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The CKS exam covers a range of topics related to Kubernetes security, including authentication and authorization, network security, container security, and cluster hardening. CKS exam is designed to test both theoretical knowledge and practical skills, and candidates are expected to demonstrate proficiency in using various security tools and techniques to secure Kubernetes environments. CKS Exam is conducted online and consists of 15-20 performance-based tasks that must be completed within two hours.

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## CKS Guide Dumps and CKS Real Test Study Guide - ExamTorrent

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The CKS certification exam is a hands-on, performance-based exam that tests the candidate's ability to perform real-world tasks related to Kubernetes security. CKS exam is conducted online and is proctored, ensuring that the candidate's knowledge and skills are validated in a supervised environment. CKS Exam consists of 15-20 performance-based tasks that are designed to simulate real-world scenarios. The tasks are graded immediately, and the candidate receives their results within 36 hours of completing the exam.

## Linux Foundation Certified Kubernetes Security Specialist (CKS) Sample Questions (Q27-Q32):

### NEW QUESTION # 27

You are responsible for hardening a Kubernetes cluster hosting sensitive financial data. One of the key security concerns is preventing data exfiltration. How can you use Kubernetes Network Policy to enforce network isolation and prevent unauthorized data access?

#### Answer:

Explanation:

Solution (Step by Step) :

1. Define the network policy rules:

- Identify the pods that contain sensitive data and the services they interact with. Use labels to identify these pods and services.
- Create network policies that restrict communication between these pods and the outside world. These policies should only allow traffic from authorized sources, such as internal services or authorized user applications.

2. Create the network policy:

- Define the policy using the 'kubectl apply' command. The policy should specify the target pods, allowed ingress and egress traffic, and the allowed ports and protocols.

3. Deploy the network policy:

- Apply the network policy to the cluster. The policy will be enforced by the Kubernetes network plugin.

Example network policy:

This policy restricts the communication of pods with the label `Sapp: financial-data` to only internal services with the label `Sapp: internal-service` and to specific IP addresses in the range '`10.0.0.0/16`'. This helps prevent data exfiltration by restricting access to external services or unauthorized clients.

### NEW QUESTION # 28

#### 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:

□

### NEW QUESTION # 29

You are running a critical web application on Kubernetes. You have implemented Pod Security Policies (PSPs) to enforce security restrictions on your pods. You want to configure PSPs to enforce the following security requirements:

Only allow specific image registries: Ensure pods can only pull images from authorized registries like `'docker.io'` and `'gcr.io'`. Restrict container privileges: Enforce the principle of least privilege by ensuring that only a minimum number of containers have root privileges. Limit resource usage: Prevent resource starvation by restricting the CPU and memory requests of pods.

Provide the detailed configuration for your PSP to enforce these security requirements.

#### Answer:

Explanation:

Solution (Step by Step) :

1. create a PSP YAML file:

2. Apply the PSP: bash kubectl apply -f restricted-psp.yaml 3. Create a Deployment with a securityContext

4. Apply the Deployment: bash kubectl apply -f myapp-deployment.yaml Note: This configuration assumes that the 'restricted-psps' is applied to your entire namespace. You can use a more granular approach by applying the PSP to specific pods or deployments.

## NEW QUESTION # 30

Your Kubernetes cluster runs a Deployment named 'database' which exposes a database service. You need to implement a NetworkPolicy that allows only pods belonging to a specific namespace to access the database service.

**Answer:**

Explanation:

Solution (Step by Step) :

1. Create a NetworkPolicy:

- Define a NetworkPolicy resource with a 'podSelector' that matches the 'database' Deployment.

- Create an 'ingress' rule that allows traffic from pods in the specified namespace.

- Use the 'from' field to specify the namespace and set the 'namespacesaector' to the desired namespace.

- Ensure that the port used by the database service is included in the 'ports' field.

2. Apply the NetworkPolicy: - Apply the YAML file using 'kubectl apply -f database-access-policy.yaml' 3. Verify the NetworkPolicy: - Use 'kubectl get networkpolicies' to list the available network policies. - Use 'kubectl describe networkpolicy database-access-policy' to view the details of the applied policy. 4. Test the NetworkPolicy: - Deploy a pod in the 'allowed-namespace' and attempt to connect to the database service. Verify that the connection is successful. - Deploy a pod in a different namespace and attempt to connect to the database service. Verify that the connection is denied.

## NEW QUESTION # 31

SIMULATION

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 named deny-access-role, which uses the newly created PodSecurityPolicy deny-policy.

3. Create a new ServiceAccount named psd-denial-sa in the existing namespace development.

Finally, create a new ClusterRoleBindind named restrict-access-bind, which binds the newly created ClusterRole deny-access-role to the newly created ServiceAccount psp-denial-sa

**Answer:**

Explanation:

See the Explanation belowExplanation:

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

```

**NEW QUESTION # 32**

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