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Vendor: Linux Foundation

Exam Code: CKS

Certs Name: Kubernetes Security Specialist

Exam Name: Certified Kubernetes Security Specialist (CKS)



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The CKS Exam covers a range of topics related to Kubernetes security, including cluster setup, RBAC authentication, network policies, secrets management, and container runtime security. CKS exam is designed to be challenging and requires a deep understanding of Kubernetes security best practices. Certified Kubernetes Security Specialist (CKS) certification process involves passing a proctored online exam, which consists of 15-20 performance-based tasks that simulate real-world scenarios.

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The committed team of the BraindumpsPrep is always striving hard to resolve any confusion among its users. The similarity between our Certified Kubernetes Security Specialist (CKS) (CKS) exam questions and the real Certified Kubernetes Security Specialist (CKS) (CKS) certification exam will amaze you. The similarity between the BraindumpsPrep CKS PDF Questions and the actual CKS certification exam will help you succeed in obtaining the highly desired Certified Kubernetes Security Specialist (CKS) (CKS)

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Linux Foundation CKS (Certified Kubernetes Security Specialist) Certification Exam is an excellent opportunity for professionals to validate their expertise in Kubernetes security. It is a challenging exam that tests the candidate's ability to identify and mitigate security threats in a Kubernetes environment. Certified Kubernetes Security Specialist (CKS) certification is highly valued by employers and is an excellent way for professionals to advance their careers in the field of Kubernetes security.

Linux Foundation Certified Kubernetes Security Specialist (CKS) Sample Questions (Q32-Q37):

NEW QUESTION # 32

SIMULATION

Context

A PodSecurityPolicy shall prevent the creation of privileged Pods in a specific namespace.

Task

Create a new PodSecurityPolicy named prevent-psp-policy, which prevents the creation of privileged Pods.

Create a new ClusterRole named restrict-access-role, which uses the newly created PodSecurityPolicy prevent-psp-policy.

Create a new ServiceAccount named psp-restrict-sa in the existing namespace staging.

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

Answer:

Explanation:

See the Explanation below

Explanation:



NEW QUESTION # 33

You suspect that the Kubernetes binaries on your cluster nodes may have been tampered with. Implement a process to verify the integrity of the binaries and identify any potential compromises.

Answer:

Explanation:

Solution (Step by Step):

1. Establish a known-good baseline: Obtain known-good copies of the Kubernetes binaries from a trusted source, such as the official Kubernetes release page or your distribution's package repository.

2. Calculate checksums: Calculate the SHA-256 checksums of the known-good binaries and the binaries on your nodes.

bash

```
sha256sum /usr/bin/kubeadm lusr/bin/kubelet 'usr/bin/kubectl
```

3. Compare checksums: Compare the checksums of the binaries on your nodes with the checksums of the known-good binaries.

Any discrepancies indicate potential tampering.

4. Inspect binaries for modifications: If checksum mismatches are found, use tools like 'diff' or 'cmp' to compare the suspect binaries with the known-good binaries to identify specific modifications.

5. Analyze system logs: Review system logs, such as audit logs and syslog, for any suspicious activity related to the Kubernetes binaries or processes.

6. Reinstall binaries from a trusted source: If tampering is confirmed, reinstall the Kubernetes binaries from a trusted source.

7. Investigate the root cause: Conduct a thorough investigation to determine the root cause of the tampering and take steps to prevent future compromises. This may involve reviewing access controls, network security, and security monitoring practices.

NEW QUESTION # 34

You are using a managed Kubernetes offering like Google Kubernetes Engine (GKE)- Implement a process to verify the integrity of the GKE platform binaries and components.

Answer:

Explanation:

Solution (Step by Step):

1. Enable node auto-upgrade: Configure your GKE cluster to automatically upgrade nodes to the latest stable version. This ensures that security updates and bug fixes are applied promptly.

bash

```
gcloud container clusters update my-cluster --release-channel regular
```

2. Use the gcloud CLI to inspect cluster components: Use the 'gcloud container clusters describe' command to retrieve information about your GKE cluster, including the Kubernetes version, node image, and control plane version. Verify that these versions are up-to-date and consistent with your expectations.

bash

```
gcloud container clusters describe my-cluster
```

3. Review GKE release notes: Regularly review the GKE release notes ([\[https://cloud.google.com/kubernetes-engine/docs/release-notes\]](https://cloud.google.com/kubernetes-engine/docs/release-notes)) (<https://www.google.com/url?sa=E&source=gmail&q=https://cloud.google.com/kubernetes.engine/docs/release-notes>) to stay informed about security updates, bug fixes, and new features.

4. Enable GKE security features: Utilize GKE security features like Shielded GKE Nodes, Container-optimized OS security hardening, and Binary Authorization to enhance the security of your cluster.

5. Monitor GKE security advisories: Subscribe to Google Cloud security advisories and bulletins to stay informed about any potential vulnerabilities or security issues affecting GKE.

NEW QUESTION # 35

You have a Kubernetes cluster with a Deployment named 'my-app' that exposes a service on port 80. You want to enforce a policy that allows only traffic from pods with a specific label to access this service.

Answer:

Explanation:

Solution (Step by Step) :

1. Create a NetworkPolicy:

- Define a NetworkPolicy resource with a 'podSelector' that matches the 'my-app' Deployment.
- Create an 'ingress' rule that allows traffic only from pods with the specific label.
- Use the 'from' field to specify the label selector.
- Ensure that the port 80 is included in the 'ports' field.

□ 2. Apply the NetworkPolicy: - Apply the YAML file using 'kubectl apply -f my-app-label-policy.yaml' 3. Verify the NetworkPolicy:

- Use 'kubectl get networkpolicies' to list the available network policies.
- Use 'kubectl describe networkpolicy my-app-label-policy' to view the details of the applied policy.
- 4. Test the NetworkPolicy: - Deploy a pod with the label 'allowed: true' and attempt to access the service on port 80. Verify that the connection is successful.
- Deploy a pod without the label 'allowed: true' and attempt to access the service on port 80. Verify that the connection is denied.

NEW QUESTION # 36

SIMULATION

Create a RuntimeClass named untrusted using the prepared runtime handler named runsc.

Create a Pod of image alpine:3.13.2 in the Namespace default to run on the gVisor runtime class.

Answer:

Explanation:

See the Explanation belowExplanation:

□

NEW QUESTION # 37

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