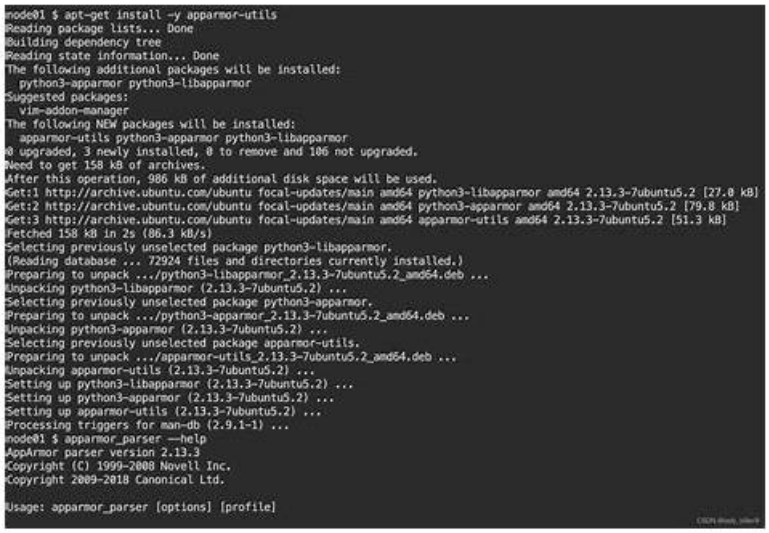
CKS模擬試験最新版 & CKS日本語的中対策



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私たちのCKS研究ブレーンダンプは、この点でユーザーの需要を満たすのに非常に優れている可能性があり、ユーザーが学習したことを継続的に統合する良い環境で読み書きできるようにします。 CKS準備ガイドは高品質です。当社のウェブサイトのCKS学習クイズバンクおよび教材は、選択したトピックに基づいて最新の質問と回答を検索します。 この選択は、あなたのキャリア全体の突破口となるので、CKSスタディガイドの高い品質と正確性に驚かされるでしょう。

CKS 認定試験は、Kubernetes アーキテクチャとセキュリティの概念についての堅固な理解を持つプロフェッショナルを対象としています。また、組織内で Kubernetes クラスタを保護する責任がある人々に最適です。試験は、Kubernetes のインストールと設定、ネットワークセキュリティ、アクセス管理、Kubernetes クラスタの強化など、さまざまなトピックをカバーしています。試験は、候補者が Kubernetes 環境でのセキュリティ脅威を特定し、緩和する能力をテストするように設計されています。

Linux Foundation CKS（Certified Kubernetes Security Specialist）試験は、Kubernetesクラスタを保護するためのITプロフェッショナルのスキルをテストおよび認証する認定プログラムです。Kubernetesは最も人気のあるコンテナオーケストレーションシステムとなり、その普及に伴い、Kubernetesセキュリティ専門家の需要も増大しています。CKS認定プログラムは、Kubernetesの理解を既に持っているITプロフェッショナルを対象にしており、彼らのKubernetesクラスタを保護する専門知識を証明することを目的としています。

>> CKS模擬試験最新版 <<

CKS日本語的中対策 & CKSウェブトレーニング

あなたはJpexamが提供したLinux FoundationのCKS認定試験の問題集だけ利用して合格することが問題になりません。ほかの人を超えて業界の中で最大の昇進の機会を得ます。もしあなたはJpexamの商品がショッピング車に入れて24のインターネットオンライン顧客サービスを提供いたします。問題があったら気軽にお問いください、

Linux Foundation Certified Kubernetes Security Specialist (CKS) 認定 CKS 試験問題 (Q45-Q50):

質問 # 45
You are running a multi-tenant Kubernetes cluster where different teams manage their own applications. You want to ensure that each team's applications are isolated from each other to prevent potential security risks.
How would you use Network Policies to achieve this isolation?

正解：

解説：
Solution (Step by Step) :
1. Create separate namespaces for each team: This is the foundation for network isolation.
2. Define Network Policies for each namespace:
Restrict inbound traffic: Only allow specific protocols and ports from trusted sources to access the namespace.
Control outbound traffic: Limit outbound connections from pods within the namespace to specific destinations.
Example Network Policy (ingress):

```
apiVersion: networking.k8s.io/v1
kind: NetworkPolicy
metadata:
  name: team-a-ingress
  namespace: team-a
spec:
  podSelector: {}
  ingress:
  - from:
    - podSelector:
        matchLabels:
          app: allowed-service
    - namespaceSelector:
        matchLabels:
          team: trusted-team
  egress: []
```


3. Apply the Network Policies: bash kubectl apply -f team-a-ingress-yaml kubectl apply -f team-b-ingress.yaml # Apply policies for other namespaces Example Scenario: Team A: Runs a web application accessible only from within its namespace. Team B: Runs a database service that can be accessed by Team A's application but not by other teams. Network Policies: Team A Network Policy: Ingress: Only allow traffic from Team B's database service- Egress Allow outbound traffic to the internet for updates and dependencies. Team B Network Policy: Ingress: Allow traffic from Team A's web application Egress Limit outbound traffic to specific servers for backups and maintenance. Note: Network Policies are a powerful tool for achieving network isolation in Kubernetes. They allow you to fine-tune the communication patterns between pods and namespaces, enhancing security and mitigating potential risks.

質問 # 46
You are managing a Kubernetes cluster where you have a critical microservice called "order-processing" running in a Deployment. The service interacts with a sensitive database containing customer order information. You are concerned about the potential risk of attackers gaining access to the database credentials. How would you implement a strategy using AppArmor profiles to mitigate this risk?

正解：

解説：
Solution (Step by Step) :
1. Create an AppArmor Profile: Create a profile that specifically restricts the "order-processing" containers access to the database credentials. You
can do this by using tne 'apparmor' command-line utility.
basn
# Create an AppArmor profile for the order-processing container
sudo aa-genprof Ipath/to/order-processing/container
- The 'aa-genpror command will generate a basic profile based on the containers file system.
- You can then edit the profile to restrict access to specific files or directories.
2. Restrict Access to Credentials: Edit the generated profile and add rules to deny access to the database credentials file. For example, if the
database credentials are stored in a file named 'db_credentials-txt' at '/etc/secretsr , you would add the following line to the profile:
letc/secrets/db credentials-txt r,
- This line restricts the container from reading (r) the 'db_credentials.txt' file.
- You can also use more specific path restrictions if needed.
3. Apply tne AppArmor Profile:

- Load the profile:
bash
sudo apparmor_parser -r
- Stan or restart the container:
bash
kubectl rollout restart deployment/order-processing
- This will ensure the new AppArmor profile is loaded and applied to the "order-processing" container.
4. Test and Verify'
- Test the application: Make sure the "order-processing" service can still access the database and perform its operations.
- Check for errors: Monitor the logs ot the "order-processing" container for any errors related to AppArmor. If the container can't access the credentials file, you will see errors in the logs.
5. Monitor and Update:
- Monitor the containers AppArmor logs to identify any potential vulnerabilities or inconsistencies.
- Update the profile as needed to adjust permissions and maintain security.

質問 # 47
Cluster: admission-cluster
Master node: master
Worker node: worker1
You can switch the cluster/configuration context using the following command:
[desk@cli] $ kubectl config use-context admission-cluster
Context:
A container image scanner is set up on the cluster, but it's not yet fully integrated into the cluster's configuration. When complete, the container image scanner shall scan for and reject the use of vulnerable images.
Task:
You have to complete the entire task on the cluster's master node, where all services and files have been prepared and placed.
Given an incomplete configuration in directory /etc/Kubernetes/config and a functional container image scanner with HTTPS endpoint https://imagescanner.local:8181/image_policy:
1. Enable the necessary plugins to create an image policy
2. Validate the control configuration and change it to an implicit deny
3. Edit the configuration to point to the provided HTTPS endpoint correctly Finally, test if the configuration is working by trying to deploy the vulnerable resource /home/cert_masters/test-pod.yml Note: You can find the container image scanner's log file at /var/log/policy/scanner.log

正解：

解説：
[master@cli] $ cd /etc/Kubernetes/config
1. Edit kubeconfig to explicity deny
[master@cli] $ vim kubeconfig.json
"defaultAllow": false # Change to false
2. fix server parameter by taking its value from ~/.kube/config
[master@cli] $cat /etc/kubernetes/config/kubeconfig.yaml | grep server
server:
3. Enable ImagePolicyWebhook
[master@cli] $ vim /etc/kubernetes/manifests/kube-apiserver.yaml
- --enable-admission-plugins=NodeRestriction,ImagePolicyWebhook # Add this
- --admission-control-config-file=/etc/kubernetes/config/kubeconfig.json # Add this Explanation
[desk@cli] $ ssh master
[master@cli] $ cd /etc/Kubernetes/config
[master@cli] $ vim kubeconfig.json
{
"imagePolicy": {
"kubeConfigFile": "/etc/kubernetes/config/kubeconfig.yaml",
"allowTTL": 50,
"denyTTL": 50,
"retryBackoff": 500,
"defaultAllow": true # Delete this
"defaultAllow": false # Add this
}

}

```
{
  "imagePolicy": {
    "kubeConfigFile": "/etc/kubernetes/config/kubeconfig.yaml",
    "allowTTL": 50,
    "denyTTL": 50,
    "retryBackoff": 500,
    "defaultAllow": true   # Delete this
    "defaultAllow": false  # Add this
  }
}
```

Note: We can see a missing value here, so how from where i can get this value
[master@cli] $cat ~/.kube/config | grep server
or
[master@cli] $cat /etc/kubernetes/manifests/kube-apiserver.yaml

```
controlplane $ cat ~/.kube/config | grep server
    server: https://172.17.0.36:6443
```

[master@cli] $vim /etc/kubernetes/config/kubeconfig.yaml

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Config
clusters:
  - cluster:
      certificate-authority: /etc/kubernetes/config/ca.pem
      server: https://172.17.0.36:6443    #Add this
    name: kubernetes
  - cluster:
contexts:
- context:
    cluster: kubernetes
    user: kube-admin
  name: webhook
current-context: webhook
users:
  - name: kube-admin
    user:
      client-certificate: /etc/kubernetes/config/cert.pem
      client-key: /etc/kubernetes/config/key.pem
```

[master@cli] $ vim /etc/kubernetes/manifests/kube-apiserver.yaml - --enable-admission-plugins=NodeRestriction # Delete This - --enable-admission-plugins=NodeRestriction,ImagePolicyWebhook # Add this - --admission-control-config-file=/etc/kubernetes/config/kubeconfig.json # Add this Reference: https://kubernetes.io/docs/reference/access-authn-authz/admission-controllers/
- --enable-admission-plugins=NodeRestriction # Delete This
- --enable-admission-plugins=NodeRestriction,ImagePolicyWebhook # Add this
- --admission-control-config-file=/etc/kubernetes/config/kubeconfig.json # Add this
[master@cli] $ vim /etc/kubernetes/manifests/kube-apiserver.yaml - --enable-admission-plugins=NodeRestriction # Delete This - --enable-admission-plugins=NodeRestriction,ImagePolicyWebhook # Add this - --admission-control-config-file=/etc/kubernetes/config/kubeconfig.json # Add this Reference: https://kubernetes.io/docs/reference/access-authn-authz/admission-controllers/

質問 # 48
a. Retrieve the content of the existing secret named default-token-xxxxx in the testing namespace.
Store the value of the token in the token.txt
b. Create a new secret named test-db-secret in the DB namespace with the following content:
username: mysql
password: password@123

Create the Pod name test-db-pod of image nginx in the namespace db that can access test-db-secret via a volume at path /etc/mysql-credentials

正解：

解説：
To add a Kubernetes cluster to your project, group, or instance:
Navigate to your:
Project's Operations > Kubernetes page, for a project-level cluster.
Group's Kubernetes page, for a group-level cluster.
Admin Area > Kubernetes page, for an instance-level cluster.
Click Add Kubernetes cluster.
Click the Add existing cluster tab and fill in the details:
Kubernetes cluster name (required) - The name you wish to give the cluster.
Environment scope (required) - The associated environment to this cluster.
API URL (required) - It's the URL that GitLab uses to access the Kubernetes API. Kubernetes exposes several APIs, we want the "base" URL that is common to all of them. For example, https://kubernetes.example.com rather than https://kubernetes.example.com/api/v1.
Get the API URL by running this command:
kubectl cluster-info | grep -E 'Kubernetes master|Kubernetes control plane' | awk '/http/ {print $NF}' CA certificate (required) - A valid Kubernetes certificate is needed to authenticate to the cluster. We use the certificate created by default.
List the secrets with kubectl get secrets, and one should be named similar to default-token-xxxxx. Copy that token name for use below.
Get the certificate by running this command:
kubectl get secret <secret name> -o jsonpath="{['data']['ca\.crt']}"

質問 # 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?

正解：

解説：
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.

質問 # 50

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