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The CKS certification exam is a rigorous test of an IT professional’s knowledge and skills in Kubernetes security. CKS exam consists of 17 tasks that must be completed within two hours. The tasks are designed to test the candidate’s ability to identify and mitigate security risks in Kubernetes clusters and workloads. CKS exam is a hands-on test, which means that the candidate must demonstrate their ability to perform tasks in a live Kubernetes environment.

Linux Foundation CKS (Certified Kubernetes Security Specialist) Certification Exam is a highly sought-after certification for professionals who want to demonstrate their mastery of Kubernetes security concepts and best practices. The CKS exam is designed to test the candidate's ability to secure containerized applications running on Kubernetes clusters. It is an advanced-level certification exam that requires a deep understanding of Kubernetes architecture, security principles, and best practices.

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Certification CKS Questions, CKS Exam Test

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The Certified Kubernetes Security Specialist (CKS) certification exam is a new credential offered by the Linux Foundation. It is designed to test the knowledge and skills of professionals who are responsible for securing Kubernetes-based systems. Certified Kubernetes Security Specialist (CKS) certification is essential for individuals who seek to demonstrate their mastery of best practices in security and compliance within Kubernetes environments.

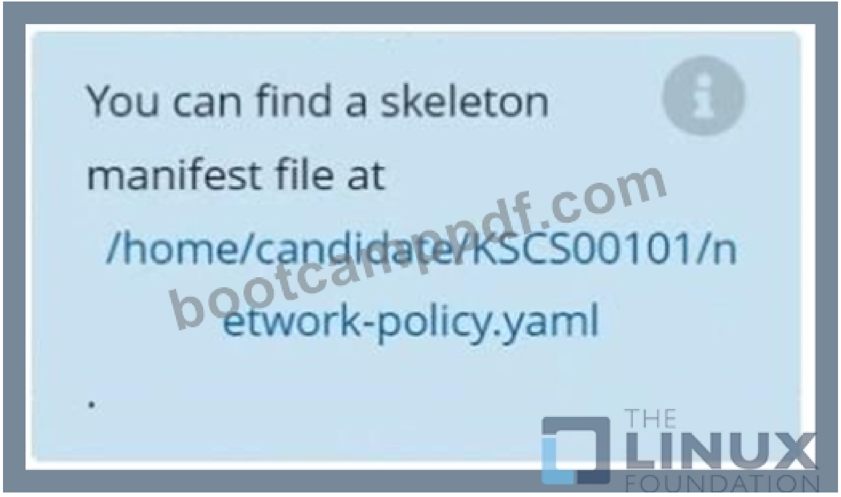
Linux Foundation Certified Kubernetes Security Specialist (CKS) Sample Questions (Q167-Q172):

NEW QUESTION # 167
You need to implement a secure way to handle sensitive configuration data for your applications deployed within a Kubernetes cluster. This data, including database credentials and API keys, must be protected from unauthorized access. Describe a secure solution, including specific configuration and tools to address this challenge.

Answer:

Explanation:
Solution (Step by Step) :
1. Utilize a Secret Management Solution:
- Choose a secure secret management solution designed for Kubernetes.
- Popular options include:
- Vault: A comprehensive secret management tool offering encryption, access control, and auditing.
- Hashicorp Vault: A popular open-source solution that provides a secure and centralized way to store, manage, and access secrets.
- AWS Secrets Manager: A managed service from AWS for securely storing and retrieving secrets.
2. Configure Secret Management:
- Integrate the chosen secret management solution with your Kubernetes cluster.
- This typically involves deploying the secret management tool as a containerized application within the cluster.
- Configure access control policies to restrict access to secrets based on roles or identities.
3. Store Secrets Securely:
- Store sensitive configuration data as secrets within the chosen solution.
- Utilize strong encryption mechanisms to protect the secrets at rest and in transit.
4. Retrieve Secrets within Pods:
- Provide mechanisms for your applications to access secrets securely.
- This can be achieved through:
- Kubernetes Secrets: Mount secrets as files within pod containers.
- Environment Variables: Inject secrets as environment variables.
- Secret Management APIs Use APIs provided by the secret management solution to fetch secrets within the application code.
5. Securely Rotate Secrets:
- Implement a process for regularly rotating secrets to minimize exposure in case ot compromise.
- Automate this process to ensure timely rotation.

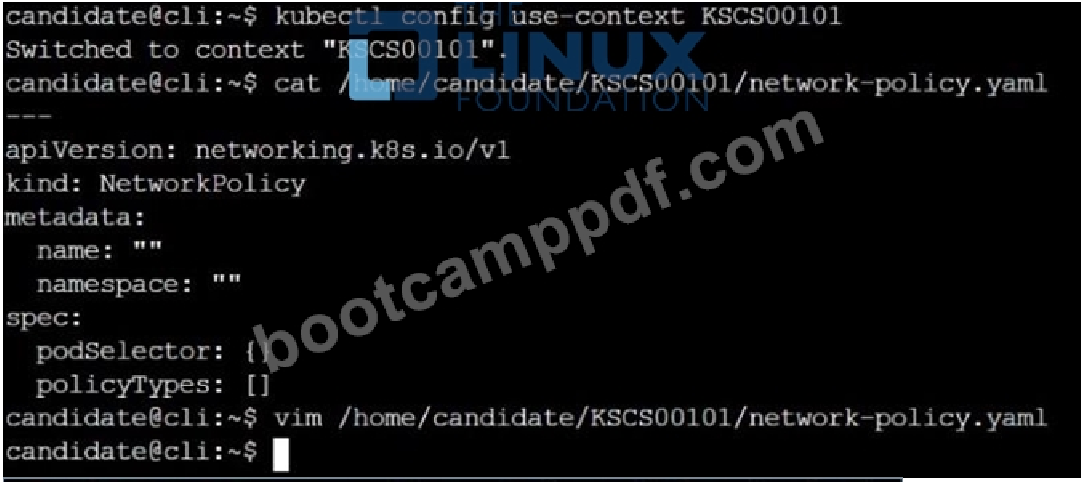
NEW QUESTION # 168
Context
A default-deny NetworkPolicy avoids to accidentally expose a Pod in a namespace that doesn't have any other NetworkPolicy defined.
Task
Create a new default-deny NetworkPolicy named defaultdeny in the namespace testing for all traffic of type Egress.
The new NetworkPolicy must deny all Egress traffic in the namespace testing.
Apply the newly created default-deny NetworkPolicy to all Pods running in namespace testing.



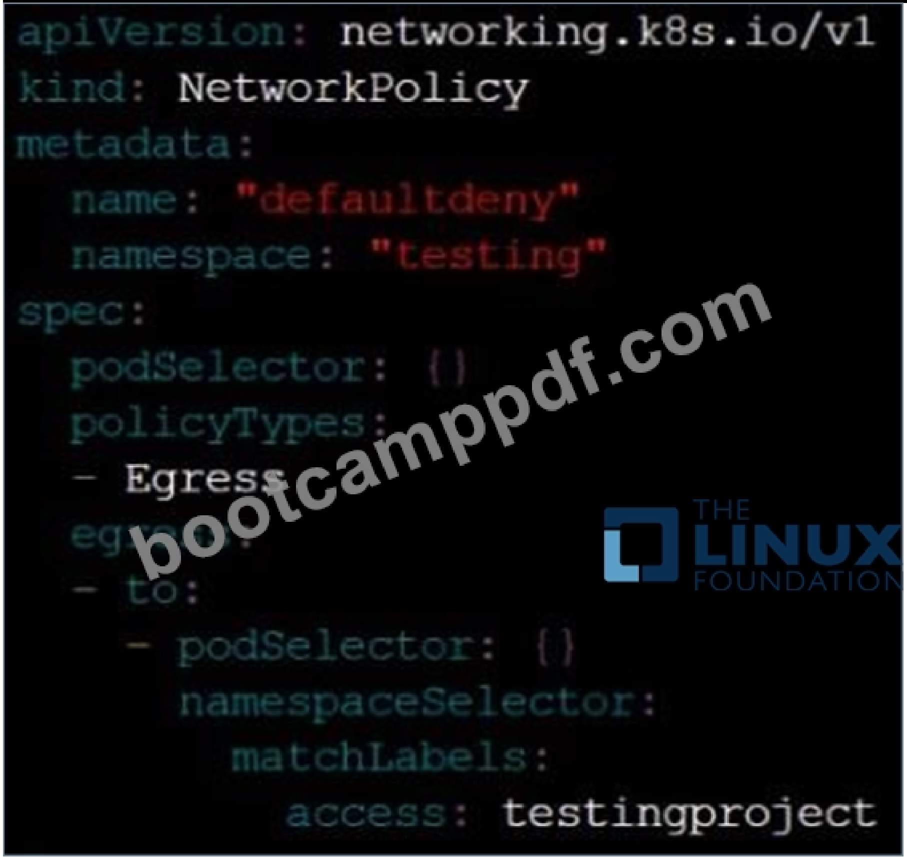
You can find a skeleton manifest file at /home/candidate/KSCS00101/network-policy.yaml .

Answer:

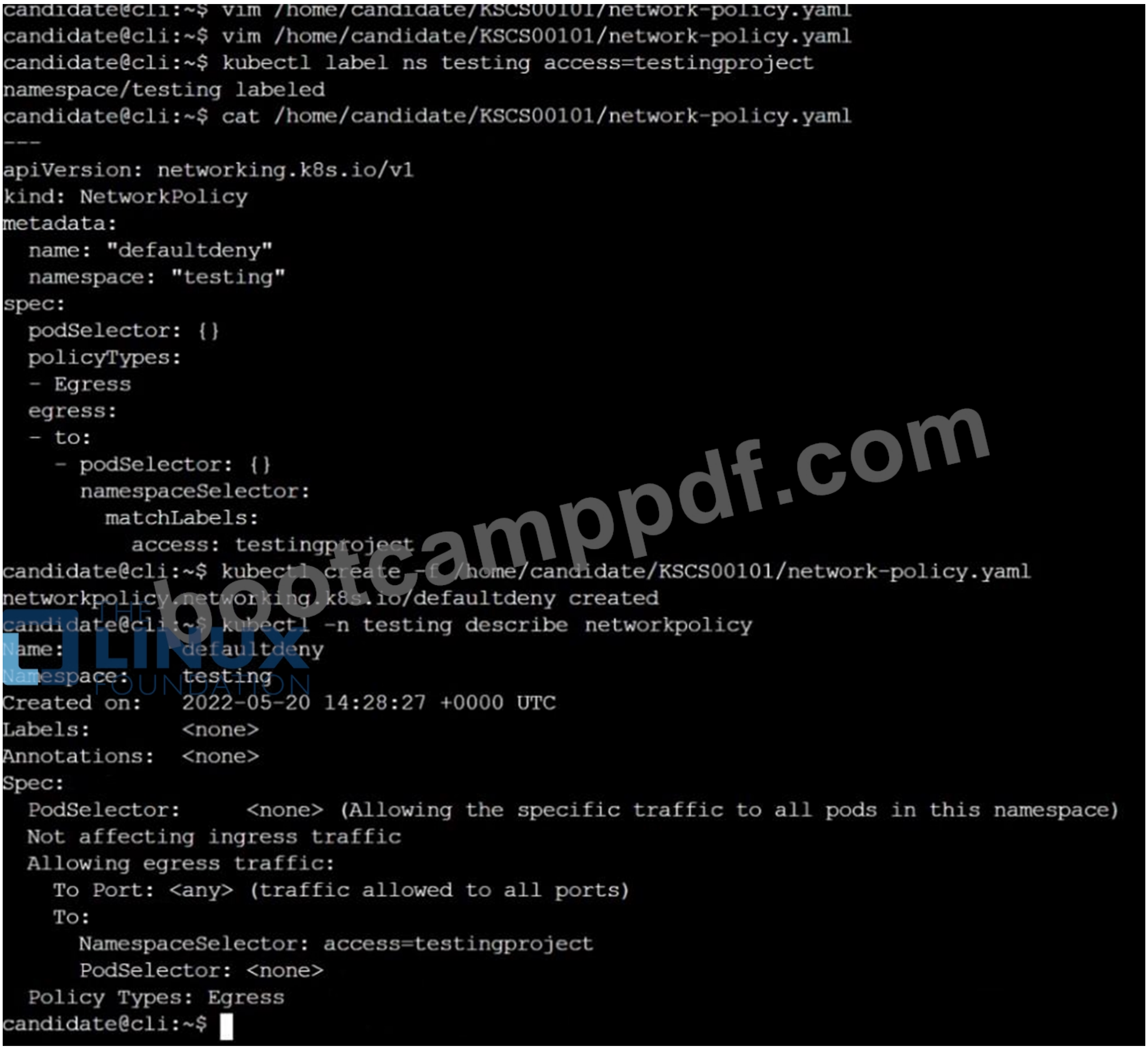
Explanation:



```
candidate@cli:~$ kubectl config use-context KSCS00101
Switched to context "KSCS00101".
candidate@cli:~$ cat /home/candidate/KSCS00101/network-policy.yaml
---
apiVersion: networking.k8s.io/v1
kind: NetworkPolicy
metadata:
  name: ""
  namespace: ""
spec:
  podSelector: {}
  policyTypes: []
candidate@cli:~$ vim /home/candidate/KSCS00101/network-policy.yaml
candidate@cli:~$
```



```
apiVersion: networking.k8s.io/v1
kind: NetworkPolicy
metadata:
  name: "defaultdeny"
  namespace: "testing"
spec:
  podSelector: {}
  policyTypes:
  - Egress
  egress:
  - to:
    - podSelector: {}
      namespaceSelector:
        matchLabels:
          access: testingproject
```



```
candidate@cli:~$ vim /home/candidate/KSCS00101/network-policy.yaml
candidate@cli:~$ vim /home/candidate/KSCS00101/network-policy.yaml
candidate@cli:~$ kubectl label ns testing access=testingproject
namespace/testing labeled
candidate@cli:~$ cat /home/candidate/KSCS00101/network-policy.yaml
---
apiVersion: networking.k8s.io/v1
kind: NetworkPolicy
metadata:
  name: "defaultdeny"
  namespace: "testing"
spec:
  podSelector: {}
  policyTypes:
  - Egress
  egress:
  - to:
    - podSelector: {}
      namespaceSelector:
        matchLabels:
          access: testingproject
candidate@cli:~$ kubectl create -f /home/candidate/KSCS00101/network-policy.yaml
networkpolicy.networking.k8s.io/defaultdeny created
candidate@cli:~$ kubectl -n testing describe networkpolicy
Name:         defaultdeny
Namespace:    testing
Created on:   2022-05-20 14:28:27 +0000 UTC
Labels:       <none>
Annotations:  <none>
Spec:
  PodSelector:     <none> (Allowing the specific traffic to all pods in this namespace)
  Not affecting ingress traffic
  Allowing egress traffic:
    To Port: <any> (traffic allowed to all ports)
    To:
      NamespaceSelector: access=testingproject
      PodSelector: <none>
  Policy Types: Egress
candidate@cli:~$ 
```

NEW QUESTION # 169
Service is running on port 389 inside the system, find the process-id of the process, and stores the names of all the open-files inside the /candidate/KH77539/files.txt, and also delete the binary.

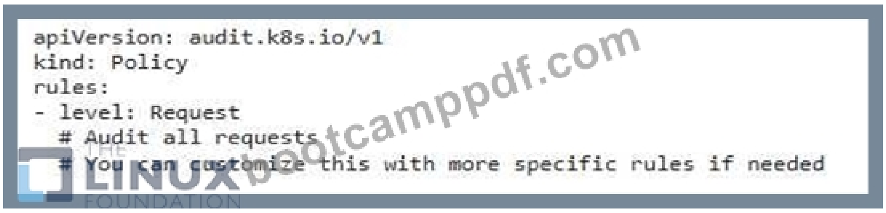
- A. Send us your Feedback on this.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 170
You have a Kubernetes cluster with a deployment named 'web-app' running a web applicatiom You suspect that a specific user with the username 'malicious-user' might be attempting unauthorized access to the cluster To investigate this, you want to use Kubernetes audit logs to identify any attempts made by this user to access resources within your namespace 'my-namespace'.
How would you configure Kubernetes audit logging and filter the logs to isolate potential malicious activity by 'malicious-user within the 'my- namespace' namespace?

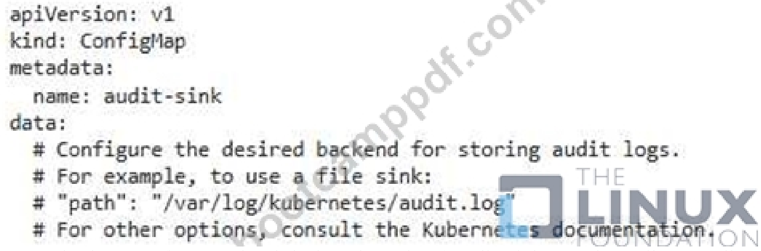
Answer:

Explanation:
Solution (Step by Step):
1. Enable Kubernetes Audit Logging:
- Create a ConfigMap named 'audit-policy' with the following content:



```
apiVersion: audit.k8s.io/v1
kind: Policy
rules:
- level: Request
  # Audit all requests
  # You can customize this with more specific rules if needed
```

- Apply the ConfigMap to the cluster: bash kubectl apply -f audit-policy-yaml 2 Configure the Audit Backend: - Create a ConfigMap named 'audit-sink' with the following content



```
apiVersion: v1
kind: ConfigMap
metadata:
  name: audit-sink
data:
  # Configure the desired backend for storing audit logs.
  # For example, to use a file sink:
  # "path": "/var/log/kubernetes/audit.log"
  # For other options, consult the Kubernetes documentation.
```

- Apply the ConfigMap: bash kubectl apply -f audit-sink-yaml 3. Filter Audit Logs: - Use ' kubectl logs -f -n kube-system' to view the audit logs. - Filter tne logs for requests made by 'malicious-user' Within 'my-namespace'- bash kubectl logs -f -n kube-system I grep "user.name=malicious-user" I grep "namespace-my-namespace" - This command will display any audit log entries related to requests made by 'malicious-user' within the my-namespace' namespace. 4. Analyze the Logs: - Examine the logs for suspicious activity, such as attempts to access sensitive resources, perform unauthorized actions, or exploit vulnerabilities. - Use the information gathered from the audit logs to take appropriate security measures. Note: - The 'lever field in the audit policy can be customized to control the level ot detail in the audit logs. For example, 'Metadata' logs only the request metadata, while 'Request' logs all details of the request - The audit logs will be stored according to the configuration of the 'audit-sink' ConfigMap. - This is a basic example. You may need to adjust the filters and analysis techniques based on your specific security requirements.

NEW QUESTION # 171

Your Kubernetes cluster runs a critical application that utilizes a private Docker registry for its container images. However, you want to implement a security best practice by leveraging an image signing mechanism for the images pushed to the registry. Describe how you can enforce image signing and verify the integrity of container images before deployment.

Answer:

Explanation:
Solution (Step by Step) :
1. Choose a signing solution:
- Use a trusted signing solution like Cosign or Notary. Cosign is an open-source project by the Cloud Native Computing Foundation, while Notary is a project by The Update Framework (TUF).
- Integrate the signing solution with your CI/CD pipeline. This ensures that images are signed before they are pushed to the registry.
2. Configure the signing process:
- Generate a private signing key. Store this key securely, and use it to sign your container images.
- Configure the image signing tool to use the key. Use the appropriate command-line tool (e.g., 'cosign sign' or 'notary sign') to sign the image.
3. Push the signed images to the registry:
- Push the signed images to the registry using your CI/CD pipeline. Ensure that the signature and the image manifest are pushed together.
4. Configure Kubernetes to verify signatures:
- Use a Kubernetes admission controller like or to enforce image signature verification. These controllers intercept container image pulls and ensure the signature is valid before allowing deployments.
5. Verify the image integrity:
- Use the image signing tool (e.g., 'cosign verify' or 'notary verify') to verify the signature of an image. Ensure that the image has not been tampered with .
Example using Cosign:
- Install Cosign using 'cosign install'
- Generate a private signing key using 'cosign generate-key-pairs.
- Sign the container image using 'cosign sign --key example/nginx:latest'
- Push the signed image to the registry.
- Deploy the image using Kubernetes and configure the admission webhook to enforce signature verification.
This process ensures that only signed and verified images are deployed to the cluster, enhancing the security of your application by

protecting against unauthorized image modifications.

NEW QUESTION # 172

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