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The CKS exam is a hands-on, performance-based exam that tests the candidate's ability to secure a Kubernetes cluster. CKS exam consists of 17 scenarios that simulate real-world situations that a Kubernetes administrator might face. The scenarios are designed to test the candidate's understanding of Kubernetes security concepts, their ability to identify and mitigate common vulnerabilities, and their knowledge of best practices for securing Kubernetes clusters. CKS exam is conducted online and can be taken from anywhere in the world. Candidates are required to pass the exam to earn the CKS certification, which is valid for two years.

Linux Foundation CKS (Certified Kubernetes Security Specialist) Exam is a certification program designed for professionals who are seeking to validate their knowledge and skills in securing containerized applications and Kubernetes platforms. Certified Kubernetes Security Specialist (CKS) certification is ideal for those who are involved in designing, deploying, and managing Kubernetes-based applications and infrastructure.

To be eligible for the CKS Certification Exam, individuals must hold a valid Kubernetes administrator (CKA) certification. The CKS certification builds upon the knowledge and skills learned in the CKA certification, providing individuals with a deeper understanding of Kubernetes security. The CKS certification exam is designed for professionals working in various roles, including Kubernetes administrators, DevOps engineers, cloud security engineers, and security analysts.

>> CKS Passing Score Feedback <<

Quiz 2026 Linux Foundation CKS: Valid Certified Kubernetes Security Specialist (CKS) Passing Score Feedback

At TorrentVCE, we are proud to offer you actual CKS exam questions in our Linux Foundation CKS practice exam material. This actual study material has been checked and approved by leading professionals in the field. A team of over 90,000 experts and professionals have collaborated to design the Certified Kubernetes Security Specialist (CKS) (CKS) exam material, ensuring that you receive both theoretical knowledge and practical insights to excel in the Certified Kubernetes Security Specialist (CKS) exam.

Linux Foundation Certified Kubernetes Security Specialist (CKS) Sample Questions (Q124-Q129):

NEW QUESTION # 124
You're tasked With securing a Kubernetes cluster for a sensitive application. The application utilizes a service account for accessing a database. However, due to legacy reasons, this service account has broad permissions, including 'read', 'write', and 'delete' access to all resources in the cluster. How would you mitigate this security risk while maintaining application functionality? Implement a solution that minimizes the permissions granted to the service account and adheres to the principle of least privilege.

Answer:

Explanation:
Solution (Step by Step) :
1. Create a new Role With restricted permissions:
- Define a Role that grants only the necessary permissions for the service account to interact with the database.
- The Role should have specific permissions for 'read' , 'write' , and 'delete' operations, but limited to the database resources used by the application.

```
apiVersion: rbac.authorization.k8s.io/v1
kind: Role
metadata:
  name: database-access-role
  namespace: your-namespace
rules:
- apiGroups: ["apps"]
  resources: ["deployments"]
  verbs: ["get", "list", "watch"]
- apiGroups: ["extensions"]
  resources: ["ingresses"]
  verbs: ["get", "list", "watch"]
- apiGroups: ["apps"]
  resources: ["statefulsets"]
  verbs: ["get", "list", "watch"]
```

2. Create a RoleBinding: - Bind the newly created Role to the service account. - This will grant the service account the specific permissions defined in the Role.

```
apiVersion: rbac.authorization.k8s.io/v1
kind: RoleBinding
metadata:
  name: database-access-rolebinding
  namespace: your-namespace
roleRef:
  apiGroup: rbac.authorization.k8s.io
  kind: Role
  name: database-access-role
subjects:
- kind: ServiceAccount
  name: your-service-account
  namespace: your-namespace
```

3. Update the Deployment - Update the Deployment configuration to use the new service account with restricted permissions.

```yaml
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
  name: your-deployment
spec:
  template:
    spec:
      serviceAccountName: your-service-account
```


4. Validate the Permissions: - Verity that the application still functions correctly with the restricted permissions. - Use 'kubectl auth can-i --list --as=your-service-account' to confirm the available permissions for the service account. 5. Revoke the Legacy Service Account: - Once the application is running with the new service account, revoke the old service account with broad permissions.

NEW QUESTION # 125

You can switch the cluster/configuration context using the following command: [desk@cli] $ kubectl config use-context stage Context: A PodSecurityPolicy shall prevent the creation of privileged Pods in a specific namespace. Task: 1. Create a new PodSecurityPolcy named deny-policy, which prevents the creation of privileged Pods. 2. Create a new ClusterRole name deny-access-role, which uses the newly created PodSecurityPolicy deny-policy. 3. Create a new ServiceAccount named psd-denial-sa in the existing namespace development. Finally, create a new ClusterRoleBindind named restrict-access-bind, which binds the newly created ClusterRole deny-access-role to the newly created ServiceAccount psp-denial-sa

Answer:

Explanation:
Create psp to disallow privileged container
apiVersion: rbac.authorization.k8s.io/v1
kind: ClusterRole
metadata:
name: deny-access-role
rules:
- apiGroups: ['policy']
resources: ['podsecuritypolicies']
verbs: ['use']
resourceNames:
- "deny-policy"
k create sa psp-denial-sa -n development
apiVersion: rbac.authorization.k8s.io/v1
kind: ClusterRoleBinding
metadata:
name: restrict-access-bing
roleRef:
kind: ClusterRole
name: deny-access-role
apiGroup: rbac.authorization.k8s.io
subjects:
- kind: ServiceAccount
name: psp-denial-sa
namespace: development
Explanation
master1 $ vim psp.yaml
apiVersion: policy/v1beta1
kind: PodSecurityPolicy
metadata:
name: deny-policy
spec:
privileged: false # Don't allow privileged pods!
seLinux:
rule: RunAsAny
supplementalGroups:

rule: RunAsAny
runAsUser:
rule: RunAsAny
fsGroup:
rule: RunAsAny
volumes:
- '*'
master1 $ vim cr1.yaml
apiVersion: rbac.authorization.k8s.io/v1
kind: ClusterRole
metadata:
name: deny-access-role
rules:
- apiGroups: ['policy']
resources: ['podsecuritypolicies']
verbs: ['use']
resourceNames:
- "deny-policy"
master1 $ k create sa psp-denial-sa -n development master1 $ vim cb1.yaml apiVersion: rbac.authorization.k8s.io/v1 kind: ClusterRoleBinding metadata:
name: restrict-access-bing
roleRef:
kind: ClusterRole
name: deny-access-role
apiGroup: rbac.authorization.k8s.io
subjects:
Authorize specific service accounts:
- kind: ServiceAccount
name: psp-denial-sa
namespace: development
master1 $ k apply -f psp.yaml master1 $ k apply -f cr1.yaml master1 $ k apply -f cb1.yaml Reference:
https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/policy/pod-security-policy/

NEW QUESTION # 126
You're setting up a new Kubernetes cluster for a critical application, and you want to ensure that only authorized users can access the cluster's API server. Implement a solution using RBAC to achieve this, outlining the steps and the necessary configurations.

Answer:

Explanation:
Solution (Step by Step) :
1. Create a ClusterRole:
- Define a ClusterRole named 'cluster-admins that grants comprehensive permissions to manage cluster resources.

```
apiVersion: rbac.authorization.k8s.io/v1
kind: ClusterRole
metadata:
  name: cluster-admin
rules:
- apiGroups: [""]
  resources: [""]
  verbs: [""]
```


2. Create a ClusterRoleBinding: - Bind the 'cluster-admin' ClusterRoIe to a specific user or service account. - This grants the bound entity administrative access to the cluster.

```
apiVersion: rbac.authorization.k8s.io/v1
kind: ClusterRoleBinding
metadata:
  name: cluster-admin-binding
roleRef:
  apiGroup: rbac.authorization.k8s.io
  kind: ClusterRole
  name: cluster-admin
subjects:
- kind: User
  name: your-user-name
  apiGroup: rbac.authorization.k8s.io
```

3. Create a Role: - Define a Role named 'pod-reader' that grants limited access to read pod information.

```
apiVersion: rbac.authorization.k8s.io/v1
kind: Role
metadata:
  name: pod-reader
  namespace: your-namespace
rules:
- apiGroups: [""]
  resources: ["pods"]
  verbs: ["get", "list", "watch"]
```

4. Create a RoIeBjnding: - Bind the 'pod-reader Role to a group of users or service accounts. - This allows the bound entities to read pod information within the specified namespace.

```
apiVersion: rbac.authorization.k8s.io/v1
kind: RoleBinding
metadata:
  name: pod-reader-binding
  namespace: your-namespace
roleRef:
  apiGroup: rbac.authorization.k8s.io
  kind: Role
  name: pod-reader
subjects:
- kind: Group
  name: your-group-name
  apiGroup: rbac.authorization.k8s.io
```

5. Configure Authentication: - Set up authentication methods for accessing the API server, such as: - x509 certificates: Use digital certificates to authenticate users. - OAuth2: Use OAuth2 for user authentication. - Basic authentication: Use username and password for authentication.

NEW QUESTION # 127

You are running a critical application within a Kubernetes cluster. Your application relies on a base image with several unnecessary packages installed. These packages increase the attack surface of your application and make it more vulnerable to exploits. You want to minimize the base image footprint to enhance the security posture of your application. Explain how you can achieve this in a production environment.

Answer:

Explanation:
Solution (Step by Step) :
1. Identify unnecessary Packages:
- Use tools like 'alpine-pkg-info' or 'dpkg -l' to list installed packages within the base image.
- Analyze the package list to identify packages that are not strictly required for your application's functionality.
- Example: If you are running a Node.js application, you might identity development tools like 'gcc' or 'make' as unnecessary.
2. Create a Custom Base Image:
- Docker-file: Start by creating a Dockefflle that inherits from a minimal base image like 'alpine:latest or 'ubuntu:latest' (depending on your application's requirements).

- Install Essential Packages: Include only the absolutely necessary packages for your application in the Dockerfile. Use the 'apt-get install' (for Debian/lJbuntu) or 'apk add' (for Alpine) commands to install these packages.
- Example Dockerfile:
FROM alpine:latest
Install necessary packages
RIJN apk add --no-cache bash openssl curl nodejs npm
Copy your application code
COPY _ /app
Set working directory and execute start script
WORKDIR 'app
CMD ["npm", "start"]
3. Test the Custom Image:
- Build the custom image using 'docker build -t custom-base-image
- Create a container from the custom image and run your application to ensure everything works correctly. This step is critical to catch any compatibility issues before deploying to your Kubernetes cluster.
4. Update Your Deployments:
- Modify your Deployment YAML files to use the custom base image instead of the original image. Update the 'image' field to reference the custom base image tag.
- Example:

```
apiversion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
  name: my-app
spec:
  replicas: 3
  selector:
    matchLabels:
      app: my-app
  template:
    metadata:
      labels:
        app: my-app
    spec:
      containers:
      - name: my-app
        image: custom-base-image
        ports:
        - containerPort: 8080
```


5. Deploy the Updated Application: - Use 'kubectl apply -f deployment_yaml to update your deployment with the new image- - Monitor the deployment to ensure a successful rollout with your minimal base image. 6. Regular - Periodically review your application's requirements and ensure that the base image still meets your needs. -As you add new features or update dependencies, you might need to add additional packages to the base image. - Keep the image as minimal as possible and use the least-privilege principle when selecting packages.

NEW QUESTION # 128
You are developing a new microservice that will be deployed to a Kubernetes cluster. You need to ensure that the Kubernetes YAML manifests for the microservice adhere to security best practices and are compatible with the clusters configuration. Implement a solution that uses KubeLinter to validate the YAML manifests before deployment.

Answer:

Explanation:
Solution (Step by Step):
1. Install KubeLinter: Download and install the 'kubevar binary from the official GitHub repository
2. Create a KubeLinter configuration file (optional): Define a .kubeval.yaml' file in the root directory of your project to specify any custom rules or checks.
3. Validate your YAML manifests using KubeLinter: Use the "kubeval' command to validate your YAML manifests against the Kubernetes schema and your custom rules.
bash
kubeval deployment.yaml service.yaml
4. Integrate KubeLinter into your CI/CD pipeline: Add a step to your pipeline that runs KubeLinter against your 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 .yaml
```

5. Address any issues reported by KubeLinter. Analyze the output of KubeLinter and make the necessary changes to your YAML manifests to address any identified issues.

NEW QUESTION # 129

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