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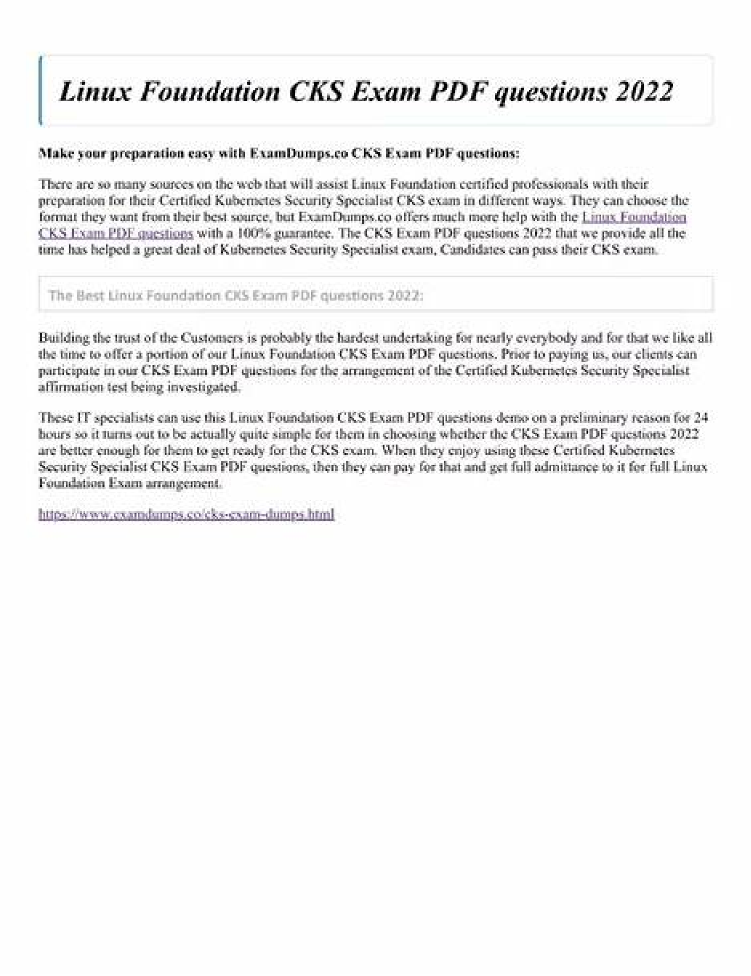

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Linux Foundation Certified Kubernetes Security Specialist (CKS) Sample Questions (Q170-Q175):

NEW QUESTION # 170
You are tasked with hardening a Kubernetes cluster running on a public cloud provider. The cluster currently runs Kubernetes version 1.18 and has been exposed to the internet for several months. A security audit has identified several vulnerabilities in the current Kubernetes version, including CVE-2021-25743, which affects all versions prior to 1.22.
How do you upgrade your cluster to Kubernetes 1.22 and patch the vulnerabilities without disrupting the applications running on the cluster?

Answer:

Explanation:
Solution (Step by Step) :
1. Plan the upgrade:
- Identify the workloads running in the cluster.
- Understand the dependencies and configurations of each workload.
- Check compatibility of workloads with the new Kubernetes version.
- Research the recommended upgrade path for your cloud provider.
2. Prepare the environment:
- Create a backup of the cluster configuration. This includes the cluster manifest, service account configurations, and any custom resources.
- Test the upgrade process on a staging environment. This helps to identify potential issues and avoid downtime in the production cluster.
- Identify and fix any issues discovered in the staging environment. This could involve updating application configurations or deploying new versions of workloads.
3. Perform the upgrade:
- Use the recommended upgrade process for your cloud provider. Most cloud providers provide automated tools for Kubernetes upgrades.
- Monitor the upgrade process closely. Keep an eye on logs and metrics for any issues or errors.
- Rollback to the previous version if necessary. Have a plan to revert the upgrade if any critical issues arise.
4. Validate the upgrade:
- Verify,/ that all applications are running as expected. Check application logs, metrics, and functionality to ensure that there are no regressions.
- Confirm that the vulnerabilities have been patched. Use tools like 'kubectl audit or 'kubeadm upgrade' to verify the patched version.
Example using Google Kubernetes Engine:
- Create a new cluster with the desired Kubernetes version (1.22) in the Google Cloud Console.
- Use 'kubectl get nodes --all-namespaces to list the nodes in the existing cluster.
- Use 'kubectl drain' to drain the nodes in the existing cluster-
- Use 'kubectl cordon' to cordon the nodes in the existing cluster.
- Once the nodes are drained and cordoned, use 'kubectl delete node to delete the nodes in the existing cluster
- Join the nodes to the new cluster using 'kuoectl join
- Migrate the applications and configurations from the old cluster to the new cluster
- Delete the old cluster
This process ensures a minimal disruption to the applications during the upgrade, and that the vulnerabilities are patched effectively.

NEW QUESTION # 171
Cluster: qa-cluster
Master node: master Worker node: worker1
You can switch the cluster/configuration context using the following command:
[desk@cli] $ kubectl config use-context qa-cluster
Task:
Create a NetworkPolicy named restricted-policy to restrict access to Pod product running in namespace dev.
Only allow the following Pods to connect to Pod products-service:
1. Pods in the namespace qa

2. Pods with label environment: stage, in any namespace

Answer:

Explanation:
$ k get ns qa --show-labels
NAME STATUS AGE LABELS
qa Active 47m env=stage
$ k get pods -n dev --show-labels
NAME READY STATUS RESTARTS AGE LABELS
product 1/1 Running 0 3s env=dev-team
apiVersion: networking.k8s.io/v1
kind: NetworkPolicy
metadata:
name: restricted-policy
namespace: dev
spec:
podSelector:
matchLabels:
env: dev-team
policyTypes:
- Ingress
ingress:
- from:
- namespaceSelector:
matchLabels:
env: stage
- podSelector:
matchLabels:
env: stage
[desk@cli] $ k get ns qa --show-labels
NAME STATUS AGE LABELS
qa Active 47m env=stage
[desk@cli] $ k get pods -n dev --show-labels
NAME READY STATUS RESTARTS AGE LABELS
product 1/1 Running 0 3s env=dev-team
[desk@cli] $ vim netpol2.yaml
apiVersion: networking.k8s.io/v1
kind: NetworkPolicy
metadata:
name: restricted-policy
namespace: dev
spec:
podSelector:
matchLabels:
env: dev-team
policyTypes:
- Ingress
ingress:
- from:
- namespaceSelector:
matchLabels:
env: stage
- podSelector:
matchLabels:
env: stage
[desk@cli] $ k apply -f netpol2.yaml Reference: https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/services-networking/network-policies/
[desk@cli] $ k apply -f netpol2.yaml Reference: https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/services-networking/network-policies/

NEW QUESTION # 172

You are managing a Kubernetes cluster where you have a critical microservice called "order-processing" running in a Deployment. The service interacts with a sensitive database containing customer order information. You are concerned about the potential risk of attackers gaining access to the database credentials. How would you implement a strategy using AppArmor profiles to mitigate this risk?

Answer:

Explanation:
Solution (Step by Step) :
1. Create an AppArmor Profile: Create a profile that specifically restricts the "order-processing" containers access to the database credentials. You
can do this by using tne 'apparmor' command-line utility.
basn
# Create an AppArmor profile for the order-processing container
sudo aa-genprof Ipath/to/order-processing/container
- The 'aa-genpror command will generate a basic profile based on the containers file system.
- You can then edit the profile to restrict access to specific files or directories.
2. Restrict Access to Credentials: Edit the generated profile and add rules to deny access to the database credentials file. For example, if the
database credentials are stored in a file named 'db_credentials-txt' at '/etc/secretsr , you would add the following line to the profile:
letc/secrets/db credentials-txt r,
- This line restricts the container from reading (r) the 'db_credentials.txt' file.
- You can also use more specific path restrictions if needed.
3. Apply tne AppArmor Profile:
- Load the profile:
bash
sudo apparmor_parser -r
- Stan or restart the container:
bash
kubectl rollout restart deployment/order-processing
- This will ensure the new AppArmor profile is loaded and applied to the "order-processing" container.
4. Test and Verify'
- Test the application: Make sure the "order-processing" service can still access the database and perform its operations.
- Check for errors: Monitor the logs ot the "order-processing" container for any errors related to AppArmor. If the container can't access the credentials file, you will see errors in the logs.
5. Monitor and Update:
- Monitor the containers AppArmor logs to identify any potential vulnerabilities or inconsistencies.
- Update the profile as needed to adjust permissions and maintain security.

NEW QUESTION # 173
You must complete this task on the following cluster/nodes: Cluster: immutable-cluster Master node: master1 Worker node: worker1 You can switch the cluster/configuration context using the following command:
[desk@cli] $ kubectl config use-context immutable-cluster
Context: It is best practice to design containers to be stateless and immutable.
Task:
Inspect Pods running in namespace prod and delete any Pod that is either not stateless or not immutable.
Use the following strict interpretation of stateless and immutable:
1. Pods being able to store data inside containers must be treated as not stateless.
Note: You don't have to worry whether data is actually stored inside containers or not already.
2. Pods being configured to be privileged in any way must be treated as potentially not stateless or not immutable.

Answer:

Explanation:
k get pods -n prod
k get pod <pod-name> -n prod -o yaml | grep -E 'privileged|ReadOnlyRootFileSystem' Delete the pods which do have any of these 2 properties privileged:true or ReadOnlyRootFileSystem: false
[desk@cli]$ k get pods -n prod
NAME READY STATUS RESTARTS AGE
cms 1/1 Running 0 68m

db 1/1 Running 0 4m
nginx 1/1 Running 0 23m
[desk@cli]$ k get pod nginx -n prod -o yaml | grep -E 'privileged|RootFileSystem'
{"apiVersion":"v1","kind":"Pod","metadata":{"annotations":{},"creationTimestamp":null,"labels":
{"run":"nginx"},"name":"nginx","namespace":"prod"},"spec":{"containers":[{"image":"nginx","name":"nginx","resources":
{},"securityContext":{"privileged":true}}],"dnsPolicy":"ClusterFirst","restartPolicy":"Always"},"status":{}} f:privileged: {} privileged: true

```
controlplane $ k get pod nginx -n prod -o yaml | grep -E 'privileged|RootFileSystem'
      {"apiVersion":"v1","kind":"Pod","metadata":{"annotations":{},"creationTimestamp":null,"labels":{"run":"nginx"},"name":"nginx","namespace":"prod"},"spec":{"containers":[{"image":"nginx","name":"nginx","resources":{},"securityContext":{"privileged":true}}],"dnsPolicy":"ClusterFirst","restartPolicy":"Always"},"status":{}}
            f:privileged: {}
        privileged: true
```

[desk@cli]$ k delete pod nginx -n prod
[desk@cli]$ k get pod db -n prod -o yaml | grep -E 'privileged|RootFilesystem'

```
controlplane $ k get pod db -n prod -o yaml | grep -E 'privileged|RootFileSystem'
controlplane $
```

[desk@cli]$ k delete pod cms -n prod Reference: https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/policy/pod-security-policy/
https://cloud.google.com/architecture/best-practices-for-operating-containers Reference:
[desk@cli]$ k delete pod cms -n prod Reference: https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/policy/pod-security-policy/
https://cloud.google.com/architecture/best-practices-for-operating-containers

NEW QUESTION # 174
Your Kubernetes cluster hosts a sensitive application that uses secrets for storing critical data. You need to implement a robust security measure to ensure that these secrets are protected from unauthorized access.

Answer:

Explanation:
Solution (Step by Step):
1. Use Kubemetes Secret Manager Leverage Kubernetes' built-in secret management capabilities to store and manage sensitive data.
- Create a Secret:

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Secret
metadata:
  name: my-secret
  namespace: default
type: Opaque
data:
  username:
  password:
```

2. Restrict Access to Secrets: use R8AC (Role-Based Access Control) to limit access to secrets to authorized users or applications. Create custom roles or cluster roles that allow specific access to secrets based on your security needs. - Create a YAML file for the Custom Role:

```
apiVersion: rbac.authorization.k8s.io/v1
kind: Role
metadata:
  name: secret-reader
  namespace: default
rules:
- apiGroups: ["core"]
  resources: ["secrets"]
  verbs: ["get"]
```

- Create a RoleBinding:

```yaml
apiVersion: rbac.authorization.k8s.io/v1
kind: RoleBinding
metadata:
  name: secret-reader-binding
  namespace: default
roleRef:
  apiGroup: rbac.authorization.k8s.io
  kind: Role
  name: secret-reader
subjects:
- kind: User
  name: your-username
  apiGroup: rbac.authorization.k8s.io
```

3. Mount Secret to Pods: Mount the secret to the pods that require access to the sensitive data. You can use volume mounts in your pod definitions. - Example Pod YAML:

```yaml
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
  name: my-pod
  namespace: default
spec:
  containers:
  - name: my-container
    image: nginx:latest
    volumeMounts:
    - name: my-secret-volume
      mountPath: /var/secrets
  volumes:
  - name: my-secret-volume
    secret:
      secretName: my-secret
```

4. Limit Access within Pods: use environment variables or other security mechanisms within your pods to limit access to the secrets to only the necessary code components.

NEW QUESTION # 175

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