High Pass-Rate Valuable CKS Feedback–Newest Reliable Exam Test for CKS: Certified Kubernetes Security Specialist (CKS)

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The CKS certification is a valuable asset for professionals seeking to advance their careers in the field of Kubernetes security. Certified Kubernetes Security Specialist (CKS) certification exam is an industry-recognized credential that demonstrates the candidate's proficiency in securing containerized applications and Kubernetes platforms. Certified Kubernetes Security Specialist (CKS) certification is also a testament to the candidate's commitment to continuous learning and professional development.

The CKS Certification Exam is designed to test the candidate's understanding of Kubernetes security features and the ability to implement best practices in securing Kubernetes platforms and containerized applications. Certified Kubernetes Security Specialist (CKS) certification exam covers a wide range of topics, including Kubernetes API authentication and authorization, network security, storage security, and security policy implementation.

>> Valuable CKS Feedback <<

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The web-based Linux Foundation CKS Practice Exam is compatible with all operating systems, including Mac, Linux, iOS, Android, and Windows. It is a browser-based Certified Kubernetes Security Specialist (CKS) (CKS) practice exam that works on all major browsers, including Chrome, Firefox, Safari, Internet Explorer, and Opera. This means that you won't have to worry about installing any complicated software or plug-ins.

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, runsc as well as traditional one.
Task: Create a RuntimeClass named not-trusted using the prepared runtime handler names runsc. Update all Pods in the namespace server to run on newruntime.

Answer:

Explanation:

Explanation
[desk@cli] $vim runtime.yaml
apiVersion: node.k8s.io/v1
kind: RuntimeClass
metadata:
name: not-trusted
handler: runsc
[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

```yaml
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:

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

2. Enable the Resourceauota Admission Controller: - Ensure that the "Resourceauota" admission controller is enabled in your Kubernetes cluster. This can usually be done by setting the 'admissioncontror 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 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:
$ 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 NetworkP01icy: 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:
- PodSeIector: 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.
- PodSeIector: If the traffic is coming from another deployment within the cluster, you can define the pod selector for that deployment.
- Namespaceselector: It the traffic is coming trom a service within the cluster, you can define the namespace selector.

- IPBIock: If the traffic is coming from a specific IP range, you can use 'IP310ck' 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.yamr to create the NetworkPolicy.
Example YAML for NetworkPolicy:

- The NetworkP01icy 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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