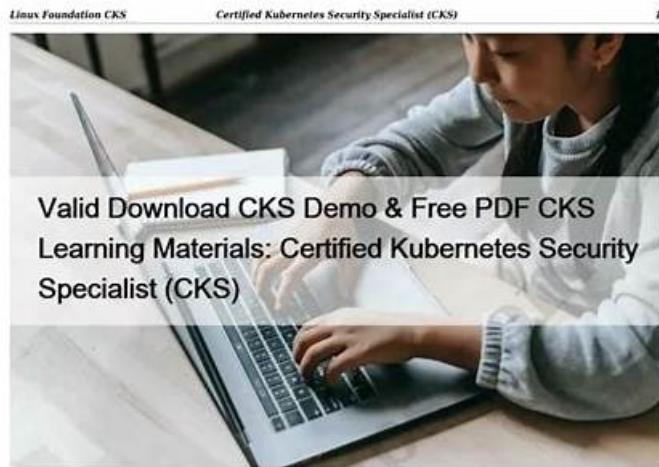


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Linux Foundation Certified Kubernetes Security Specialist (CKS) Certification Exam is a professional certification that validates the skills and knowledge of individuals in securing containerized applications and Kubernetes platforms. Kubernetes is an open-source container orchestration platform that has gained widespread popularity in recent years, and with the increasing use of Kubernetes, the demand for skilled Kubernetes security specialists has also increased.

Linux Foundation Certified Kubernetes Security Specialist (CKS) Sample Questions (Q96-Q101):

NEW QUESTION # 96

Context: Cluster: prod Master node: master1 Worker node: worker1

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

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

Task: Analyse and edit the given Dockerfile (based on the ubuntu:18.04 image) /home/cert_masters/Dockerfile fixing two instructions present in the file being prominent security/best-practice issues.

Analyse and edit the given manifest file /home/cert_masters/mydeployment.yaml fixing two fields present in the file being prominent security/best-practice issues.

Note: Don't add or remove configuration settings; only modify the existing configuration settings, so that two configuration settings each are no longer security/best-practice concerns. Should you need an unprivileged user for any of the tasks, use user nobody with user id 65535

Answer:

Explanation:

1. For Dockerfile: Fix the image version & user name in Dockerfile 2. For mydeployment.yaml : Fix security contexts Explanation

```
[desk@cli] $ vim /home/cert_masters/Dockerfile
```

FROM ubuntu:latest # Remove this

FROM ubuntu:18.04 # Add this

USER root # Remove this

USER nobody # Add this

RUN apt get install -y lsof=4.72 wget=1.17.1 nginx=4.2

ENV ENVIRONMENT=testing

USER root # Remove this

USER nobody # Add this

CMD ["nginx -d"]

```
FROM ubuntu:latest # Remove this
FROM ubuntu:18.04 # Add this
USER root # Remove this
USER nobody # Add this
RUN apt get install -y lsof=4.72 wget=1.17.1 nginx=4.2
ENV ENVIRONMENT=testing
USER root # Remove this
USER nobody # Add this
CMD ["nginx -d"]
```

```
[desk@cli] $ vim /home/cert_masters/mydeployment.yaml
```

apiVersion: apps/v1

kind: Deployment

metadata:

creationTimestamp: null

labels:

app: kafka

name: kafka

spec:

replicas: 1

selector:

matchLabels:

app: kafka

strategy: {}

template:

```

metadata:
  creationTimestamp: null
  labels:
    app: kafka
  spec:
    containers:
      - image: bitnami/kafka
        name: kafka
        volumeMounts:
          - name: kafka-vol
            mountPath: /var/lib/kafka
        securityContext:
          {"capabilities":{"add":["NET_ADMIN"],"drop":["all"]}, "privileged": true, "readOnlyRootFilesystem": false, "runAsUser": 65535} # Delete This
          {"capabilities":{"add":["NET_ADMIN"],"drop":["all"]}, "privileged": false, "readOnlyRootFilesystem": true, "runAsUser": 65535} # Add This
        resources: {}
        volumes:
          - name: kafka-vol
        emptyDir: {}
      status: {}
  Pictorial View: [desk@cli] $ vim /home/cert_masters/mydeployment.yaml

```

```

apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
  metadata:
    creationTimestamp: null
    labels:
      app: kafka
      name: kafka
  spec:
    replicas: 1
    selector:
      matchLabels:
        app: kafka
    strategy: {}
    template:
      metadata:
        creationTimestamp: null
        labels:
          app: kafka
      spec:
        containers:
          - image: bitnami/kafka
            name: kafka
            volumeMounts:
              - name: Kafka-vol
                mountPath: /var/lib/kafka
            securityContext:
              {"capabilities":{"add":["NET_ADMIN"],"drop":["all"]}, "privileged": true, "readOnlyRootFilesystem": false, "runAsUser": 65535} # Delete This
              {"capabilities":{"add":["NET_ADMIN"],"drop":["all"]}, "privileged": false, "readOnlyRootFilesystem": true, "runAsUser": 65535} # Add This
            resources: {}
            volumes:
              - name: kafka-vol
            emptyDir: {}
        status: {}

```

NEW QUESTION # 97

Your organization runs a Kubernetes cluster with sensitive data.

a. You want to implement a comprehensive security strategy that involves both Kubernetes features and external security tools. Describe the security best practices and tools you would use to secure the cluster and its applications.

Answer:

Explanation:

Solution (Step by Step) :

1. Kubernetes Security Best Practices:

- Namespaces Use namespaces to isolate applications and prevent cross-contamination
- Pod Security Policies (PSPs): Implement PSPs to restrict capabilities and resources for pods.
- Network Policies: Define network policies to control communication between pods and limit external access.
- RBAC (Role-Based Access Control): Use RBAC to control access to cluster resources based on roles and permissions.
- Service Accounts: Create service accounts with limited privileges for each application.
- Resource Quotas Set resource quotas to limit resource consumption and prevent one application from impacting others.
- Pod Disruption Budgets (PDBs): Ensure availability and resilience by setting up PDBs.
- Security Context: use security context to configure pod security settings at the pod level.
- Least Privilege: Follow the principle of least privilege, granting only the necessary permissions to applications.

2. External Security Tools:

- Vulnerability Scanners: Use vulnerability scanners like Aqua Security, Snyk, and Anchore to identify and remediate vulnerabilities in containers and applications.

- Container Security Platforms: Implement container security platforms like Twistlock, Aqua Security, and Docker Security Scanning for comprehensive security analysis and runtime protection.
- Network Security Monitoring: Use network security monitoring tools like Wireshark, tcpdump, and Zeek to monitor network traffic for suspicious activity.
- Security Information and Event Management (SIEM): Deploy a SIEM solution like Splunk, Elasticsearch, or Graylog to centralize security logs and events, enabling real-time threat detection and incident response.
- Intrusion Detection Systems (IDS): Use IDS solutions like Suricata, Snort, and Bro to detect malicious activity within the cluster network.
- Security Orchestration and Automation (SOAR): Implement SOAR tools like Phantom, Demisto, and ServiceNow to automate security tasks, incident response, and threat hunting.

3. Other Security Considerations:

- Encryption at Rest: Encrypt sensitive data stored within the cluster, including databases, persistent volumes, and configuration files.
- Encryption in Transit use TLS/SSL to secure communication between cluster components and external services.
- Regular Security Audits: Conduct regular security audits to identify and remediate potential vulnerabilities and ensure that security controls are effective.
- Penetration Testing: Perform penetration testing to evaluate the security posture of the cluster and applications from an attackers perspective.
- Incident Response Planning: Develop a comprehensive incident response plan to handle security incidents efficiently and effectively. By implementing these security best practices and using a combination of Kubernetes features and external security tools, you can create a more secure and resilient Kubernetes environment to protect sensitive data and applications.

NEW QUESTION # 98

You are building a container image for your application that uses a third-party library. Describe the steps involved in scanning the third-party library for vulnerabilities before incorporating it into your image.

Answer:

Explanation:

Solution (Step by Step) :

1. Choose a Vulnerability Scanner:

- Select a vulnerability scanner that supports the language and dependencies of your third-party library.
- Some popular options include:
 - Snyk
 - Aqua Security
 - Anchore
 - Trivy

2. Scan the Third-Party Library:

- Use the chosen vulnerability scanner to scan the third-party library for known vulnerabilities.
- Provide the scanner with the library's source code, package manager lock file, or other relevant information.

3. Analyze the Scan Results:

- Review the scan results carefully.
- Identify any high-severity vulnerabilities reported by the scanner.
- Determine the impact of each vulnerability on your application's security.

4. Remediate Vulnerabilities:

- If any high-severity vulnerabilities are found, consider the following options:
 - Update the Library: Check if a newer version of the library addresses the vulnerabilities.
 - Use a Different Library: If an updated version is not available or the vulnerabilities cannot be mitigated, consider using a different library.
- Apply Patches: If the vulnerabilities are in the code itself, apply patches to fix them.
- Accept the Risk: If the vulnerabilities are deemed low-risk or the impact is minimal, you may decide to accept the risk.

5. Integrate Scanning into CI/CD Pipeline:

- Integrate the vulnerability scanning process into your continuous integration and continuous delivery (CI/CD) pipeline.
- This will ensure that the library is scanned automatically during each build process, providing early detection of vulnerabilities.

6. Example using Snyk:

- Install Snyk:
- npm install snyk --global
- Scan the library:

```
snyk test --package-manager --package-name
```

- This command will scan the specified library for vulnerabilities.

- Remediate vulnerabilities:

```
snyk upgrade --package-manager --package-name
```

- This command will upgrade the library to the latest version that fixes the vulnerabilities.

NEW QUESTION # 99

SIMULATION

On the Cluster worker node, enforce the prepared AppArmor profile

```
#include <tunables/global>
profile nginx-deny flags=(attach_disconnected) {
#include <abstractions/base>
file,
# Deny all file writes.
deny /** w,
}
EOF'
```

Edit the prepared manifest file to include the AppArmor profile.

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
name: apparmor-pod
spec:
containers:
- name: apparmor-pod
image: nginx
```

Finally, apply the manifests files and create the Pod specified on it.

Verify: Try to make a file inside the directory which is restricted.

- **A. Send us the Feedback on it.**

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 100

You are running a web application in a Kubernetes cluster using a Deployment. You want to implement a security measure to ensure that the application container only has access to the necessary system calls and files. You're worried about potential exploits that could give the container excessive privileges. Explain how you would use Seccomp profiles to achieve this, and provide an example Seccomp profile using a JSON format.

Answer:

Explanation:

Solution (Step by Step) :

1. Understand Seccomp: Seccomp (Secure Computing Mode) is a Linux kernel feature that allows you to restrict the system calls that a process can make. You can define a profile that lists the allowed system calls, effectively creating a "sandbox" for the container.

2. Create a Seccomp Profile: You can create a Seccomp profile in a JSON format. Here's an example:

```
json
{
  "defaultAction": "KILL",
  "syscalls": [
    {
      "name": "open",
      "action": "ALLOW",
      "args": [
        {
          "name": "fd",
          "value": 1
        }
      ]
    }
  ]
}
```

```
"index": 0,
"value": "/var/run/secrets/kubernetes.io/serviceaccount",
"op": "EQ"
}
]
},
{
"name": "read",
"action": "ALLOW"
},
{
"name": "write",
"action": "ALLOW"
},
{
"name": "stat",
"action": "ALLOW"
},
{
"name": "lstat",
"action": "ALLOW"
},
{
"name": "fstat",
"action": "ALLOW"
},
{
"name": "fstatfs",
"action": "ALLOW"
},
{
"name": "getdents64",
"action": "ALLOW"
},
{
"name": "getuid",
"action": "ALLOW"
},
{
"name": "geteuid",
"action": "ALLOW"
},
{
"name": "getgid",
"action": "ALLOW"
},
{
"name": "getegid",
"action": "ALLOW"
},
{
"name": "getpid"
```

```
  "name": "getppid",
  "action": "ALLOW"
},
{
  "name": "clock_gettime",
  "action": "ALLOW"
},
{
  "name": "gettimeofday",
  "action": "ALLOW"
},
{
  "name": "exit",
  "action": "ALLOW"
},
{
  "name": "exit_group",
  "action": "ALLOW"
},
{
  "name": "kill",
  "action": "ALLOW"
}
]
```

3. Apply the Seccomp Profile: You can apply the Seccomp profile to your container using the 'securityContext' field in your Deployment YAML.

```
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
  name: my-web-app
spec:
  replicas: 2
  selector:
    matchLabels:
      app: my-web-app
  template:
    metadata:
      labels:
        app: my-web-app
    spec:
      containers:
        - name: my-web-app
          image: my-web-app:latest
          securityContext:
            seccompProfile:
              localhost:
                type: SeccompProfile
                localSocket: /var/run/seccomp
          ports:
            - containerPort: 80
      volumes:
        - name: secret-volume
          secret:
            secretName: my-app-secret
```

4. Test and Verify: After deploying your Deployment, test your application and make sure it functions as expected. You can verify that the Seccomp profile is working by attempting to run commands within the container that are not allowed by your profile.

NEW QUESTION # 101

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