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Sample
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The CKS certification exam is designed to test the candidate's Kubernetes security expertise in a real-world scenario. CKS exam is conducted online and consists of multiple-choice questions, performance-based tasks, and hands-on labs. CKS exam covers a wide range of topics including Kubernetes cluster setup, network policies, pod security policies, node security, container security, and RBAC (Role-Based Access Control). The CKS Exam is a challenging exam that requires a deep understanding of Kubernetes security concepts and best practices. However, passing the exam is a great accomplishment that can help IT professionals advance their careers in the field of Kubernetes and container security.

>> Sample CKS Exam <<

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Linux Foundation Certified Kubernetes Security Specialist (CKS) Sample

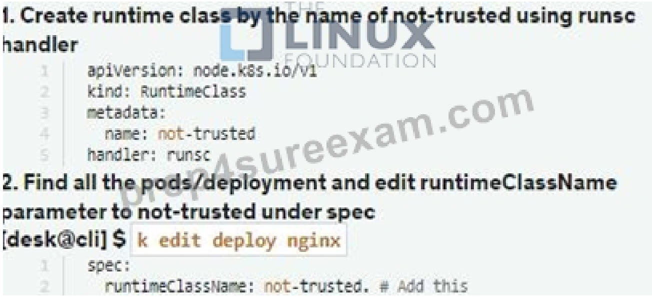
Questions (Q156-Q161):

NEW QUESTION # 156

Context: Cluster: gvisor Master node: master1 Worker node: worker1
You can switch the cluster/configuration context using the following command:
[desk@cli] $ kubectl config use-context gvisor
Context: This cluster has been prepared to support runtime handler, runsc as well as traditional one.
Task: Create a RuntimeClass named not-trusted using the prepared runtime handler names runsc. Update all Pods in the namespace server to run on newruntime.

Answer:

Explanation:



1. Create runtime class by the name of not-trusted using runsc handler

```
apiVersion: node.k8s.io/v1
kind: RuntimeClass
metadata:
  name: not-trusted
handler: runsc
```

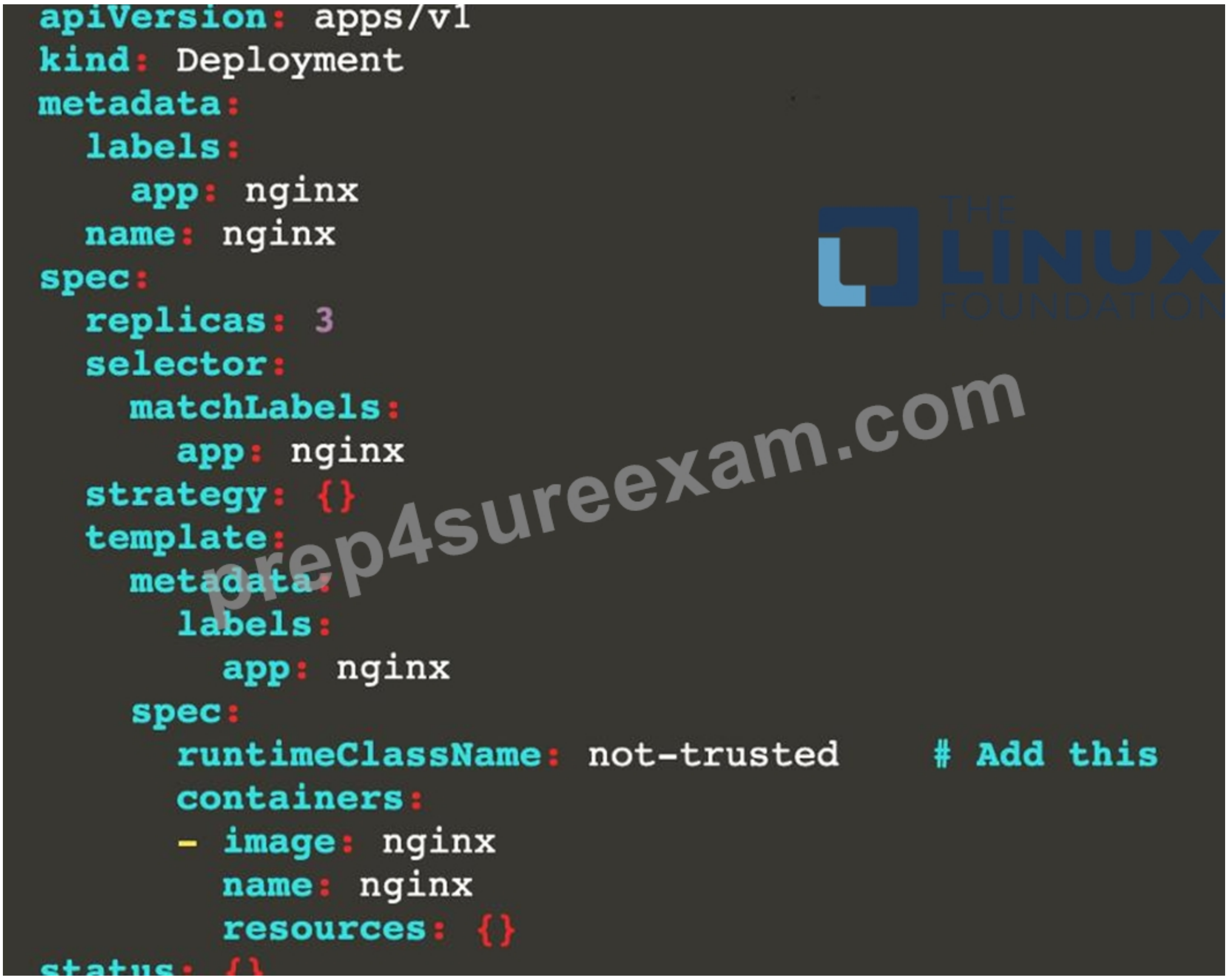
2. Find all the pods/deployment and edit runtimeClassName parameter to not-trusted under spec

[desk@cli] $ `k edit deploy nginx`

```
spec:
  runtimeClassName: not-trusted. # Add this
```

Explanation

```
[desk@cli] $vim runtime.yaml
apiVersion: node.k8s.io/v1
kind: RuntimeClass
metadata:
name: not-trusted
handler: runsc
[desk@cli] $ k apply -f runtime.yaml [desk@cli] $ k get pods
NAME READY STATUS RESTARTS AGE
nginx-6798fc88e8-chp6r 1/1 Running 0 11m
nginx-6798fc88e8-fs53n 1/1 Running 0 11m
nginx-6798fc88e8-ndved 1/1 Running 0 11m
[desk@cli] $ k get deploy
NAME READY UP-TO-DATE AVAILABLE AGE
nginx 3/3 11 3 5m
[desk@cli] $ k edit deploy nginx
```



```
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
  labels:
    app: nginx
  name: nginx
spec:
  replicas: 3
  selector:
    matchLabels:
      app: nginx
  strategy: {}
  template:
    metadata:
      labels:
        app: nginx
    spec:
      runtimeClassName: not-trusted    # Add this
      containers:
      - image: nginx
        name: nginx
        resources: {}
status: {}
```

NEW QUESTION # 157
SIMULATION
Fix all issues via configuration and restart the affected components to ensure the new setting takes effect.
Fix all of the following violations that were found against the API server:- a. Ensure that the RotateKubeletServerCertificate argument is set to true.
b. Ensure that the admission control plugin PodSecurityPolicy is set.
c. Ensure that the --kubelet-certificate-authority argument is set as appropriate.
Fix all of the following violations that were found against the Kubelet:- a. Ensure the --anonymous-auth argument is set to false.
b. Ensure that the --authorization-mode argument is set to Webhook.
Fix all of the following violations that were found against the ETCD:-
a. Ensure that the --auto-tls argument is not set to true
b. Ensure that the --peer-auto-tls argument is not set to true
Hint: Take the use of Tool Kube-Bench

Answer:

Explanation:
Fix all of the following violations that were found against the API server:- a. Ensure that the RotateKubeletServerCertificate argument is set to true.
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
creationTimestamp: null
labels:
component: kubelet
tier: control-plane
name: kubelet

```
namespace: kube-system
spec:
containers:
- command:
- kube-controller-manager
+ - --feature-gates=RotateKubeletServerCertificate=true
image: gcr.io/google_containers/kubelet-amd64:v1.6.0
livenessProbe:
failureThreshold: 8
httpGet:
host: 127.0.0.1
path: /healthz
port: 6443
scheme: HTTPS
initialDelaySeconds: 15
timeoutSeconds: 15
name: kubelet
resources:
requests:
cpu: 250m
volumeMounts:
- mountPath: /etc/kubernetes/
name: k8s
readOnly: true
- mountPath: /etc/ssl/certs
name: certs
- mountPath: /etc/pki
name: pki
hostNetwork: true
volumes:
- hostPath:
path: /etc/kubernetes
name: k8s
- hostPath:
path: /etc/ssl/certs
name: certs
- hostPath:
path: /etc/pki
name: pki
```

b. Ensure that the admission control plugin PodSecurityPolicy is set.

```
audit: "/bin/ps -ef | grep $apiserverbin | grep -v grep"
tests:
test_items:
- flag: "--enable-admission-plugins"
compare:
op: has
value: "PodSecurityPolicy"
set: true
remediation: |
Follow the documentation and create Pod Security Policy objects as per your environment.
Then, edit the API server pod specification file $apiserverconf
on the master node and set the --enable-admission-plugins parameter to a value that includes PodSecurityPolicy :
--enable-admission-plugins=...,PodSecurityPolicy,...
Then restart the API Server.
scored: true
```

c. Ensure that the --kubelet-certificate-authority argument is set as appropriate.

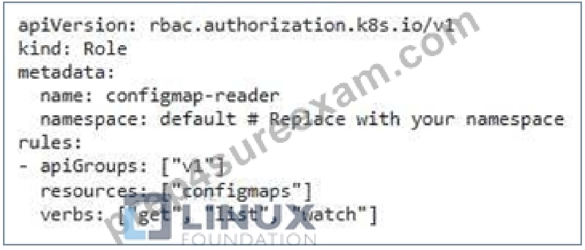
```
audit: "/bin/ps -ef | grep $apiserverbin | grep -v grep"
tests:
test_items:
- flag: "--kubelet-certificate-authority"
set: true
```

remediation: |
Follow the Kubernetes documentation and setup the TLS connection between the apiserver and kubelets. Then, edit the API server pod specification file
$apiserverconf on the master node and set the --kubelet-certificate-authority parameter to the path to the cert file for the certificate authority.
--kubelet-certificate-authority=<ca-string>
scored: true
Fix all of the following violations that were found against the ETCD:-
a. Ensure that the --auto-tls argument is not set to true
Edit the etcd pod specification file $etcdconf on the master node and either remove the --auto-tls parameter or set it to false. --auto-tls=false b. Ensure that the --peer-auto-tls argument is not set to true Edit the etcd pod specification file $etcdconf on the master node and either remove the --peer-auto-tls parameter or set it to false. --peer-auto-tls=false

NEW QUESTION # 158
You have a Kubernetes cluster running a critical application with multiple deployments. You need to ensure that only authorized users can access the application's configuration files stored in ConfigMaps.

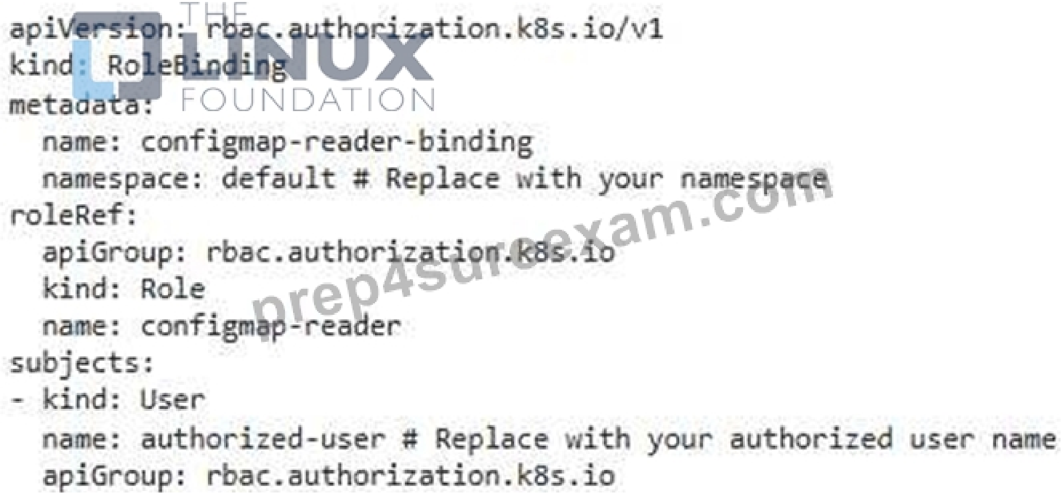
Answer:

Explanation:
Solution (Step by Step) :
1. Create a ROE for ConngMap Access:
- Create a Role YAML file named 'configmap-reader.yaml' to grant read-only access to ConfigMaps:



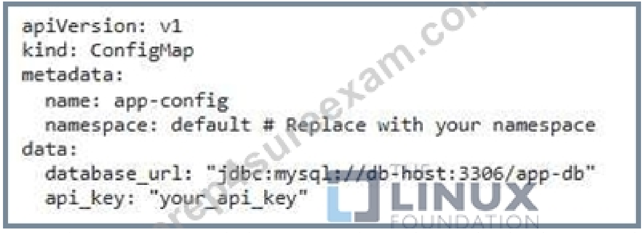
```
apiVersion: rbac.authorization.k8s.io/v1
kind: Role
metadata:
  name: configmap-reader
  namespace: default # Replace with your namespace
rules:
- apiGroups: ["v1"]
  resources: ["configmaps"]
  verbs: ["get", "list", "watch"]
```

2. Create a RoIeBinding to Assign the Role: - Create a RoleBinding YAML file named 'configmap-reader-binding.yaml' to bind the 'configmap-reader' role to a specific user or group:



```
apiVersion: rbac.authorization.k8s.io/v1
kind: RoleBinding
metadata:
  name: configmap-reader-binding
  namespace: default # Replace with your namespace
roleRef:
  apiGroup: rbac.authorization.k8s.io
  kind: Role
  name: configmap-reader
subjects:
- kind: User
  name: authorized-user # Replace with your authorized user name
  apiGroup: rbac.authorization.k8s.io
```

3. Apply the Role and RoleBinding: - Apply the YAML files using kubectl apply -f configmap-reader.yaml configmap-reader-binding.yaml 4. Create a ConfigMap: - Create a ConfigMap named 'app-config' that contains sensitive configuration information:



```
apiVersion: v1
kind: ConfigMap
metadata:
  name: app-config
  namespace: default # Replace with your namespace
data:
  database_url: "jdbc:mysql://db-host:3306/app-db"
  api_key: "your_api_key"
```

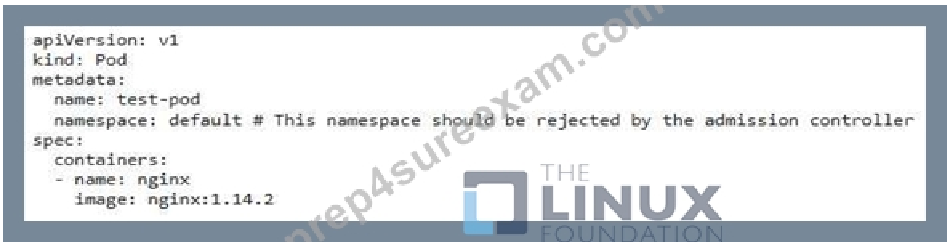
5. Verify Access Restrictions: - Log in as the 'authorized-user and try accessing the 'app-config' ConfigMap using 'kubectl get configmap app-config' _ You should be able to view the ContigMap data. - Log in as a different user who does not have the 'configmap-reader' role assigned. Try accessing the 'app-config' ConfigMap. You should not be able to access it.

NEW QUESTION # 159

You have a Kubernetes cluster with a custom admission controller that enforces certain security policies. You need to write a script that can be used to test the functionality of the admission controller by creating a Pod With specific properties that should be rejected by the controller.

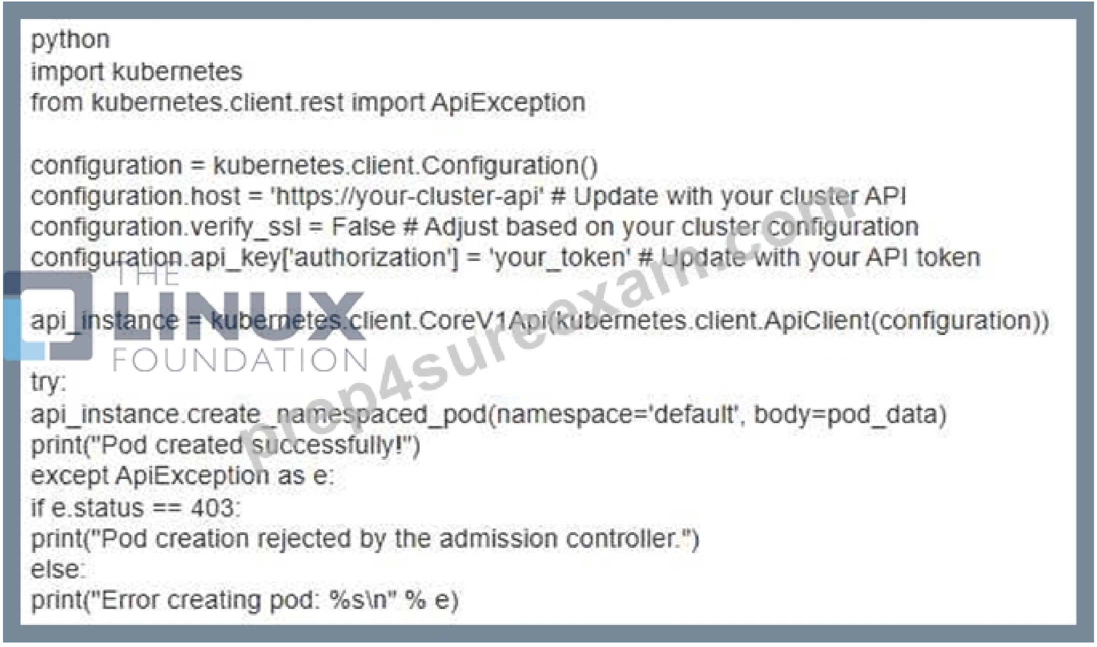
Answer:

Explanation:
Solution (Step by Step) :
1. Define tne admission controller policy:
- Assume the admission controller is configured to reject Pods that are not running in a specific namespace, like 'secure-namespace
2. Create a test Pod YAML file:



```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
  name: test-pod
  namespace: default # This namespace should be rejected by the admission controller
spec:
  containers:
  - name: nginx
    image: nginx:1.14.2
```

3. Write a Python script to create the Pod and check the result



```
python
import kubernetes
from kubernetes.client.rest import ApiException

configuration = kubernetes.client.Configuration()
configuration.host = 'https://your-cluster-api' # Update with your cluster API
configuration.verify_ssl = False # Adjust based on your cluster configuration
configuration.api_key['authorization'] = 'your_token' # Update with your API token

api_instance = kubernetes.client.CoreV1Api(kubernetes.client.ApiClient(configuration))

try:
api_instance.create_namespaced_pod(namespace='default', body=pod_data)
print("Pod created successfully!")
except ApiException as e:
if e.status == 403:
print("Pod creation rejected by the admission controller.")
else:
print("Error creating pod: %s\n" % e)
```

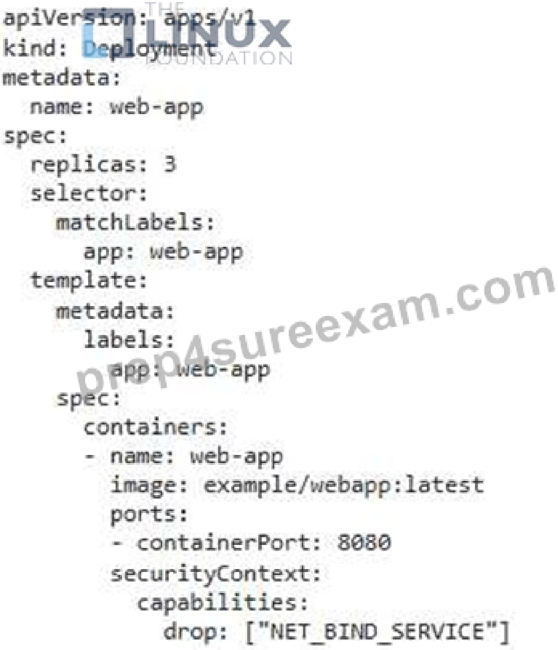
4. Run the script: - Save the script as . - Execute the script using 'python test _ admission_controller.py' 5. Verify the results: - You should see the output indicating that the pod creation was rejected by the admission controller.

NEW QUESTION # 160

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 # 161

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