

CKS Tests - CKS Testantworten



Übrigens, Sie können die vollständige Version der ITZert CKS Prüfungsfragen aus dem Cloud-Speicher herunterladen:
https://drive.google.com/open?id=1KgRWLFvwxIza4dD6V44_oXqh1Reis2

In Bezug auf die Linux Foundation CKS Zertifizierungsprüfung ist die Zuverlässigkeit nicht zu ignorieren. Die Schulungsmaterialien zur CKS Zertifizierungsprüfung von ITZert werden besonders entworfen, um Ihre Effizienz zu erhöhen. Unsere Website hat weltweit die höchste Erfolgsquote.

ITZert kann Ihnen nicht nur die ausgezeichnete Prüfungsunterlagen zur Linux Foundation CKS Zertifizierung sondern auch guten Service bieten. Kaufen Sie ITZert Dumps, bekommen Sie einjährige kostenlose Aktualisierung von ITZert. Damit können Sie immer die neuesten Linux Foundation CKS Prüfungsfragen besitzen. Falls Sie die Linux Foundation CKS Prüfung nicht ausgereicht hätten, gibt ITZert Ihnen voll Geld zurück. Und dann machen Sie sich keine Sorge. Wir ITZert sind sehr zuversichtlich für unsere Dumps. Glauben Sie bitten auch an uns. Verpassen Sie bitte nicht ITZert zu Ihrem Erfolg. Wenn Sie das ignorieren, verlieren die Chance für einen einmaligen Erfolg.

>> CKS Tests <<

Hilfsreiche Prüfungsunterlagen verwirklicht Ihren Wunsch nach der Zertifikat der Certified Kubernetes Security Specialist (CKS)

Nachdem Sie die Demo unserer Linux Foundation CKS probiert haben, werden Sie sicherlich getrost sein. Sie brauchen nicht mehr Sorge darum machen, wie die Prüfungsunterlagen der Linux Foundation CKS nachzusuchen. Außerdem brauchen Sie nicht bei der Vorbereitung darum sorgen, dass die Unterlagen veraltet sind, weil wir Ihnen einjährigen Aktualisierungsdienst gratis anbieten. Sofort nach der Aktualisierung der Linux Foundation CKS Prüfungssoftware geben wir Ihnen Bescheid. Deshalb können Sie immer die neuesten Prüfungsunterlagen benutzen. Sie dürfen sich ohne Sorge auf die Prüfung konzentriert vorbereiten.

Die CKS-Zertifizierung richtet sich an IT-Profis, die mit Kubernetes und containerisierten Anwendungen arbeiten, einschließlich Sicherheitsprofis, DevOps-Ingenieure, Systemadministratoren und Entwickler. Die Zertifizierung erfordert von den Kandidaten, dass sie ihre Expertise in verschiedenen Kubernetes-Sicherheitsthemen nachweisen, wie z.B. die Sicherung von Kubernetes-Komponenten, die Sicherung von Container-Images, die Sicherung der Netzwerkkommunikation und die Implementierung von Sicherheitsrichtlinien.

Linux Foundation Certified Kubernetes Security Specialist (CKS) CKS Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q43-Q48):

43. Frage

Service is running on port 389 inside the system, find the process-id of the process, and stores the names of all the open-files inside the /candidate/KH77539/files.txt, and also delete the binary.

Antwort:

Begründung:

```
root# netstat -ltnup
```

Active Internet connections (only servers)

```
Proto Recv-Q Send-Q Local Address Foreign Address State PID/Program name tcp 0 0 127.0.0.1:17600 0.0.0.0:* LISTEN
1293/dropbox tcp 0 0 127.0.0.1:17603 0.0.0.0:* LISTEN
1293/dropbox tcp 0 0 0.0.0.0:22 0.0.0.0:* LISTEN
575/sshd tcp 0 0 127.0.0.1:9393 0.0.0.0:* LISTEN
900/perl tcp 0 0 :::80 :::* LISTEN
9583/docker-proxy tcp 0 0 :::443 :::* LISTEN
9571/docker-proxy udp 0 0 0.0.0.0:68 0.0.0.0:* 8822/dhcpd
```

...

```
root# netstat -ltnup | grep ':22'
```

```
tcp 0 0 0.0.0.0:22 0.0.0.0:* LISTEN 575/sshd
```

The ss command is the replacement of the netstat command.

Now let's see how to use the ss command to see which process is listening on port 22:

```
root# ss -ltnup 'sport = :22'
```

```
Netid State Recv-Q Send-Q Local Address:Port Peer Address:Port
tcp LISTEN 0 128 0.0.0.0:22 0.0.0.0:* users:(("sshd",pid=575,fd=3))
```

44. Frage

You're designing a security policy for your Kubernetes cluster to restrict container image sources. You want to allow only images from your private registry and a few trusted public registries. How would you implement this policy using Admission Webhooks and what kind of validation logic would you implement in the webhook?

Antwort:

Begründung:

Solution (Step by Step) :

1. Create Admission Webhook:

- Define a Kubernetes Admission Webhook that will intercept requests to create or modify pods.
- You'll need to create a webhook configuration and a service that will handle the validation logic.
- Example webhook configuration:

```
apiVersion: admissionregistration.k8s.io/v1
kind: ValidatingWebhookConfiguration
metadata:
  name: image-policy-webhook
webhooks:
- name: image-policy.example.com
  rules:
  - apiGroups: ["apps", "extensions", "batch", "v1", "v1beta1"] # Target API groups
    apiVersions: ["v1", "v1beta1"] # Target API versions
    resources: ["pods", "deployments", "daemonsets", "statefulsets", "jobs", "cronjobs"] # Target resources
    operations: ["CREATE", "UPDATE"] # Allowed operations
  failurePolicy: Fail # Fail the request if validation fails
  sideEffects: None # No side effects from the webhook
  admissionReviewVersions: ["v1", "v1beta1"]
  clientConfig:
    service:
      name: image-policy-webhook-service
      namespace: your-namespace
      path: /validate
```

2. Implement Validation Logic (Service): - Create a service that will handle the webhook requests. This service should contain your validation logic. - The validation logic should check the container images used in the pod definitions. - Sample validation logic (Python using Flask, but you could use any language/framework): `python from flask import Flask, request, jsonify import json`

```

app = Flask(__name__)

# Allowed Registries
allowed_registries = {
    "your-private-registry.com",
    "docker.io", # Example - Trust docker.io
    "quay.io" # Example - Trust quay.io
}

@app.route('/validate', methods=['POST'])
def validate():
    payload = json.loads(request.data)
    # Example: Assuming "spec.template.spec.containers" contains your containers
    containers = payload['request']['object']['spec']['template']['spec']['containers']

    for container in containers:
        image = container['image']
        # Check if the image belongs to an allowed registry
        if not any(image.startswith(r) for r in allowed_registries):
            return jsonify({'response': {'uid': payload['request']['uid'], 'allowed': False, 'status': {'message': 'Image source is not allowed'}}})
        return jsonify({'response': {'uid': payload['request']['uid'], 'allowed': True}})

if __name__ == '__main__':
    app.run(host='0.0.0.0', port=8443)

```

3. Deploy Service and Webhook: - Deploy your service and the webhook configuration. - Ensure that your service is accessible by the Kubernetes API server. 4. Test: - Create or update a pod with a container image from an allowed source. The webhook should allow it. - Create a pod with a container image from a disallowed source. The webhook should deny it.

45. Frage

Create a RuntimeClass named gvisor-rc using the prepared runtime handler named runsc.
Create a Pods of image Nginx in the Namespace server to run on the gVisor runtime class

Antwort:

Begründung:

Install the Runtime Class for gVisor

```

{ # Step 1: Install a RuntimeClass
cat <<EOF | kubectl apply -f-
apiVersion: node.k8s.io/v1beta1
kind: RuntimeClass
metadata:
name: gvisor
handler: runsc
EOF
}

```

Create a Pod with the gVisor Runtime Class

```

{ # Step 2: Create a pod
cat <<EOF | kubectl apply -f-
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
name: nginx-gvisor
spec:
runtimeClassName: gvisor
containers:
- name: nginx
image: nginx
EOF
}
Verify that the Pod is running
{ # Step 3: Get the pod
kubectl get pod nginx-gvisor -o wide
}

```

46. Frage

You are working on a Kubernetes cluster that is deployed on a Cloud provider. You need to ensure that the Kubernetes nodes are hardened according to security best practices. Implement a solution that automatically scans the nodes for vulnerabilities and applies necessary security updates.

Antwort:

Begründung:

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.

```
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: DaemonSet
metadata:
  name: trivy-scanner
spec:
  selector:
    matchLabels:
      app: trivy-scanner
  template:
    metadata:
      labels:
        app: trivy-scanner
    spec:
      containers:
        - name: trivy
          image: aquasec/trivy:latest
          command: ["/usr/local/bin/trivy"]
          args: ["--exit-code", "1", "image", "--severity", "HIGH,CRITICAL", "node:6"]
          volumeMounts:
            - name: dockersock
              mountPath: /var/run/docker.sock
      volumes:
        - name: dockersock
          hostPath:
            path: /var/run/docker.sock
```

3. Configure the scanning tool to scan the nodes regularly. This can be done using a CronJob or by configuring the tool to run on a schedule.

```
apiVersion: batch/v1
kind: CronJob
metadata:
  name: trivy-scan
spec:
  schedule: "0 0 * * * # Run every day at midnight"
  jobTemplate:
    spec:
      template:
        spec:
          containers:
            - name: trivy
              image: aquasec/trivy:latest
              command: ["/usr/local/bin/trivy"]
              args: ["--exit-code", "1", "image", "--severity", "HIGH,CRITICAL", "node:6"]
          restartPolicy: OnFailure
```

4. Integrate the scanning tool with a security information and event management (SIEM) system. This will allow you to centralize security logs and alerts.
5. Configure automatic updates for your nodes. This can be done using your Cloud providers tools or by using a tool like Kured. Important Considerations: False Positives: Tune the scanning tool to minimize false positives. Remediation: Have a process in place for remediating vulnerabilities that are discovered. Node Updates: Ensure that node updates do not disrupt your applications.

47. Frage

Context

The kubeadm-created cluster's Kubernetes API server was, for testing purposes, temporarily configured to allow unauthenticated and unauthorized access granting the anonymous user cluster-admin access.

Task

Reconfigure the cluster's Kubernetes API server to ensure that only authenticated and authorized REST requests are allowed.

Use authorization mode Node,RBAC and admission controller NodeRestriction.

Cleaning up, remove the ClusterRoleBinding for user system:anonymous.

All `kubectl` configuration contexts/files were also configured to use the unauthenticated and unauthorized access. You don't have to change that, but be aware that `kubectl`'s configuration will stop working, once you've completed securing the cluster.

You can use the cluster's original `kubectl` configuration file `/etc/kubernetes/admin.conf`, located on the cluster's master node, to ensure that authenticated and authorized requests are still allowed.

Antwort:

Begründung:

```
candidate@cli:~$ kubectl config use-context KSCH00101
Switched to context "KSCH00101".
candidate@cli:~$ ssh ks00101-master
Warning: Permanently added '10.240.86.190' (ECDSA) to the list of known hosts.

The programs included with the Ubuntu system are free software;
the exact distribution terms for each program are described in the
individual files in /usr/share/doc/*/copyright.

Ubuntu comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY, to the extent permitted by
applicable law.

root@ksch00101-master:~# vim /etc/kubernetes/manifests/kube-apiserver.yaml
```



```
root@ksch00101-master:~# cat /etc/kubernetes/admin.conf
apiVersion: v1
clusters:
- cluster:
  certificate-authority-data: LS0tLS1CRUdJTiBDRVJUSUZJQ0FURSB0tLS0tCk1JSUMvakhNDQWVhZ0F3SUJBZ01CQURBTkna3Foa2lHOXcwQkFRc0ZBREFEWTVJND0VRWURWUFRXZdcmRKSXmWkY201bGRHVnpNQjRYFRFRJeU1ESXho
  akF3TlRveE9WblhEVE15TURJeE5EQXDOVfV4T1Zvd0ZURVRNkVHQ2FVFRQpBeE1LYTNWVpYSnVaFJsY3pDQ0FTSXdE
  UVlKS29aSWh2Y05BUUVCQlFBRGdnRVBIBRENDQVFvQ2dnRUJBTlgwcm9LeUyVnZkZkSFZDU3UaUx0QStR
  N0lqTjRlZm2ttnGL1alpoM0tZc3Y1bUdpN0UyQ2tYc0MKUnh1L1N1ZnBDMzlla2k5V3h0SHc5eTM00EtXUVE3VXB
  UmZkdXVxd1A1WXdDZkdord1JmWNGTQXqLzRNQVhWlpkdjZ5YWRKSitPeFFSVjZlaHFBZHR0M3FtOfdVcW84UE5JT1E0
  OEc3WWhnRUg5RHU3SFdkMS8raXVksjNOMX16CnNISEdtYk1sWENSbEcydFV0M2RScDczSnRIS1JjS2tnMGxYM3FWS1Uy
  QmJRB1BmK01wb0V1TXFGcmZvcWVAVWcKY1BKK3ROVMzIM1JLTkhVUnYydvVJia3Zzc2Jrc1hUMW8rMXFNHHzrYnFNMH1q
  KzNXTut1Syt5V3dzUT1BYUVPMApudXR4UUDlTfPp3OUE3TjZzeTFVQ0F3RUFBYU5aTUZjd0RnWURWUjBQVVFIL0JBUURB
  Z0tRtUE4R0ExVWRfV0VCC1930UZNQ1CQWY4d0HRWURWUjBPQkJZRUZEcU1wLzdYbzZaKJNVjVEK2w3bfZPcGpBOW1N
  Q1VHQTFVZEVURU8KTUF5Q0NtdDFZbVZ5Ym1WMEFpYXZlZGVzL29pYXZlZGVzL29pYXZlZGVzL29pYXZlZGVzL29pYXZl
  eGZLRUZ4bWoxaV1HUFlm1MhhOTN0WEZ1TTY3RnA2NkdqUEc5SXBNnNHUnRnWV1yd0Mya1BDeFVOb2IySWtUQ1FNbDV3
  cWRHCKdPS2JwVp6Smc3Y0dyS2E3R1pZVVNpVUVGRWVhd2x2WkNkME56aFB0ZVcWcHJjcwtdSdXN1bm55SG5YNGVOMUoK
  N1NzbGZyTjJlZlVfJdlVIRGl5L0JSL1ZWRmZnRnRnRnRnRnRnRnRnRnRnRnRnRnRnRnRnRnRnRnRnRnRnRnRnRnRnRnRn
  ZjEY0ThXVTk3QkxHcdDRZE9YVWVKU051USt1VkrMrdnpVZ2tVQVnJclVsc24xcThPnBRbjV3TjNxdUVRcm5zQk9pckxS
  c2k2a1N3U1hLbGcvangvcitqd0T0cXwWUXDZTlxa1FraTdcSVRJT1N3ejd3c2hzbEruNzBFY0IKa0VBPQotLS0tLUVO
  RCBDRVJUSUZJQ0FURSB0tLS0tCg==
  server: //10.240.86.190:6443
  name: kubernetes
contexts:
- context:
  cluster: kubernetes
  user: kubernetes-admin
  name: kubernetes-admin@kubernetes
current-context: kubernetes-admin@kubernetes
kind: Config
preferences: {}
users:
- name: kubernetes-admin
  user:
    client-certificate-data: LS0tLS1CRUdJTiBDRVJUSUZJQ0FURSB0tLS0tCk1JSURJVENkQWdtZ0F3SUJBZ01C
    ocEdQcDB42k9JbkYxaGJwcTh5Y1BmXm1m5VjB1SUpXRKXKckxJbEtXC1NValh1VkyZnk10ZHc1ZU1OT2JxKlhaaHd
    hy2JURVZCM1VUVURsbDgzdG5EerQyVX3aY0p0QmhlTCTZTFaVcWYkdjdxR3BwQ1ZXNnhVZGF1bGNuUk1IMnpleUVJTEt
    Tek5XbU0Q0TzZsAMU13b1Z09VJzQ2RXTkV3VGNZRHdoUTd2OQpGcExKL3hiSDdUTzkwY1RfD1Iwaz13cFVYd1lkdk1jSXN
    MRkYwL3F2bDA3Uj1xbp1OE11S0nRQ1hCU1ZxbS9wCmNUUss3SnZ1bmdaZz1kOWdZaVJVdFFtChBONkx4UnhksZNMGR
    BK240SWxFZELHRW3TE00d0LMA1dERG9scHgKYzB3WHkVXBORGZ6UUXuRUFzVUJsbDRQ3VkdW5QNVVDN2FuS3dJREFF
    RQUJbb01CQRURK2NzVRqYhNySTZTwpQOCM0MTByN3RWZ251cXJVS202dHRnZwtXOWd1S1pvMnZyb3RsbG9qOGFRamF
    OMTZnaEUwOXdzd2xMSnId0tLck1Mb2NrZnFCUyt1OWo1ZmlFWGxYTG00cE1CVDFRbGFEJQ1JRMdRYQ0JZbHdCN1VfVbV
    1WjhuQ3lMR2JYTC9HM2wKcXBYTDVkdZJqcVh2MXdzCwSrdWNCrk0z0FYZk5Y2V1RExnV0VynXRZRL1F4VXo5UFFHOD1
    pcDY1OTBkYnB1SAPOMN2NGk4UTg1dk83OFVIT1c2eUFZU1loZVdha093RDFwZ29pYXZlZGVzL29pYXZlZGVzL29pYXZl
    ZMYtBeU5DCnlon1RaRhluz01ZidEptbDFTQ01TNEpSR2d4NXNwaCtKOC9XOGx0R11WZXBTA0bXZSRndxU3M2Y1JQO2Z
    PVVcKbFV1MGxLRUNnWUVBNWzT01VvZFBVndjTmJsc0pSVDNURkI2OV1xbDRYcnZRR0FZY3BhdktENnd5VmtEOTV1Qpp
    SaXVRS1NNKzY4REtBVm1pY1lpaThJemExTKdgdC9JZDUwTGVoNk1aRvG2enVpK0q3d1BSbVd6SE9ueWnmU2FmClVQMEF
    RL0R1M21CNWJQtmJHYXnkaDN1b2JvR0NSShZmTFFXY2tYbUVXm2ZudV1IR1JL22x1TEVDZ11FQTUVdysKTEVTV1BESFF
    mamNBN0htNmdsMndGRjdcUG1sSGdaYVVRN25Eb3ZvRmMxa1BMRWVCMWJ60HJNWld1eGdmaHN0OqMZ0xSUDBXdkJWd1J
    sVTdMTmFLT1VzRmkxU2dvaWZsS01ZWkMyZmpLWtY1RFE3YUuZcTdnVis4U2pIZHpcoclhCCKVQclAvWkQ3S0QrbFBMzmh
    aNXNKZWfTelY3b3qveno5Y0s0U0ZKc0NnWUJ4OVk2VzFydHBoMfcvS05JS3V4SEoKMjRrRFQxblObE9FdmFhakFuATJ
    ZQkxYnIvWERSNWRjTEs4bFcxYkNYR3JwY2s3U0xKN1hZUV1XajQ2dTNJmGpEQ2ZUW1FiRWRQTzNBbWtPR2ZqWmdPcDd
    pduVvKLOJDLzNpRkprcXV1enNFdFdmTH1VcjM5T0hZew16QVJ4Tmo2Cn2uUG1ma000Rk16d3F2MHVoN0x1b1FLQmDBT1Z
    XZTRZM1RwbzJ3aEsWbmiVkl1sMxhVnJJoZ2JiVhCvaVdhdVcKY3ZMV3d1ZU1md0Q4MVRWL2R3a29KVEM1VEJURXQzUkk
    xRFFnVmtnMHFwUcOOgDNGQwM05MRzIwTWdZMk94WgpjSFZzK2J4e1YwVVB6V1RUBEMyVESyamhMOHVRcndzSktXy2N
    OU0ZEcZwclhocThsV213Znd3aW1BR1hLSFJRCKE3RkxBb0dCQUx3NW8rbHFVZ3hHQ1pKdy9Ee1RGeK5TekQreVd6Um8
    1c2ZEc2x6a2FvY0pHbEx2MUNndEVIc3QKeG5HMT1IYSTSM1M3cDrtei9LeDJYMFraZaTzUzVwW1R5WEx5STF5azh2TUZ
    rRldacjRmeVhXV2t3SjZ1VE11YwpyWF13TW5Vf1DUGZrSFJaTm9XR1hZV3BkeTUBOXZCbF1ScHzsQVZoenU2T1VZQ2w
    5b2ZpCi0tLS0tRU5EIFJTSBQUk1wQVRVEtEWFs0tLS0tCg==
root@ksch00101-master:~# vim /etc/kubernetes/manifests/kube-apiserver.yaml
```

```
kind: Pod
metadata:
  annotations:
    kubernetes.io/kube-apiserver.advertise-address.endpoint: 10.240.86.190:6443
  creationTimestamp: null
  labels:
    component: kube-apiserver
    tier: control-plane
  name: kube-apiserver
  namespace: kube-system
spec:
  containers:
    - command:
      - kube-apiserver
      - --advertise-address=10.240.86.190
      - --allow-privileged=true
      - --authorization-mode=Node,RBAC
      - --client-ca-file=/etc/kubernetes/pki/ca.crt
      - --enable-admission-plugins=NodeRestriction
      - --enable-bootstrap-token-auth=true
      - --etcd-cafile=/etc/kubernetes/pki/etcd/ca.crt
      - --etcd-certfile=/etc/kubernetes/pki/apiserver-etcd-client.crt
      - --etcd-keyfile=/etc/kubernetes/pki/apiserver-etcd-client.key
      - --etcd-servers=https://127.0.0.1:2379
      - --kubelet-client-certificate=/etc/kubernetes/pki/apiserver-kubelet-client.crt
      - --kubelet-client-key=/etc/kubernetes/pki/apiserver-kubelet-client.key
      - --kubelet-preferred-address-types=InternalIP,ExternalIP,Hostname
      - --proxy-client-cert-file=/etc/kubernetes/pki/front-proxy-client.crt
      - --proxy-client-key-file=/etc/kubernetes/pki/front-proxy-client.key
      - --requestheader-allowed-names=front-proxy-client
      - --requestheader-client-ca-file=/etc/kubernetes/pki/front-proxy-ca.crt
      - --requestheader-extra-headers-prefix=X-Remote-Extra-
      - --requestheader-group-headers=X-Remote-Group
      - --requestheader-username-headers=X-Remote-User
      - --secure-port=6443
      - --service-account-issuer=https://kubernetes.default.svc.cluster.local
      - --service-account-key-file=/etc/kubernetes/pki/sa.pub
      - --service-account-signing-key-file=/etc/kubernetes/pki/sa.key
      - --service-cluster-ip-range=10.96.0.0/12
      - --tls-cert-file=/etc/kubernetes/pki/apiserver.crt
      - --tls-private-key-file=/etc/kubernetes/pki/apiserver.key
      - --anonymous-auth=false
    image: k8s.gcr.io/kube-apiserver:v1.23.3
    imagePullPolicy: IfNotPresent
    livenessProbe:
      httpGet:
        host: 10.240.86.190
        path: /livez
        port: 6443
        scheme: HTTPS
      initialDelaySeconds: 10
      periodSeconds: 10
      timeoutSeconds: 10
    name: kube-apiserver
    readinessProbe:
      httpGet:
        host: 10.240.86.190
        path: /readyz
        port: 6443
        scheme: HTTPS
      periodSeconds: 10
      timeoutSeconds: 10
    resources:
      limits:
        cpu: 250m
        memory: 256Mi
      requests:
        cpu: 100m
        memory: 128Mi
    volumeMounts:
      - mountPath: /etc/sal/certs
        name: ca-certs
        readOnly: true
      - mountPath: /etc/ca-certificates
        name: etc-ca-certificates
        readOnly: true
      - mountPath: /etc/pki
        name: etc-pki
        readOnly: true
      - mountPath: /etc/kubernetes/pki
        name: k8s-certs
        readOnly: true
      - mountPath: /usr/local/share/ca-certificates
        name: usr-local-share-ca-certificates
        readOnly: true
      - mountPath: /usr/share/ca-certificates
        name: usr-share-ca-certificates
        readOnly: true
      - mountPath: /usr/share/ca-certificates
        name: usr-share-ca-certificates
        readOnly: true
    hostNetwork: true
    priorityClassName: system-node-critical
    securityContext:
      seccompProfile:
        type: RuntimeDefault
    volumes:
      - hostPath:
          path: /etc/sal/certs
          type: DirectoryOrCreate
        name: ca-certs
      - hostPath:
          path: /etc/ca-certificates
          type: DirectoryOrCreate
        name: etc-ca-certificates
      - hostPath:
          path: /etc/pki
          type: DirectoryOrCreate
        name: etc-pki
      - hostPath:
          path: /etc/kubernetes/pki
          type: DirectoryOrCreate
        name: k8s-certs
      - hostPath:
          path: /usr/local/share/ca-certificates
          type: DirectoryOrCreate
        name: usr-local-share-ca-certificates
      - hostPath:
          path: /usr/share/ca-certificates
          type: DirectoryOrCreate
        name: usr-share-ca-certificates
      - hostPath:
          path: /usr/share/ca-certificates
          type: DirectoryOrCreate
        name: usr-share-ca-certificates
status: {}
```

```

root@ksch00101-master:~# vim /etc/kubernetes/manifests/kube-apiserver.yaml
root@ksch00101-master:~# systemctl daemon-reload
sroot@ksch00101-master:~# systemctl restart kubelet.service
root@ksch00101-master:~# kubectl get nodes
error: You must be logged in to the server (Unauthorized)
root@ksch00101-master:~# exit
logout
Connection to 10.240.86.190 closed.
candidate@cli:~$ kubectl get nodes
NAME                STATUS    ROLES    AGE   VERSION
ksch00101-master    Ready    control-plane,master   93d   v1.23.3
ksch00101-worker1   Ready    <none>   93d   v1.23.3
candidate@cli:~$ kubectl get pod -n kube-system
NAME                                READY   STATUS    RESTARTS   AGE
coredns-64897985d-7pnhm             1/1    Running   1 (7h2m ago)  93d
coredns-64897985d-rr7sd             1/1    Running   1 (7h2m ago)  93d
etcd-ksch00101-master               1/1    Running   1 (7h2m ago)  93d
kube-apiserver-ksch00101-master      0/1    Running   0           24s
kube-controller-manager-ksch00101-master 1/1    Running   3 (42s ago)  93d
kube-flannel-ds-1l1ktn               1/1    Running   1 (93d ago)  93d
kube-flannel-ds-q9vnl               1/1    Running   1 (93d ago)  93d
kube-proxy-2c4ht                    1/1    Running   1 (93d ago)  93d
kube-proxy-pmmbc                     1/1    Running   1 (93d ago)  93d
kube-scheduler-ksch00101-master      1/1    Running   3 (42s ago)  93d
candidate@cli:~$ kubectl get pod -n kube-system
NAME                                READY   STATUS    RESTARTS   AGE
coredns-64897985d-7pnhm             1/1    Running   1 (7h2m ago)  93d
coredns-64897985d-rr7sd             1/1    Running   1 (7h2m ago)  93d
etcd-ksch00101-master               1/1    Running   1 (7h2m ago)  93d
kube-apiserver-ksch00101-master      0/1    Running   0           30s
kube-controller-manager-ksch00101-master 1/1    Running   3 (48s ago)  93d
kube-flannel-ds-1l1ktn               1/1    Running   1 (93d ago)  93d
kube-flannel-ds-q9vnl               1/1    Running   1 (93d ago)  93d
kube-proxy-2c4ht                    1/1    Running   1 (93d ago)  93d
kube-proxy-pmmbc                     1/1    Running   1 (93d ago)  93d
kube-scheduler-ksch00101-master      1/1    Running   3 (48s ago)  93d
candidate@cli:~$ kubectl get clusterrolebindings.rbac.authorization.k8s.io | grep anon
system:anonymous                    ClusterRole/cluster-admin
7h1m
candidate@cli:~$ kubectl delete clusterrolebindings.rbac.authorization.k8s.io/system:anonymous
clusterrolebinding.rbac.authorization.k8s.io "system:anonymous" deleted

```

48. Frage

.....

Machen Sie sich noch Sorgen um die Linux Foundation CKS (Certified Kubernetes Security Specialist (CKS)) Zertifizierungsprüfung? Haben Sie schon mal gedacht, sich an einem entsprechenden Kurs teilzunehmen? Gute Prüfungsmaterialien zu wählen, wird Ihnen helfen, Ihre Fachkenntnisse zu konsolidieren und sich gut auf die Linux Foundation CKS Zertifizierungsprüfung vorbereiten. Das Expertenteam von ITZert hat endlich die neuesten zielgerichteten Schulungsunterlagen, die Ihnen beim Vorbereiten der Prüfung helfen, nach ihren Erfahrungen und Kenntnissen erforscht. Die Linux Foundation CKS Schulungsunterlagen von ITZert ist Ihre optimale Wahl.

CKS Testantworten: https://www.itzert.com/CKS_valid-braindumps.html

- 100% Garantie CKS Prüfungserfolg Öffnen Sie www.pass4test.de geben Sie 「 CKS 」 ein und erhalten Sie den kostenlosen Download CKS Tests
- CKS Certified Kubernetes Security Specialist (CKS) neueste Studie Torrent - CKS tatsächliche prep Prüfung Öffnen Sie die Website www.itzert.com Suchen Sie CKS Kostenloser Download CKS Deutsch Prüfungsfragen
- CKS Certified Kubernetes Security Specialist (CKS) neueste Studie Torrent - CKS tatsächliche prep Prüfung Suchen Sie auf www.zertpruefung.ch nach CKS und erhalten Sie den kostenlosen Download mühelos CKS Trainingsunterlagen
- Die seit kurzem aktuellsten Linux Foundation CKS Prüfungsinformationen, 100% Garantie für Ihen Erfolg in der Prüfungen! www.itzert.com ist die beste Webseite um den kostenlosen Download von CKS zu erhalten CKS Tests

- CKS Prüfungsfragen □ CKS Prüfungsfragen □ CKS PDF □ Suchen Sie jetzt auf [de.fast2test.com] nach □ CKS □ und laden Sie es kostenlos herunter □ CKS Testking
- CKS Testking □ CKS Testking □ CKS PDF □ Suchen Sie auf ➡ www.itzert.com □ nach kostenlosem Download von (CKS) □ CKS Dumps
- CKS Unterlage □ CKS Trainingsunterlagen □ CKS PDF Testsoftware □ Suchen Sie auf der Webseite ➤ www.zertpruefung.ch □ nach ⇒ CKS ⇐ und laden Sie es kostenlos herunter □ CKS Deutsche
- CKS Lernressourcen □ CKS Fragenpool □ CKS Testking □ Suchen Sie auf ➡ www.itzert.com □ □ □ nach kostenlosem Download von ➡ CKS □ □ CKS Prüfungs
- CKS Trainingsunterlagen □ CKS Lernressourcen □ CKS Dumps □ Suchen Sie jetzt auf { de.fast2test.com } nach ☀ CKS □ ☀ □ und laden Sie es kostenlos herunter □ CKS Dumps
- CKS Testantworten □ CKS Echte Fragen □ CKS Prüfungs □ Sie müssen nur zu [www.itzert.com] gehen um nach kostenloser Download von ✓ CKS □ ✓ □ zu suchen □ CKS Fragenpool
- CKS aktueller Test, Test VCE-Dumps für Certified Kubernetes Security Specialist (CKS) □ Erhalten Sie den kostenlosen Download von 【 CKS 】 mühelos über ☀ www.zertfragen.com □ ☀ □ □ CKS Trainingsunterlagen
- poppyluk384962.webbuzzfeed.com, bookmarkyourpage.com, bookmarkkick.com, crossbookmark.com, johsocial.com, socialeweb.com, cormacsxvo083847.blognody.com, bookmarkmaven.com, royinhf697438.iyublog.com, followbookmarks.com, Disposable vapes

Außerdem sind jetzt einige Teile dieser ITZert CKS Prüfungsfragen kostenlos erhältlich: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1KgRWLFvwxIza4dD6V44_oXqh1Reis2