closed.
candidate@cli:~$ kubectl get nodes
NAME                STATUS   ROLES                  AGE   VERSION
ksch00101-master    Ready    control-plane,master   93d   v1.23.3
ksch00101-worker1   Ready    <none>                 93d   v1.23.3
candidate@cli:~$ kubectl get pod -n kube-system
NAME                                        READY   STATUS    RESTARTS        AGE
coredns-64897985d-7pnhm                     1/1     Running   1 (7h2m ago)    93d
coredns-64897985d-rr7sd                     1/1     Running   1 (7h2m ago)    93d
etcd-ksch00101-master                       1/1     Running   1 (7h2m ago)    93d
kube-apiserver-ksch00101-master             0/1     Running   0               24s
kube-controller-manager-ksch00101-master    1/1     Running   3 (42s ago)     93d
kube-flannel-ds-llktn                       1/1     Running   1 (93d ago)     93d
kube-flannel-ds-q9vnl                       1/1     Running   1 (93d ago)     93d
kube-proxy-2c4ht                            1/1     Running   1 (93d ago)     93d
kube-proxy-pmmbc                            1/1     Running   1 (93d ago)     93d
kube-scheduler-ksch00101-master             1/1     Running   3 (42s ago)     93d
candidate@cli:~$ kubectl get pod -n kube-system
NAME                                        READY   STATUS    RESTARTS        AGE
coredns-64897985d-7pnhm                     1/1     Running   1 (7h2m ago)    93d
coredns-64897985d-rr7sd                     1/1     Running   1 (7h2m ago)    93d
etcd-ksch00101-master                       1/1     Running   1 (7h2m ago)    93d
kube-apiserver-ksch00101-master             0/1     Running   0               30s
kube-controller-manager-ksch00101-master    1/1     Running   3 (48s ago)     93d
kube-flannel-ds-llktn                       1/1     Running   1 (93d ago)     93d
kube-flannel-ds-q9vnl                       1/1     Running   1 (93d ago)     93d
kube-proxy-2c4ht                            1/1     Running   1 (93d ago)     93d
kube-proxy-pmmbc                            1/1     Running   1 (93d ago)     93d
kube-scheduler-ksch00101-master             1/1     Running   3 (48s ago)     93d
candidate@cli:~$ kubectl get clusterrolebindings.rbac.authorization.k8s.io | grep anon
system:anonymous                                       ClusterRole/cluster-admin
                                                 7h1m
candidate@cli:~$ kubectl delete clusterrolebindings.rbac.authorization.k8s.io/system:anonymo
us
clusterrolebinding.rbac.authorization.k8s.io "system:anonymous" deleted
```


NEW QUESTION # 60
Explain the concept of Software Bill of Materials (SBOM) in the context of Kubernetes supply chain security How does an SBOM help in strengthening security practices for applications running in a Kubernetes environment?

Answer:

Explanation:
Solution (Step by Step) :
An SBOM, or Software Bill of Materials, is a detailed inventory of components used in a software product. In the context of Kubernetes, an SBOM can be used to:
Inventory Management The SBOM provides a comprehensive list of all software components, including their versions, licenses, and dependencies.
This allows for better inventory management and understanding of the entire software stack.
Vulnerability Identificatiom By comparing the S80M with known vulnerability databases, security teams can quickly identity any vulnerable components in the application- This helps in proactively addressing vulnerabilities before they are exploited.
Compliance Auditing: The SBOM provides documentation that can be used to demonstrate compliance with various security regulations and industry standards, such as NIST, ISO 27001, or GDPR.
Supply Chain Traceability: The SBOM helps track the origin and lineage of software components, enabling better understanding of potential risks associated with third-patty software.
Effective Patching: The SBOM facilitates the identification and patching of vulnerable components by providing clear information about the affected components and their versions.

```
# Example SBOM:
# (Using SPDX format)
# SPDX-License-Identifier: SPDX-License-Identifier: CC-BY-4.0
# SPDX-FileCopyrightText: 2021, The Linux Foundation
SPDX-Version: 2.2
Document Name: SPDX-SBOM.json
Data License: SPDX-License-Identifier: CC-BY-4.0
SPDXID: SPDXRef-DOCUMENT-1
Creator: Example Generator
Created: 2022-10-26T12:34:56Z

Packages:
  - SPDXRef-PACKAGE-1:
    PackageName: lib-crypto
    PackageVersion: 1.2.3
    PackageSupplier: Acme Corp
    PackageOriginator: Acme Corp
    PackageLicenseConcluded: MIT
  - SPDXRef-PACKAGE-2:
    PackageName: nginx
    PackageVersion: 1.20.1
    PackageSupplier: Nginx, Inc.
    PackageOriginator: Nginx, Inc.
    PackageLicenseConcluded: BSD-2-Clause
  - SPDXRef-PACKAGE-3:
    PackageName: alpine-base
    PackageVersion: 3.14.2
    PackageSupplier: Alpine Linux
    PackageOriginator: Alpine Linux
    PackageLicenseConcluded: GPL-2.0
```


NEW QUESTION # 61
SIMULATION
Given an existing Pod named test-web-pod running in the namespace test-system Edit the existing Role bound to the Pod's Service Account named sa-backend to only allow performing get operations on endpoints.
Create a new Role named test-system-role-2 in the namespace test-system, which can perform patch operations, on resources of type statefulsets.
Create a new RoleBinding named test-system-role-2-binding binding the newly created Role to the Pod's ServiceAccount sa-backend.

- A. Send us your feedback on this.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 62
.....

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