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The CKS certification exam is ideal for IT professionals, system administrators, security analysts, and DevOps engineers who are interested in developing expertise in Kubernetes security. Certified Kubernetes Security Specialist (CKS) certification exam is designed to validate the candidate's skills in identifying and mitigating security risks, securing containerized applications, and implementing security best practices in Kubernetes environments. CKS Exam Tests the candidate's knowledge in various areas, including Kubernetes API authentication and authorization, network policies, secrets management, and container runtime security.

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## Latest Linux Foundation CKS Exam Simulator - Exam CKS Reference

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## Linux Foundation Certified Kubernetes Security Specialist (CKS) Sample Questions (Q26-Q31):

### NEW QUESTION # 26

You're setting up a new Kubernetes cluster for a critical application, and you want to ensure that only authorized users can access the cluster's API server. Implement a solution using RBAC to achieve this, outlining the steps and the necessary configurations.

#### Answer:

Explanation:

Solution (Step by Step) :

1. Create a ClusterRole:

- Define a ClusterRole named 'cluster-admins' that grants comprehensive permissions to manage cluster resources.

2. Create a ClusterRoleBinding: - Bind the 'cluster-admin' ClusterRole to a specific user or service account. - This grants the bound entity administrative access to the cluster.

3. Create a Role: - Define a Role named 'pod-reader' that grants limited access to read pod information.

4. Create a RoleBinding: - Bind the 'pod-reader' Role to a group of users or service accounts. - This allows the bound entities to read pod information within the specified namespace.

5. Configure Authentication: - Set up authentication methods for accessing the API server, such as: - x509 certificates: Use digital certificates to authenticate users. - OAuth2: Use OAuth2 for user authentication. - Basic authentication: Use username and password for authentication.

### NEW QUESTION # 27

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 feedback on it.
- B. Send us your

#### Answer: A

### NEW QUESTION # 28

SIMULATION

Two tools are pre-installed on the cluster's worker node:

Using the tool of your choice (including any non pre-installed tool), analyze the container's behavior for at least 30 seconds, using filters that detect newly spawning and executing processes.

Store an incident file at /opt/KSRS00101/alerts/details, containing the detected incidents, one per line, in the following format:

The following example shows a properly formatted incident file:

#### Answer:

Explanation:

See explanation below

Explanation:

[[[

### NEW QUESTION # 29

Context

AppArmor is enabled on the cluster's worker node. An AppArmor profile is prepared, but not enforced yet.

□ Task

On the cluster's worker node, enforce the prepared AppArmor profile located at /etc/apparmor.d/nginx\_apparmor.  
Edit the prepared manifest file located at /home/candidate/KSSH00401/nginx-pod.yaml to apply the AppArmor profile.  
Finally, apply the manifest file and create the Pod specified in it.

**Answer:**

Explanation:

□

### NEW QUESTION # 30

You need to implement a container image vulnerability scanning solution within your Kubernetes cluster. You want to use an external vulnerability scanner API that provides information about vulnerabilities in container images- Explain how you would design and implement this solution.

**Answer:**

Explanation:

Solution (Step by Step) :

1. choose Vulnerability Scanner:

- Select a reputable vulnerability scanner API that provides a comprehensive database and accurate information about container image vulnerabilities.
- Some options include Aqua Security, Anchore Engine, Snyk, Twistlock, and more.
- Choose a scanner with a suitable API interface for integration with your Kubernetes environment.

2. Implement a Scanner Service:

- Create a Kubernetes service that will communicate with your chosen vulnerability scanner API.
- This service will act as an intermediary between Kubernetes and the external scanner
- The service should be able to:
  - Accept image details (registry, image name, tag) as input.
  - Send requests to the scanner API to retrieve vulnerability information.
  - Process the results from the scanner and format them for Kubernetes.
  - (Optional) Store the scan results for future analysis and reporting.

3. Design Scanner Workflow:

- You can trigger scans using different methods:
  - Automated Scanning: Implement a mechanism (e.g., a cron job or webhook triggered by image pushes) to automatically scan new images.
  - On-Demand Scanning: Allow users to manually request image scans via a command line interface (CLI) or a user interface.

4. Integration with Kubernetes:

- You can integrate your scanner service with Kubernetes using several approaches:
  - Admission Webhook: Use a webhook to intercept pod creation or updates. The webhook can send the image details to your scanner service and block pod creation if critical vulnerabilities are detected.
  - Custom Resource Definitions (CRDs): Create CRDs to manage image scanning tasks- You can define a "ImageScan" or "Vulnerabilityscan" resource that represents a scan request.
  - Deployment Controller: Use a custom controller or operator to manage the scanning process. This allows you to define rules for automatic scanning and integrate with other Kubernetes resources.

5. Scanner Service Implementation (Example):

- Here's a simplified example using Python and a hypothetical "vulnerability-scanner" API

```
python
```

```
import requests
```

```
import json
```

□

6. Handle Scan Results: - After scanning, process the vulnerability information received from the API. - You can: - Store the scan results in a database or log file. - Generate alerts or reports based on the severity of vulnerabilities found. - Integrate with other security tools or dashboards for analysis and remediation.

### NEW QUESTION # 31

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