

CKS Test Answers - Certified Kubernetes Security Specialist (CKS) Test Torrent & CKS Guide Torrent



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Linux Foundation Certified Kubernetes Security Specialist (CKS) exam is designed to certify the knowledge, skills, and expertise of security professionals in securing containerized applications and Kubernetes platforms. Kubernetes is an open-source platform for managing containerized workloads and services, which has become the de facto standard for container orchestration. As organizations increasingly adopt Kubernetes for their containerized workloads, the demand for security professionals with Kubernetes expertise has increased as well.

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Linux Foundation CKS (Certified Kubernetes Security Specialist) Certification Exam is an industry-recognized certification that validates the skills and knowledge required to secure containerized applications and Kubernetes platforms. As more organizations adopt Kubernetes for their container orchestration, the demand for certified Kubernetes security specialists has increased. The CKS Certification helps IT professionals demonstrate their expertise in securing Kubernetes environments and provides a competitive edge in the job market.

Linux Foundation Certified Kubernetes Security Specialist (CKS) Sample Questions (Q46-Q51):

NEW QUESTION # 46

Using the runtime detection tool Falco, Analyse the container behavior for at least 30 seconds, using filters that detect newly spawning and executing processes

- A. store the incident file art /opt/falco-incident.txt, containing the detected incidents. one per line, in the format

Answer: A

Explanation:

[timestamp],[uid],[user-name],[processName]

NEW QUESTION # 47

SIMULATION

Given an existing Pod named test-web-pod running in the namespace test-system Edit the existing Role bound to the Pod's Service Account named sa-backend to only allow performing get operations on endpoints.

Create a new Role named test-system-role-2 in the namespace test-system, which can perform patch operations, on resources of type statefulsets.

Create a new RoleBinding named test-system-role-2-binding binding the newly created Role to the Pod's ServiceAccount sa-backend.

- A. Send us your feedback on this.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 48

You are deploying a Kubernetes cluster in a public cloud environment and are considering using a managed container registry service offered by the Cloud provider. What are the security considerations you Should take into account before Choosing a managed container registry service?

Answer:

Explanation:

Solution (Step by Step) :

1. Data Security: Ensure that the managed container registry service has strong encryption mechanisms in place for data at rest and in transit. Verify if they support encryption keys managed by you or if they provide their own key management service.
2. Access Control and Authentication: Check the service's access control policies and authentication mechanisms. Verify if you can enforce granular access permissions for different users and roles and whether you can integrate with your existing identity management systems.
3. Vulnerability Scanning: Determine if the managed container registry service includes built-in vulnerability scanning capabilities. If not, consider using third-party tools that can integrate with the service.
4. Compliance and Certification: Evaluate whether the managed container registry service complies with relevant security standards and certifications, such as ISO 27001, SOC 2, or PCI DSS.
5. Service Availability: Consider the service's availability and redundancy guarantees. Evaluate the providers SLAS for uptime and performance.
6. Auditing and Logging: Check if the managed container registry service provides comprehensive auditing and logging features to track access patterns and identify potential security breaches.
7. Data Residency and Sovereignty: If you have data residency or sovereignty requirements, ensure that the managed container registry service can fulfill those requirements.
8. Open Source Components: Review the open-source components used by the managed container registry service. Ensure that these components are regularly updated and patched to mitigate security risks.
9. Data Backup and Recovery: Determine how data backups are handled. Ensure that you have access to backups and a clear recovery plan.

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NEW QUESTION # 49

Your organization has adopted a microservices architecture. Each microservice is deployed as a Kubernetes pod, and the communication between them relies heavily on service discovery and network policies. You need to implement a security measure to prevent unauthorized pods from accessing sensitive data stored within other pods. What techniques would you use and how would you apply them in a Kubernetes environment?

Answer:

Explanation:

Solution (Step by Step) :

1. Network Policy:

- Define network policies to restrict communication between pods based on specific criteria like namespaces, labels, and pod

selectors.

- Create network policies that only allow authorized pods to access sensitive data.
- For example
- Allow pods in the 'production' namespace to only communicate with pods in the same namespace and pods in the 'database' namespace.
- Deny all other traffic from pods in the 'production' namespace.

2. Service Mesh:

- Utilize a service mesh like Istio or Linkerd to provide fine-grained control over service-to-service communication.
- Define policies within the service mesh to enforce authorization rules and restrict access to sensitive data.
- Service mesh implementations offer features like:
- Mutual TLS (mTLS): Encrypt all communications between pods with certificates for mutual authentication and authorization.
- Traffic Management: Control the flow of traffic between services based on rules, rate limits, and circuit breakers.
- Access Control: Enforce access control policies for specific services or endpoints.

3. Pod security Policies (PSP):

- Implement pod security policies (PSP) to restrict the capabilities and resources available to pods.
- Define PSP rules that prevent pods from accessing sensitive volumes or having privileged permissions.
- Use PSPs to restrict pod resource usage and limit the potential impact of security breaches.

4. Secret Management:

- Store sensitive data, such as API keys, database credentials, and certificates, in Kubernetes secrets.
- Use strong encryption and access control to restrict access to secrets.
- Utilize Kubernetes's built-in secret management tools or third-party solutions to manage and rotate secrets securely.

5. Role-Based Access Control (RBAC)

- Implement RBAC within Kubernetes to control access to resources.
- Assign roles and permissions to users and service accounts based on their responsibilities.
- Grant minimum privileges to users and service accounts, limiting their access to only what is necessary.

NEW QUESTION # 50

SIMULATION

Context

This cluster uses containerd as CRI runtime.

Containerd's default runtime handler is runc. Containerd has been prepared to support an additional runtime handler, runsc (gVisor).

Task

Create a RuntimeClass named sandboxed using the prepared runtime handler named runsc.

Update all Pods in the namespace server to run on gVisor.

Answer:

Explanation:

See the Explanation below

Explanation:

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□
□
□
□

NEW QUESTION # 51

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