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>> Valid CKS Test Objectives <<

CKS Test Discount Voucher & CKS Vce Format

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Linux Foundation Certified Kubernetes Security Specialist (CKS) Sample Questions (Q24-Q29):

NEW QUESTION # 24

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.

store the incident file at /opt/falco-incident.txt, containing the detected incidents. one per line, in the format [timestamp],[uid],[processName]

- A. Send us your
- B. **Send us your feedback on it.**

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 25

Fix all issues via configuration and restart the affected components to ensure the new setting takes effect.

Fix all of the following violations that were found against the API server:- a. Ensure the --authorization-mode argument includes RBAC b. Ensure the --authorization-mode argument includes Node c. Ensure that the --profiling argument is set to false

Fix all of the following violations that were found against the Kubelet:- a. Ensure the --anonymous-auth argument is set to false.

b. Ensure that the --authorization-mode argument is set to Webhook.

Fix all of the following violations that were found against the ETCD:-

a. Ensure that the --auto-tls argument is not set to true

Hint: Take the use of Tool Kube-Bench

Answer:

Explanation:

API server:

Ensure the --authorization-mode argument includes RBAC

Turn on Role Based Access Control. Role Based Access Control (RBAC) allows fine-grained control over the operations that different entities can perform on different objects in the cluster. It is recommended to use the RBAC authorization mode.

Fix - Buildtime

Kubernetes

apiVersion: v1

kind: Pod

metadata:

creationTimestamp: null

labels:

component: kube-apiserver

tier: control-plane

name: kube-apiserver

namespace: kube-system

spec:

containers:

- command:

+ - kube-apiserver

+ - --authorization-mode=RBAC,Node

image: gcr.io/google_containers/kube-apiserver-amd64:v1.6.0

livenessProbe:

failureThreshold: 8

httpGet:

host: 127.0.0.1

path: /healthz

port: 6443

```
scheme: HTTPS
initialDelaySeconds: 15
timeoutSeconds: 15
name: kube-apiserver-should-pass
resources:
requests:
cpu: 250m
volumeMounts:
- mountPath: /etc/kubernetes/
name: k8s
readOnly: true
- mountPath: /etc/ssl/certs
name: certs
- mountPath: /etc/pki
name: pki
hostNetwork: true
volumes:
- hostPath:
path: /etc/kubernetes
name: k8s
- hostPath:
path: /etc/ssl/certs
name: certs
- hostPath:
path: /etc/pki
name: pki
```

Ensure the --authorization-mode argument includes Node

Remediation: Edit the API server pod specification file /etc/kubernetes/manifests/kube-apiserver.yaml on the master node and set the --authorization-mode parameter to a value that includes Node.

--authorization-mode=Node,RBAC

Audit:

```
/bin/ps -ef | grep kube-apiserver | grep -v grep
```

Expected result:

'Node,RBAC' has 'Node'

Ensure that the --profiling argument is set to false

Remediation: Edit the API server pod specification file /etc/kubernetes/manifests/kube-apiserver.yaml on the master node and set the below parameter.

--profiling=false

Audit:

```
/bin/ps -ef | grep kube-apiserver | grep -v grep
```

Expected result:

'false' is equal to 'false'

Fix all of the following violations that were found against the Kubelet:- Ensure the --anonymous-auth argument is set to false.

Remediation: If using a Kubelet config file, edit the file to set authentication: anonymous: enabled to false. If using executable arguments, edit the kubelet service file /etc/systemd/system/kubelet.service.d/10-kubeadm.conf on each worker node and set the below parameter in KUBELET_SYSTEM_PODS_ARGS variable.

--anonymous-auth=false

Based on your system, restart the kubelet service. For example:

```
systemctl daemon-reload
```

```
systemctl restart kubelet.service
```

Audit:

```
/bin/ps -fC kubelet
```

Audit Config:

```
/bin/cat /var/lib/kubelet/config.yaml
```

Expected result:

'false' is equal to 'false'

2) Ensure that the --authorization-mode argument is set to Webhook.

Audit

```
docker inspect kubelet | jq -e '.[0].Args[] | match("--authorization-mode=Webhook").string' Returned Value: --authorization-mode=Webhook
```

Fix all of the following violations that were found against the ETCD:- a. Ensure that the --auto-tls argument is not set to true Do not use self-signed certificates for TLS. etcd is a highly-available key value store used by Kubernetes deployments for

persistent storage of all of its REST API objects. These objects are sensitive in nature and should not be available to unauthenticated clients. You should enable the client authentication via valid certificates to secure the access to the etcd service.

Fix - Buildtime

Kubernetes

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
  annotations:
    scheduler.alpha.kubernetes.io/critical-pod: ""
  creationTimestamp: null
  labels:
    component: etcd
    tier: control-plane
    name: etcd
    namespace: kube-system
  spec:
    containers:
      - command:
        - - etcd
        - - --auto-tls=true
        image: k8s.gcr.io/etcd-amd64:3.2.18
        imagePullPolicy: IfNotPresent
        livenessProbe:
          exec:
            command:
              - /bin/sh
              - -ec
              - ETCDCCTL_API=3 etcdctl --endpoints=https://[192.168.22.9]:2379 --cacert=/etc/kubernetes/pki/etcd/ca.crt
              --cert=/etc/kubernetes/pki/etcd/healthcheck-client.crt --key=/etc/kubernetes/pki/etcd/healthcheck-client.key get foo
        failureThreshold: 8
        initialDelaySeconds: 15
        timeoutSeconds: 15
        name: etcd-should-fail
        resources: {}
        volumeMounts:
          - mountPath: /var/lib/etcd
            name: etcd-data
          - mountPath: /etc/kubernetes/pki/etcd
            name: etcd-certs
        hostNetwork: true
        priorityClassName: system-cluster-critical
        volumes:
          - hostPath:
            path: /var/lib/etcd
            type: DirectoryOrCreate
            name: etcd-data
          - hostPath:
            path: /etc/kubernetes/pki/etcd
            type: DirectoryOrCreate
            name: etcd-certs
            status: {}
    explanation:
```

NEW QUESTION # 26

You have a Dockerfile that defines a container image for a web application. You need to use KubeLinter to analyze the Dockerfile for security best practices and Kubernetes compatibility issues. Implement a solution that integrates KubeLinter into your CI/CD pipeline to automatically scan the Dockerfile whenever it is modified.

Answer:

Explanation:

Solution (Step by Step):

1. Install KubeLinter: Download and install the 'kubelinter' binary from the Official GitHub repository.

2. Create a KubeLinter configuration file: Define a `.kubeval.yaml` file in the root directory of your project to specify any custom rules or checks. For example, you can disable specific checks or define your own checks.
3. Integrate KubeLinter into your CI/CD pipeline: Add a step to your pipeline that runs KubeLinter against your Dockerfile. This step should be executed whenever the Dockerfile is modified.
4. Configure KubeLinter to fail the pipeline if any issues are found: This will ensure that any security or compatibility issues are addressed before the image is deployed to your Kubernetes cluster.
5. Review and address any issues reported by KubeLinter. Analyze the output of KubeLinter and make the necessary changes to your Dockerfile to address any identified issues.

NEW QUESTION # 27

You have a Kubernetes cluster running a highly sensitive microservices application. You need to implement a strict security policy where only pods with specific labels can communicate with each other within the same namespace. How can you achieve this using NetworkPolicies?

Answer:

Explanation:

Solution (Step by Step) :

1. Define Label-Based Access: Identify the specific labels that pods within the namespace should have to allow communication. For example, let's say pods with the labels `app: serviceA` and `app: serviceB` should be allowed to communicate, but other pods should be isolated.
2. Create NetworkPolicy: Create a NetworkPolicy YAML file named `'strict-communication.yaml'` to define the communication policy:
 - This policy allows pods with the labels `'app: serviceA'` or `'app: serviceB'` to communicate with each other. Other pods within the same namespace are not allowed to communicate.
 - 3. Apply Network Policy: Apply the NetworkPolicy using `'kubectl apply -f strict-communication.yaml'`
 - 4. Verify Network Policy: Verify the NetworkPolicy is applied: `bash kubectl get networkpolicies -n`
 - 5. Test Access: Test communication between pods within the namespace. Pods with the specified labels (`app: serviceA` and `app: serviceB`) should be able to communicate. Other pods should not be able to communicate with each other or with the labeled pods. This NetworkPolicy enforces a strict communication policy within the namespace. It restricts communication to pods with specific labels, effectively isolating other pods within the same namespace. This policy can be tuned to define more granular communication rules based on labels and other pod attributes.

NEW QUESTION # 28

Enable audit logs in the cluster. To do so, enable the log backend, and ensure that

1. logs are stored at `/var/log/kubernetes/kubernetes-logs.txt`.
2. Log files are retained for 5 days.
3. At maximum, a number of 10 old audit logs files are retained.

Edit and extend the basic policy to log:

1. Cronjobs changes at RequestResponse
2. Log the request body of deployments changes in the namespace `kube-system`.
3. Log all other resources in core and extensions at the Request level.
4. Don't log watch requests by the `"system:kube-proxy"` on endpoints or

Answer:

Explanation:

.....

NEW QUESTION # 29

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