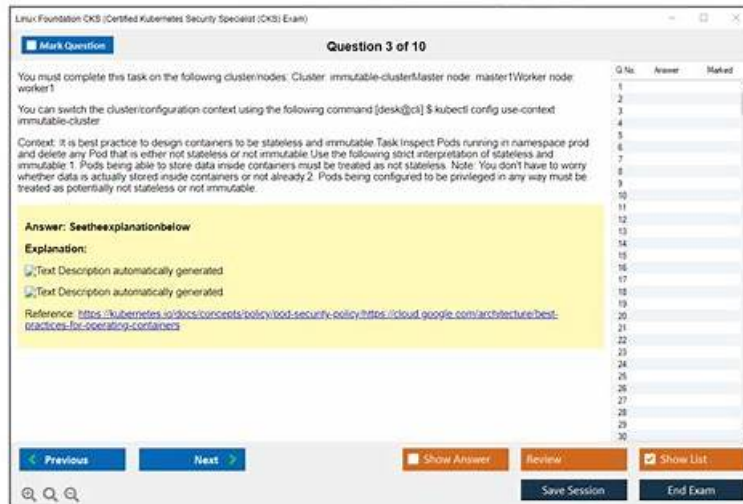


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We learned that a majority of the candidates for the CKS exam are office workers or students who are occupied with a lot of things, and do not have plenty of time to prepare for the CKS exam. Taking this into consideration, we have tried to improve the quality of our CKS Training Materials for all our worth. Now, I am proud to tell you that our CKS study dumps are definitely the best choice for those who have been yearning for success but without enough time to put into it.

Linux Foundation CKS (Certified Kubernetes Security Specialist) Certification Exam is a highly sought-after certification for individuals who want to demonstrate their expertise in securing containerized applications using Kubernetes. Kubernetes has become the de facto standard for container orchestration, and as such, it is crucial to have professionals who can secure the platform and the applications running on it.

Linux Foundation Certified Kubernetes Security Specialist (CKS) Exam is an expert-level certification designed to validate the skills and knowledge of candidates in different Kubernetes security measures. Kubernetes is a widespread platform for container orchestration that supports the deployment, management, and scaling of containerized applications. As container use and Kubernetes adoption increase, the need for expertise in securing these platforms grows. CKS Exam is designed to confirm an individual's proficiency in deploying secure Kubernetes platforms.

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Linux Foundation CKS Exam Cram Review & CKS Online Lab Simulation

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Linux Foundation CKS exam is an essential certification for professionals who work with Kubernetes environments. It validates the skills and knowledge necessary to secure containerized applications deployed on Kubernetes clusters. The CKS Certification is highly valued in the industry and can help professionals advance their careers in the field of container security.

Linux Foundation Certified Kubernetes Security Specialist (CKS) Sample Questions (Q43-Q48):

NEW QUESTION # 43

You are deploying a critical application on your Kubernetes cluster. You want to ensure that only certified and trusted container images are allowed to be deployed- How can you implement an Image Signature Verification process to ensure that all images pulled from your Docker registry are signed with a trusted key?

Answer:

Explanation:

Solution (Step by Step) :

1. Generate Key Pair: Generate a public and private key pair for signing container images.

```
bash
```

```
openssl genrsa -out private-key 2048
```

```
openssl rsa -pubout -in private-key -out public-key
```

2. Sign Container Image: use the private key to sign the container image-

```
bash
```

```
docker build -t my-app:latest
```

```
cosign Sign --key private.key my-app:latest
```

3. Push Signed Image: Push the signed image to your Docker registry.

```
bash
```

```
docker push my-app:latest
```

4. Configure Kubernetes Image Policy: Configure a Kubernetes ImagePolicyWebhook using a tool like Admission Webhook Controller to enforce image signature verification. The webhook can be configured to check for the presence of a valid signature using the public key and to reject images without a valid signature.

5. Deploy Image Policy Webhook: Deploy the ImagePolicyWebhook configuration using 'kubectl apply -f image-policy-webhook.yaml'

6. Test Image Signature Verification Create a new Deployment using an unsigned image. The deployment should be rejected by the webhook.

Note: This is a basic example. You can configure more advanced image signature verification policies based on your security needs and requirements. For example, you can enforce specific image signing policies, use multiple keys, and configure different failure policies.

NEW QUESTION # 44

You are configuring a Kubernetes cluster to host a new web application. You want to implement strong authentication mechanisms, including two-factor authentication (2FA) for users accessing the clusters API server. Describe how you would enable 2FA for the Kubernetes API server, including the steps involved and any necessary configuration changes.

Answer:

Explanation:

Solution (Step by Step) :

1. Choose a 2FA Provider:

- Select a suitable 2FA provider that integrates with Kubernetes- Popular choices include:

- Google Authenticator: A Widely used and free 2FA provider.

- Duo Security: A commercial 2FA provider with comprehensive features.

- YubiKey: A hardware security key offering strong 2FA.

2. Configure the 2FA Provider:

- Install and Configure the Provider: Follow the providers instructions to install and configure it within your Kubernetes environment.

3. Enable 2FA for Kubernetes:

- Install a 2FA Extension: Install a Kubernetes extension that integrates with your chosen 2FA provider. These extensions typically require

configuration to connect to your 2FA provider's API.

- Configure Authentication: Modify the Kubernetes API servers authentication configuration to enforce 2FA. This may involve using the 'authorization-mode' flag, setting up an authentication plugin, or modifying the 'kubelet' configuration.

4. Generate and Distribute 2FA Keys: - Generate 2FA Keys: Use the 2FA provider's tools to generate unique 2FA keys for each user.

- Distribute Keys: Distribute the 2FA keys to users securely (e.g., through email or a dedicated 2FA management system).

5. Test the Configuration: - Verify 2FA Enforcement: Attempt to access the Kubernetes API server using a user account. You should be prompted to enter the 2FA code generated by your chosen provider

- Validate Successful Authentication: Confirm that the 2FA configuration is correctly implemented and that users can access the API server only after successful 2FA verification.

NEW QUESTION # 45

You are tasked With securing a Kubernetes cluster that is hosting sensitive applications. You need to implement a robust security posture, including network segmentation, secure communication, and authentication. Explain how you would leverage Pod Security Policies (PSPs) to enforce security controls for pods in the cluster. Provide a practical example of a PSP definition that enforces specific security restrictions.

Answer:

Explanation:

Solution (Step by Step) :

1. Create a Pod Security Policy:
 - Define the security policy using a YAML file.
 - The file will include specific rules for the policy.
2. Apply the Pod Security Policy: - After creating the policy, you can apply it to the cluster: `bash kubectl apply -f restricted-
psp.yaml`
3. Use the Pod Security Policy: - You can enforce the policy on a pod using the 'securityContext' field in the pod's YAML file. - For example:
4. Enforce the Policy: - The PSP will enforce the specified restrictions on pods that are created using the deployment configuration.

NEW QUESTION # 46

SIMULATION

You can switch the cluster/configuration context using the following command:

```
[desk@cli] $ kubectl config use-context prod-account
```

Context:

A Role bound to a Pod's ServiceAccount grants overly permissive permissions. Complete the following tasks to reduce the set of permissions.

Task:

Given an existing Pod named web-pod running in the namespace database.

1. Edit the existing Role bound to the Pod's ServiceAccount test-sa to only allow performing get operations, only on resources of type Pods.
2. Create a new Role named test-role-2 in the namespace database, which only allows performing update operations, only on resources of type statuefulsets.
3. Create a new RoleBinding named test-role-2-bind binding the newly created Role to the Pod's ServiceAccount.

Note: Don't delete the existing RoleBinding.

Answer:

Explanation:

See the Explanation below

Explanation:

□

NEW QUESTION # 47

SIMULATION

Cluster: scanner

Master node: controlplane

Worker node: worker1

You can switch the cluster/configuration context using the following command:

```
[desk@cli] $ kubectl config use-context scanner
```

Given:

You may use Trivy's documentation.

Task:

Use the Trivy open-source container scanner to detect images with severe vulnerabilities used by Pods in the namespace nato.

Look for images with High or Critical severity vulnerabilities and delete the Pods that use those images.

Trivy is pre-installed on the cluster's master node. Use cluster's master node to use Trivy.

Answer:

Explanation:

See the Explanation below

Explanation:

