

Exam Linux Foundation CKS Introduction - CKS Valid Study Plan



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Linux Foundation Certified Kubernetes Security Specialist (CKS) Sample Questions (Q63-Q68):

NEW QUESTION # 63

Using the runtime detection tool Falco, Analyse the container behavior for at least 20 seconds, using filters that detect newly spawning and executing processes in a single container of Nginx.

- A. store the incident file `art /opt/falco-incident.txt`, containing the detected incidents. one per line, in the format

Answer: A

Explanation:

`[timestamp],[uid],[processName]`

NEW QUESTION # 64

SIMULATION

Documentation

ServiceAccount, Deployment,

Projected Volumes

You must connect to the correct host . Failure to do so may result in a zero score.

`[candidate@base] $ ssh cks000033`

Context

A security audit has identified a Deployment improperly handling service account tokens, which could lead to security vulnerabilities. Task

First, modify the existing ServiceAccount `stats-monitor-sa` in the namespace `monitoring` to turn off automounting of API credentials.

Next, modify the existing Deployment `stats-monitor` in the namespace `monitoring` to inject a ServiceAccount token mounted at `/var/run/secrets/kubernetes.io/serviceaccount/token`.

Use a Projected Volume named `token` to inject the ServiceAccount token and ensure that it is mounted read-only.

The Deployment's manifest file can be found at `/home/candidate/stats-monitor/deployment.yaml`.

Answer:

Explanation:

See the Explanation below for complete solution

Explanation:

1) Connect to correct host

`ssh cks000033`

`sudo -i`

`export KUBECONFIG=/etc/kubernetes/admin.conf`

2) Patch the ServiceAccount to disable automounting

Task: turn off automounting of API credentials for `stats-monitor-sa` in `monitoring`.

`kubectl -n monitoring patch sa stats-monitor-sa -p '{"automountServiceAccountToken": false}'` Verify:

`kubectl -n monitoring get sa stats-monitor-sa -o yaml | grep -i automount`

3) Edit the Deployment manifest file

Task says to modify the manifest at:

`/home/candidate/stats-monitor/deployment.yaml`

`vi /home/candidate/stats-monitor/deployment.yaml`

4) In the Deployment, ensure it uses the ServiceAccount AND inject token via Projected Volume

4.1 Make sure Deployment uses the SA

Under:

`spec: -> template: -> spec:`

`serviceAccountName:`

`stats-monitor-sa`

(If it already exists, leave it; don't add extra changes beyond requirements.)

4.2 Add a projected volume named `token`

Under:

`spec: -> template: -> spec: -> volumes:`

add (or modify existing volume if present) so it is exactly:

- name: token
projected:
sources:
- serviceAccountToken:
path: token

This creates the file token inside the mounted directory, so the final path becomes:
/var/run/secrets/kubernetes.io/serviceaccount/token

4.3 Mount the projected volume read-only at the required location

Under the target container:

spec: -> template: -> spec: -> containers: -> (your container) -> volumeMounts:

Add:

- name: token
mountPath: /var/run/secrets/kubernetes.io/serviceaccount
readOnly: true

□ This satisfies:

Projected volume name: token

Mount path: /var/run/secrets/kubernetes.io/serviceaccount/token (file inside mount) Mounted read-only

4.4 Important: Don't break default token mount behavior

Because you disabled SA automounting at the ServiceAccount level, you must explicitly mount the projected token (done above).

That's the whole point of this task.

Save and exit:

:wq

5) Apply the updated Deployment

kubectl -n monitoring apply -f /home/candidate/stats-monitor/deployment.yaml Wait rollout:

kubectl -n monitoring rollout status deployment/stats-monitor

6) Verify the token file exists in the running Pod

Get a pod name:

POD=\$(kubectl -n monitoring get pods -l app=stats-monitor -o jsonpath='{.items[0].metadata.name}') echo \$POD Check the token file path exists:

kubectl -n monitoring exec -it \$POD -- ls -l /var/run/secrets/kubernetes.io/serviceaccount/token Optional: confirm it's mounted read-only (usually shown by mount options):

kubectl -n monitoring exec -it \$POD -- mount | grep /var/run/secrets/kubernetes.io/serviceaccount

□ What the examiner checks

SA stats-monitor-sa has:

automountServiceAccountToken: false

Deployment stats-monitor mounts a projected volume named token

Token file is at:

/var/run/secrets/kubernetes.io/serviceaccount/token

Mount is readOnly: true

If label selector doesn't match (-l app=stats-monitor)

Use:

kubectl -n monitoring get pods

Then set:

POD=<paste-pod-name>

NEW QUESTION # 65

SIMULATION

Create a RuntimeClass named untrusted using the prepared runtime handler named runsc.

Create a Pods of image alpine:3.13.2 in the Namespace default to run on the gVisor runtime class.

Answer:

Explanation:

See the Explanation below

□

NEW QUESTION # 66

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 PodSecurityPolicy 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 ClusterRoleBinding 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/ master1 $ k apply -f cr1.yaml master1 $ k apply -f cb1.yaml
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 # 67

SIMULATION

a. Retrieve the content of the existing secret named default-token-xxxxx in the testing namespace.

Store the value of the token in the token.txt

b. Create a new secret named test-db-secret in the DB namespace with the following content:

username: mysql

password: password@123

Create the Pod name test-db-pod of image nginx in the namespace db that can access test-db-secret via a volume at path /etc/mysql-credentials

Answer:

Explanation:

To add a Kubernetes cluster to your project, group, or instance:

Navigate to your:

Project's Operations > Kubernetes page, for a project-level cluster.

Group's Kubernetes page, for a group-level cluster.

Admin Area > Kubernetes page, for an instance-level cluster.

Click Add Kubernetes cluster.

Click the Add existing cluster tab and fill in the details:

Kubernetes cluster name (required) - The name you wish to give the cluster.

Environment scope (required) - The associated environment to this cluster.

API URL (required) - It's the URL that GitLab uses to access the Kubernetes API. Kubernetes exposes several APIs, we want the "base" URL that is common to all of them. For example, <https://kubernetes.example.com> rather than

<https://kubernetes.example.com/api/v1>.

Get the API URL by running this command:

kubectl cluster-info | grep -E 'Kubernetes master|Kubernetes control plane' | awk 'http/ {print \$NF}' CA certificate (required) - A valid Kubernetes certificate is needed to authenticate to the cluster. We use the certificate created by default.

List the secrets with kubectl get secrets, and one should be named similar to default-token-xxxxx. Copy that token name for use below.

Get the certificate by running this command:

kubectl get secret <secret name> -o jsonpath='{[\"data\"][\"ca.crt\"]}' "

NEW QUESTION # 68

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