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>> Valuable CKS Feedback <<

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## Linux Foundation Certified Kubernetes Security Specialist (CKS) Sample Questions (Q45-Q50):

**NEW QUESTION # 45**

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, runc as well as traditional one.

Task: Create a RuntimeClass named not-trusted using the prepared runtime handler names runc. Update all Pods in the namespace server to run on newruntime.

**Answer:**

Explanation:



```
1. Create runtime class by the name of not-trusted using runc handler
1  apiVersion: node.k8s.io/v1
2  kind: RuntimeClass
3  metadata:
4    name: not-trusted
5  handler: runc

2. Find all the pods/deployment and edit runtimeClassName parameter to not-trusted under spec
[desk@cli] $ k edit deploy nginx
1  spec:
2  runtimeClassName: not-trusted. # Add this
```

Explanation

```
[desk@cli] $ vim runtime.yaml
```

```
apiVersion: node.k8s.io/v1
```

```
kind: RuntimeClass
```

```
metadata:
```

```
name: not-trusted
```

```
handler: runc
```

```
[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 # 46

You are running a Kubernetes cluster with a deployment named "my-app" that has been experiencing unexpected crashes. The crash logs indicate that the container's memory consumption is exceeding the resource limits defined in the deployment YAML. Explain how you can utilize the Kubernetes resource quotas and admission controller to prevent this from happening again.

#### Answer:

Explanation:

Solution (Step by Step) :

1. Create a ResourceQuota:

- Define a ResourceQuota that limits the resources that can be consumed by pods in a specific namespace.
- Specify the limits for CPU, memory, storage, and other resources.
- For example, to limit memory usage to 2Gi per pod in the "my-app" namespace:

```

apiVersion: v1
kind: ResourceQuota
metadata:
  name: memory-limit
  namespace: my-app
spec:
  limits:
    memory: "2Gi"

```

2. Enable the ResourceQuota Admission Controller: - Ensure that the "ResourceQuota" admission controller is enabled in your Kubernetes cluster. This can usually be done by setting the 'admissioncontroller' flag in the 'kube-apiserver' configuration. 3. Apply the ResourceQuota: - Apply the ResourceQuota to the "my-app" namespace using 'kubectl apply -f resource-quota.yaml'. 4. Update the Deployment - Modify the deployment's YAML file to specify the resource requests and limits for the container, ensuring they are within the defined ResourceQuota limits. For example:

```

apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
  name: my-app
spec:
  template:
    # ...
    spec:
      containers:
        - name: my-app-container
          resources:
            requests:
              memory: "1Gi"
            limits:
              memory: "1.5Gi"

```

5. Apply the updated deployment - Apply the updated deployment using 'kubectl apply -f deployment.yaml' 6. Monitor and Evaluate: - Monitor the resource consumption of pods in the "my-app" namespace and adjust the ResourceQuota limits as needed to ensure that your cluster remains stable.

### NEW QUESTION # 47

#### SIMULATION

Create a network policy named restrict-np to restrict to pod nginx-test running in namespace testing.

Only allow the following Pods to connect to Pod nginx-test:-

1. pods in the namespace default
2. pods with label version:v1 in any namespace.

Make sure to apply the network policy.

- [A. Send us your Feedback on this.](#)

**Answer: A**

### NEW QUESTION # 48

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 statusefulsets.
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:

```
$ k edit role test-role -n database
```

```
apiVersion: rbac.authorization.k8s.io/v1
```

```
kind: Role
```

```
metadata:
```

```
  creationTimestamp: "2021-06-04T11:12:23Z"
```

```
  name: test-role
```

```
  namespace: database
```

```
  resourceVersion: "1139"
```

```
  selfLink: /apis/rbac.authorization.k8s.io/v1/namespaces/database/roles/test-role uid: 49949265-6e01-499c-94ac-5011d6f6a353
```

```
  rules:
```

```
  - apiGroups:
```

```

- ""
resources:
- pods
verbs:
- * # Delete
- get # Fixed
$ k create role test-role-2 -n database --resource statefulset --verb update
$ k create rolebinding test-role-2-bind -n database --role test-role-2 --serviceaccount=database:test-sa Explanation
[desk@cli]$ k get pods -n database
NAME READY STATUS RESTARTS AGE LABELS
web-pod 1/1 Running 0 34s run=web-pod
[desk@cli]$ k get roles -n database
test-role
[desk@cli]$ k edit role test-role -n database
apiVersion: rbac.authorization.k8s.io/v1
kind: Role
metadata:
creationTimestamp: "2021-06-13T11:12:23Z"
name: test-role
namespace: database
resourceVersion: "1139"
selfLink: /apis/rbac.authorization.k8s.io/v1/namespaces/database/roles/test-role uid: 49949265-6e01-499c-94ac-5011d6f6a353
rules:
- apiGroups:
- ""
resources:
- pods
verbs:
- "*" # Delete this
- get # Replace by this
[desk@cli]$ k create role test-role-2 -n database --resource statefulset --verb update role.rbac.authorization.k8s.io/test-role-2
created [desk@cli]$ k create rolebinding test-role-2-bind -n database --role test-role-2 --serviceaccount=database:test-sa
rolebinding.rbac.authorization.k8s.io/test-role-2-bind created Reference: https://kubernetes.io/docs/reference/access-authn-
authz/rbac/ role.rbac.authorization.k8s.io/test-role-2 created
[desk@cli]$ k create rolebinding test-role-2-bind -n database --role test-role-2 --serviceaccount=database:test-sa
rolebinding.rbac.authorization.k8s.io/test-role-2-bind created
[desk@cli]$ k create role test-role-2 -n database --resource statefulset --verb update role.rbac.authorization.k8s.io/test-role-2
created [desk@cli]$ k create rolebinding test-role-2-bind -n database --role test-role-2 --serviceaccount=database:test-sa
rolebinding.rbac.authorization.k8s.io/test-role-2-bind created Reference: https://kubernetes.io/docs/reference/access-authn-
authz/rbac/

```

## NEW QUESTION # 49

You have a Kubernetes cluster with a deployment running a critical application. You need to restrict inbound network access to the pods in this deployment to only allow traffic from a specific service within the cluster. How would you achieve this using NetworkPolicy?

### Answer:

Explanation:

Solution (Step by Step):

1. Create a NetworkPolicy: Define a NetworkPolicy resource that specifies the allowed ingress traffic.

- Name: 'allow-service-access (you can choose any name)

- Namespace: The same namespace as the deployment you want to restrict.

- Spec:

- PodSelector: This should match the pods in your deployment. You can use labels to select the pods.

- Ingress: This defines the allowed incoming traffic.

- From: Define the source of the allowed traffic.

- PodSelector: If the traffic is coming from another deployment within the cluster, you can define the pod selector for that deployment.

- NamespaceSelector: If the traffic is coming from a service within the cluster, you can define the namespace selector.

- IPBlock: If the traffic is coming from a specific IP range, you can use 'IPBlock' to define that.
- Ports: This defines the specific ports that are allowed.
- You can either specify individual (e.g., 'tcp:80') or a port range (e.g., 'tcp:80-8080').

## 2. Apply the NetworkPolicy:

- Use 'kubectl apply -f networkpolicy.yaml' to create the NetworkPolicy.

Example YAML for NetworkPolicy:

```

apiVersion: networking.k8s.io/v1
kind: NetworkPolicy
metadata:
  name: allow-service-access
  namespace:
spec:
  podSelector:
    matchLabels:
      app:
  ingress:
  - from:
    - namespaceSelector:
        matchLabels:
          :
      ports:
      - protocol: TCP
        port: 80

```

- The NetworkPolicy allows inbound traffic from any pod in the namespace With label - This traffic can access port 80 (TCP) on the pods with the label 'app: Important Notes: - NetworkPolicies are enforced at the pod level. If no NetworkPolicy is defined, all traffic is allowed by default. - If you need to allow traffic from multiple sources, you can define multiple 'ingress' rules within the NetworkPolicy. - Make sure you have sufficient understanding of Kubernetes Networking and NetworkPolicy concepts before implementing this.

## NEW QUESTION # 50

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