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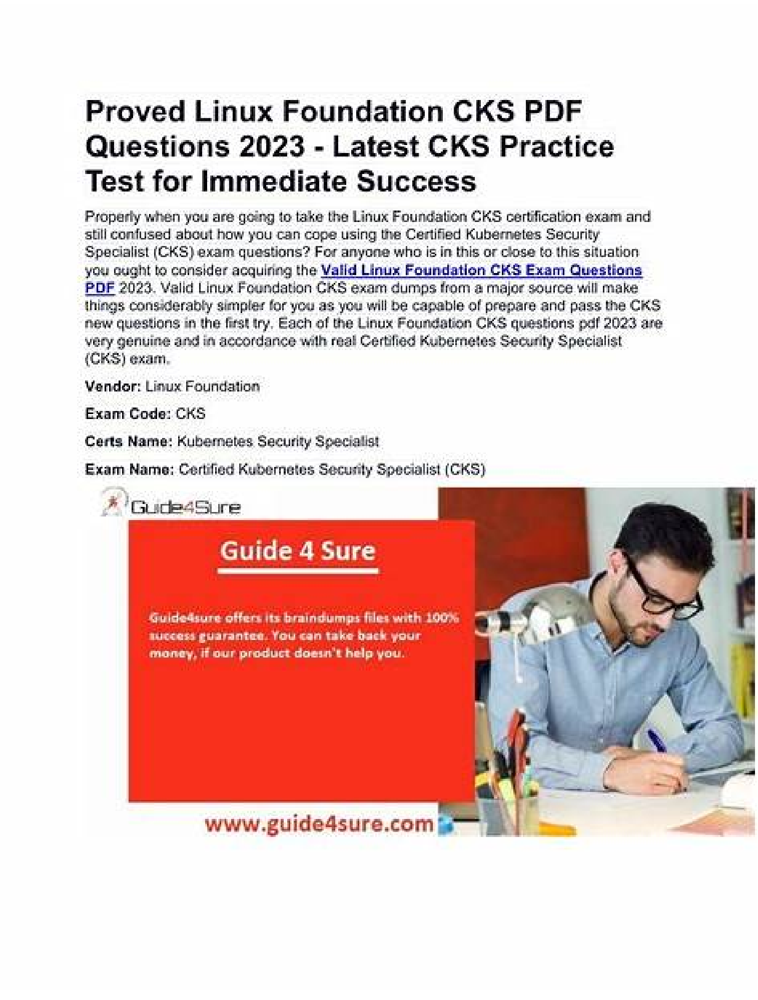

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Linux Foundation Certified Kubernetes Security Specialist (CKS) Sample

Questions (Q52-Q57):

NEW QUESTION # 52

Use the kubesec docker images to scan the given YAML manifest, edit and apply the advised changes, and passed with a score of 4 points.

```
kubesec-test.yaml
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
name: kubesec-demo
spec:
containers:
- name: kubesec-demo
image: gcr.io/google-samples/node-hello:1.0
securityContext:
readOnlyRootFilesystem: true
```

Hint: docker run -i kubesec/kubesec:512c5e0 scan /dev/stdin < kubesec-test.yaml

Answer:

Explanation:

```
kubesec scan k8s-deployment.yaml
cat <<EOF > kubesec-test.yaml
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
name: kubesec-demo
spec:
containers:
- name: kubesec-demo
image: gcr.io/google-samples/node-hello:1.0
securityContext:
readOnlyRootFilesystem: true
EOF
kubesec scan kubesec-test.yaml
docker run -i kubesec/kubesec:512c5e0 scan /dev/stdin < kubesec-test.yaml kubesec http 8080 &
[1] 12345
{"severity":"info","timestamp":"2019-05-12T11:58:34.662+0100","caller":"server/server.go:69","message":"Starting HTTP server on port 8080"} curl -sSX POST --data-binary @test/asset/score-0-cap-sys-admin.yml http://localhost:8080/scan
```


```
[
{
"object": "Pod/security-context-demo.default",
"valid": true,
"message": "Failed with a score of -30 points",
"score": -30,
"scoring": {
"critical": [
{
"selector": "containers[] .securityContext .capabilities .add == SYS_ADMIN",
"reason": "CAP_SYS_ADMIN is the most privileged capability and should always be avoided"
},
{
"selector": "containers[] .securityContext .runAsNonRoot == true",
"reason": "Force the running image to run as a non-root user to ensure least privilege"
},
// ...
```


NEW QUESTION # 53

SIMULATION

Create a new ServiceAccount named backend-sa in the existing namespace default, which has the capability to list the pods inside the namespace default.
Create a new Pod named backend-pod in the namespace default, mount the newly created sa backend-sa to the pod, and Verify that the pod is able to list pods.
Ensure that the Pod is running.

Answer:

Explanation:
A service account provides an identity for processes that run in a Pod.
When you (a human) access the cluster (for example, using kubectl), you are authenticated by the apiserver as a particular User Account (currently this is usually admin, unless your cluster administrator has customized your cluster). Processes in containers inside pods can also contact the apiserver. When they do, they are authenticated as a particular Service Account (for example, default).
When you create a pod, if you do not specify a service account, it is automatically assigned the default service account in the same namespace. If you get the raw json or yaml for a pod you have created (for example, kubectl get pods/<podname> -o yaml), you can see the spec.serviceAccountName field has been automatically set.
You can access the API from inside a pod using automatically mounted service account credentials, as described in Accessing the Cluster. The API permissions of the service account depend on the authorization plugin and policy in use.
In version 1.6+, you can opt out of automounting API credentials for a service account by setting automountServiceAccountToken: false on the service account:
apiVersion: v1
kind: ServiceAccount
metadata:
name: build-robot
automountServiceAccountToken: false
...
In version 1.6+, you can also opt out of automounting API credentials for a particular pod:
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
name: my-pod
spec:
serviceAccountName: build-robot
automountServiceAccountToken: false
...
The pod spec takes precedence over the service account if both specify a automountServiceAccountToken value.

NEW QUESTION # 54
You have a Kubernetes cluster running a critical application with a Deployment named 'myapp-deployment. You suspect a recent image update has introduced a vulnerability that's causing the application to crash frequently.
You need to investigate this issue and determine the exact phase of the attack and the potential bad actor responsible. You have access to the following resources: Kubernetes audit logs: Enabled at the cluster level.
Container logs: Available for all pods associated with the 'myapp-deployments Network traffic logs: Captured by a network security solution. How would you use these resources to identify the attack phase, the potential bad actor, and the source of the vulnerability?

Answer:

Explanation:
Solution (Step by Step) :
1. Analyze Kubernetes Audit Logs:
Focus on events related to the 'myapp-deployment: Search for entries related to pod creation, deletion, image pulls, and resource updates. Look for suspicious activity: Pay attention to any unusual image updates, unauthorized access attempts, or resource changes that occurred around the time of the crashes.
Identify the user or service account responsible for the changes: This could point to a potential bad actor if the user'service account is not expected to modify the Deployment.
2. Examine Container Logs:
Search for crash messages and error codes: This will provide insights into the specific cause of the application crashes.
Identify any unusual or suspicious activity within the container: Look for signs of malicious processes, unauthorized network connections, or data exfiltration attempts.

3. Analyze Network Traffic Logs:
Identify the source of the compromised image: Network logs can reveal the IP address of the registry or repository from which the vulnerable image was pulled.
Examine network connections from the affected pods: Look for unusual or unauthorized outbound connections that could indicate malware or communication with a malicious server.
4. Correlate Findings:
Combine information from the different logs to build a comprehensive picture of the attack.
For example, if you find a suspicious image pull in the audit logs, and the container logs show signs of malware activity, you have strong evidence of malicious image vulnerability.
Example Code Snippets:
Kubernetes Audit Logs (using kubectl):
bash
kubectl logs -f -n kube-system kube-apiserver -c kube-apiserver | grep "myapp-deployment" | grep "Create" | grep "Image"
Container Logs (using kubectl):
bash
kubectl logs -f myapp-deployment-pod-name -c myapp
Network Traffic Logs (using a network security tool like Falco):
falco -f falco.yaml -o json
Note: The specific commands and tools may vary depending on your Kubernetes environment and security tools.

NEW QUESTION # 55
You nave a Kubernetes cluster running a microservices application With various components communicating over a snared network. You want to implement a solution that allows secure communication between these components while enforcing fine-grained access control. How would you use a service mesh like Istio to achieve this?

Answer:

Explanation:
Solution (Step by Step):
1. Install Istio: Install the Istio control plane and sidecar proxies into your Kubernetes cluster. Refer to the Istio documentation for installation instructions.
2. Enable Mutual TLS: Configure Istio to enforce mutual TLS (mTLS) authentication for communication between services within the mesh. This ensures that only authorized services can communicate with each other.
- Istio Configuration: Modify the Istio configuration (e.g., istio-config_yaml')to enable mTLS:

```
# Example configuration for enabling mTLS:
spec:
  meshConfig:
    enableAutoMTLS: true
    trustDomain:  # Set the trust domain for your services
  # ... other configuration ...
```

3. Create Service Accounts: Create dedicated service accounts for each microservice within the application. - Kubernetes Service Account: Create Service Accounts for each microservice in the appropriate namespaces:

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: ServiceAccount
metadata:
  name:
  namespace:
```

4. Configure Workload Identities: Define workload identities for each microservice. This allows ISti0 to map service accounts to their respective identities. - Istio Workload Identity: Create a Workload Identity that associates service accounts with their corresponding identities:

```
apiVersion: security.istio.io/v1beta1
kind: WorkloadEntry
metadata:
  name:
  namespace:
spec:
  identity:
    trustDomain:
    subject:
      namespace:
      name:
```

5. Configure Service-to-Service Access Control: IJse Istio's authorization policies to define fine-grained access control between microservices. - Istio Authorization Policy: Create authorization policies to specify which services can access specific resources:

```yaml
apiVersion: security.istio.io/v1beta1
kind: AuthorizationPolicy
metadata:
  name:
  namespace:
spec:
  selector:
    matchLabels:
      app:
  rules:
  - from:
    - source:
        namespaces:
        -
        principals:
          - "/"  # Allow access from all services within the source namespace
    to:
    - operation:
        methods:
        - GET
        - POST
        pathRegex: /api/v1/.
    when:
    - key: request.headers["Authorization"]
      values: ["Bearer "] # Optional: Add token-based authentication
```

6. Monitor and Audit: Use Istio's telemetry and tracing capabilities to monitor and audit secure communication between services. Important Notes: - Trust Domain: Ensure a consistent trust domain across all services within the mesh. - Service Account and Identity Management Manage service accounts and identities effectively to enforce access control. - Authorization Policies: Define granular policies for specific access requirements. - Auditing and Monitoring: Regularly review and audit communication patterns to identify potential security issues. - Istio Versions: Ensure compatibility With your Istio version.

NEW QUESTION # 56

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?

Answer:

Explanation:
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:

```
apiVersion: networking.k8s.io/v1
kind: NetworkPolicy
metadata:
  name: allow-service-access
  namespace:
spec:
  podSelector:
    matchLabels:
      app:
  ingress:
  - from:
    - namespaceSelector:
        matchLabels:
          :
    ports:
    - protocol: TCP
      port: 80
```

- 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.

NEW QUESTION # 57

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