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Linux Foundation CKS (Certified Kubernetes Security Specialist) Exam is a certification exam that is designed to test the expertise of IT professionals in securing Kubernetes clusters. Kubernetes is a popular container orchestration tool that is used to manage and automate the deployment, scaling, and management of containerized applications. As Kubernetes becomes more widely adopted, the need for skilled IT professionals who can secure Kubernetes clusters has become increasingly important.

Linux Foundation Certified Kubernetes Security Specialist (CKS) Sample Questions (Q53-Q58):

NEW QUESTION # 53

You are responsible for securing a Kubernetes cluster that runs multiple applications. You need to implement a solution that performs static analysis of the container images used in the cluster to identify potential vulnerabilities.

Answer:

Explanation:

Solution (Step by Step):

1. Choose a vulnerability scanning tool: There are many open-source and commercial tools available, such as Trivy, Anchore, and Clair-
2. Deploy the scanning tool in your cluster: This can be done by deploying the tool as a DaemonSet, so that it runs on every node, or by using a dedicated scanning service.
3. Configure the scanning tool to scan all container images in the cluster: This can be done by configuring the tool to scan images in your container registry or by scanning images as they are deployed.
4. Integrate the scanning tool with your CI/CD pipeline: This will allow you to scan images before they are deployed to the cluster.
5. Review and address any vulnerabilities identified by the scanning tool: Analyze the output of the scanning tool and take appropriate action to remediate any identified vulnerabilities.

NEW QUESTION # 54

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

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

Context:

A PodSecurityPolicy shall prevent the creation of privileged Pods in a specific namespace.

Task:

1. Create a new PodSecurityPolicy named deny-policy, which prevents the creation of privileged Pods.
 2. Create a new ClusterRole name deny-access-role, which uses the newly created PodSecurityPolicy deny-policy.
 3. Create a new ServiceAccount named psp-denial-sa in the existing namespace development.
- Finally, create a new ClusterRoleBinding named restrict-access-bind, which binds the newly created ClusterRole deny-access-role to the newly created ServiceAccount psp-denial-sa

Answer:

Explanation:

Create psp to disallow privileged container

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

```
kind: ClusterRole
```

```
metadata:
```

```
name: deny-access-role
```

```
rules:
```

```
- apiGroups: ['policy']
```

```
resources: ['podsecuritypolicies']
```

```
verbs: ['use']
```

```
resourceNames:
```

```
- "deny-policy"
```

```
k create sa psp-denial-sa -n development
```

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

```
kind: ClusterRoleBinding
```

```
metadata:
```

```
name: restrict-access-bing
```

```
roleRef:
```

```
kind: ClusterRole
```

```
name: deny-access-role
```

```
apiGroup: rbac.authorization.k8s.io
```

```
subjects:
```

```
- kind: ServiceAccount
```

```
name: psp-denial-sa
```

```
namespace: development
```

Explanation

```
master1 $ vim psp.yaml
```

```
apiVersion: policy/v1beta1
```

```
kind: PodSecurityPolicy
```

```
metadata:
```

```
name: deny-policy
```

```
spec:
```

```
privileged: false # Don't allow privileged pods!
```

```
seLinux:
```

```

rule: RunAsAny
supplementalGroups:
rule: RunAsAny
runAsUser:
rule: RunAsAny
fsGroup:
rule: RunAsAny
volumes:
- '*'

master1 $ vim cr1.yaml
apiVersion: rbac.authorization.k8s.io/v1
kind: ClusterRole
metadata:
name: deny-access-role
rules:
- apiGroups: ['policy']
resources: ['podsecuritypolicies']
verbs: ['use']
resourceNames:
- "deny-policy"
master1 $ k create sa psp-denial-sa -n development
master1 $ vim cb1.yaml
apiVersion: rbac.authorization.k8s.io/v1
kind: ClusterRoleBinding
metadata:
name: restrict-access-bing
roleRef:
kind: ClusterRole
name: deny-access-role
apiGroup: rbac.authorization.k8s.io
subjects:
# Authorize specific service accounts:
- kind: ServiceAccount
name: psp-denial-sa
namespace: development
master1 $ k apply -f psp.yaml master1 $ k apply -f cr1.yaml master1 $ k apply -f cb1.yaml Reference:
https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/policy/pod-security-policy/ master1 $ k apply -f cr1.yaml master1 $ k apply -f cb1.yaml
master1 $ k apply -f psp.yaml master1 $ k apply -f cr1.yaml master1 $ k apply -f cb1.yaml Reference:
https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/policy/pod-security-policy/

```

NEW QUESTION # 55

You are tasked with securing a Kubernetes cluster that is running on AWS- One of the security best practices you want to implement is to limit the number of IP addresses that can access the Kubernetes API server. You need to configure the 'kube-apiserver' to only allow access from specific IP addresses, using the '--insecure-bind-address' flag to restrict access. How would you configure 'kube-apiserver' to achieve this using an '--insecure-bind-address' flag, but allow access from only specific IP addresses?

Answer:

Explanation:

Solution (Step by Step) :

1. Identify Allowed IP Addresses: Determine the specific IP addresses that should be allowed to access the Kubernetes API server. For example, you might allow access from your local machine's IP address (e.g., 192.168.1.100), and the IP addresses of any bastion hosts that are used for remote management.
2. Modify the 'kube-apiserver' Configuration:
 - Locate the 'kube-apiserver' configuration file (typically found at '/etc/kubernetes/manifests/kube-apiserver.yaml' or similar).
 - In the 'kube-apiserver' configuration file, find the '--insecure-bind-address' flag.
 - Set the '--insecure-bind-address' flag to '0.0.0.0' to allow access from all IP addresses.
3. Restart 'kube-apiserver': Apply the updated configuration file. Depending on how the Kubernetes cluster is deployed, you may

need to restart the 'kube-apiserver' pod or container. 4. Verify the Configuration: - After restarting 'kube-apiservers', test that you can access the API server from the allowed IP addresses. - Test from any disallowed IP addresses to confirm access is blocked.

NEW QUESTION # 56

You are running a critical application in your Kubernetes cluster and want to minimize the attack surface by removing unnecessary features from the cluster- You need to identify and disable features that are not essential for your application.

Answer:

Explanation:

Solution (Step by Step):

1. Review Cluster Features: Analyze your cluster configuration and identify features that are not used by your critical application. This might include unnecessary network services, ingress controllers, or resource quotas.
2. Disable Unused Features:
 - Network Services: You might disable or remove network services that are not required for your application's functionality. This could include removing unused NodePorts or disabling unused Ingress controllers.
 - Ingress Controllers: If you are not using Ingress controllers, disable them or remove the associated configuration.
 - Resource Quotas: If you do not need resource quotas for your application, disable them.
 - Other Features: You can disable other features like the dashboard, network policy enforcement, or other security features that you may not require.
3. Disable Unnecessary Components: Remove unused components or services that are not essential for your application.
4. Minimize Services Exposed to the Internet: Only expose the necessary services to the public internet and restrict access to other services to authorized users or applications.

NEW QUESTION # 57

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 'kubeval' 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 # 58

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