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**>> Reliable CKS Exam Guide <<**

## Reliable CKS Exam Guide - Professional Free CKS Study Material and Latest Certified Kubernetes Security Specialist (CKS) Prep Guide

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## Linux Foundation Certified Kubernetes Security Specialist (CKS) Sample Questions (Q58-Q63):

### NEW QUESTION # 58

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  - Update the Library: Check if a newer version of the library addresses the vulnerabilities.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 # 59

You are using Kubesec for static analysis of Kubernetes manifests. You have a Deployment YAML file containing a container image that pulls from a public registry. The analysis reveals a potential vulnerability: the container image is outdated. How would you use Kubesec to identify this vulnerability and what steps would you take to remediate it?

### Answer:

Explanation:

Solution (Step by Step) :

1. Run Kubesec Analysis:

- Use the 'kubesec' command to analyze your Deployment YAML file:

bash

kubesec scan your-deploymentyaml

- Kubesec will provide a detailed report of potential security vulnerabilities and best practice recommendations.

2. Identify Outdated Image:

- Review the Kubesec report to identify the warning related to the outdated container image. Kubesec might provide specific information like the image

name, tag, and the reason it's considered outdated (e.g., known vulnerabilities, end-of-life support).

3. Check for Updates:

- Check the official repository or documentation of the container image for newer versions.
- Look for updated tags that address the identified vulnerability or have updated security patches.

4. Update Deployment YAML:

- Modify your Deployment YAML file to use the newer, updated container image.
- Example (assuming the updated image is 'nginx:1.20.1'):

5. Re-run Kubesec Analysis: - After updating the Deployment YAML, run Kubesec analysis again. This will verify that the vulnerability is resolved and that the new container image is properly configured.

## NEW QUESTION # 60

### SIMULATION

Documentation Deployments, Pods, b0rn Command Help b0rn-help

You must connect to the correct host. Failure to do so may result in a zero score.

[candidate@base] \$ ssh cks000035

Task

The alpine Deployment in the alpine namespace has three containers that run different versions of the alpine image. First, find out which version of the alpine image contains the libcrypto3 package at version 3.1.4-r5. Next, use the pre-installed bom tool to create an SPDX document for the identified image version at /home/candidate/alpine.spdx. You can find the bom tool documentation at bom. Finally, update the alpine Deployment and remove the container that uses the identified image version. The Deployment's manifest file can be found at /home/candidate/alpine-deployment.yaml. Do not modify any other containers of the Deployment.

#### Answer:

Explanation:

See the Explanation below for complete solution

Explanation:

1) Connect to the correct host

```
ssh cks000035
```

```
sudo -i
```

```
export KUBECONFIG=/etc/kubernetes/admin.conf
```

2) List the 3 container names + images in the Deployment

```
kubectl -n alpine get deploy alpine -o jsonpath='{range .spec.template.spec.containers[*]} {.name} {"\t"} {.image} {"\n"} {end}'
```

You'll get 3 lines like:

```
c1 alpine:3.xx
```

```
c2 alpine:3.yy
```

```
c3 alpine:3.zz
```

3) Identify which alpine image has libcrypto3 at 3.1.4-r5

Fastest reliable method (since it's Alpine, just query apk inside each image):

Run these one-by-one for each image you saw in step 2:

```
docker run --rm<ALPINE_IMAGE_1> sh -c 'apk info -v libcrypto3 2>/dev/null | head -n1' docker run --rm<ALPINE_IMAGE_2> sh -c 'apk info -v libcrypto3 2>/dev/null | head -n1' docker run --rm<ALPINE_IMAGE_3> sh -c 'apk info -v libcrypto3 2>/dev/null | head -n1'
```

The correct image is the one that prints exactly:

```
libcrypto3-3.1.4-r5
```

Note that full image tag, e.g.:

```
IMG=alpine:3.xx
```

4) Create SPDX document with bom for that identified image

(Use the identified image from step 3.)

```
bom generate --image $IMG --format spdx --output /home/candidate/alpine.spdx Verify file exists:
```

```
ls -l /home/candidate/alpine.spdx
```

5) Remove ONLY the container that uses that image version

The manifest to edit is:

```
vi /home/candidate/alpine-deployment.yaml
```

In the spec.template.spec.containers: list, find the container entry whose image: equals the identified \$IMG, and delete that one container block only (name/image/ports/etc for that container).

Save:

```
.wq
```

6) Apply the updated Deployment (do not change other containers)

```
kubectl apply -f /home/candidate/alpine-deployment.yaml
```

Wait rollout:

```
kubectl -n alpine rollout status deployment/alpine
```

7) Verify only 2 containers remain

```
kubectl -n alpine get deploy alpine -o jsonpath='{range .spec.template.spec.containers[*]} {.name} {"\t"} {.image} {"\n"} {end}' You should now see 2 lines, and the $IMG line should be gone.
```

If bom generate ... errors (quick fix)

Check exact syntax on that system:

```
bom --help
```

```
bom generate --help
```

Then rerun with the flags it expects, keeping:

```
image = $IMG
```

```
output = /home/candidate/alpine.spdx
```

```
format = spdx
```

## NEW QUESTION # 61

You are tasked with securing a Kubernetes cluster that is running on AWS- One of the security best practices you want to implement is to limit the number of IP addresses that can access the Kubernetes API server. You need to configure the 'kube-apiserver' to only allow access from specific IP addresses, using the '--insecure-bind-address' flag to restrict access. How would you configure 'kube-apiserver' to achieve this using an '--insecure-bind-address' flag, but allow access from only specific IP addresses?

### Answer:

Explanation:

Solution (Step by Step) :

1 . Identify Allowed IP Addresses: Determine the specific IP addresses that should be allowed to access the Kubernetes API server. For example, you might allow access from your local machine's IP address (e.g., 192.168.1.100), and the IP addresses of any bastion hosts that are used for remote management.

2. Modify the 'kube-apiserver' Configuration:

- Locate the 'kube-apiserver' configuration file (typically found at "etc/kubernetes/manifests/kube-apiserver.yaml or similar).
- In the 'kube-apiserver' configuration file, find the '--insecure-bind-address' flag.
- Set the '--insecure-bind-address' flag to '0.0.0.0' to allow access from all IP addresses.

3. Restart 'kube-apiserver': Apply the updated configuration file. Depending on how the Kubernetes cluster is deployed, you may need to restart the 'kube-apiserver' pod or container. 4. Verify the Configuration: - After restarting 'kube-apiservers , test that you can access the API server from the allowed IP addresses. - Test from any disallowed IP addresses to confirm access is blocked.

## NEW QUESTION # 62

You are running a Kubernetes cluster with a deployment named "my-app" that uses a container image from a public registry. The container image has a vulnerability in a library it uses. You want to apply a security patch to the container image without rebuilding it. Explain how you would implement this using a container patching tool like 'image-patchers' and update the deployment.

### Answer:

Explanation:

Solution (Step by Step) :

1. Install 'image-patchers':

- Install the 'image-patcher' tool on your system or within your Kubernetes cluster. 'image-patcher' is a tool for patching container images without rebuilding them. It allows you to modify the container image's filesystem and update libraries directly.

2. Identify the Vulnerable Library:

- Use a vulnerability scanner like Trivy to identify the specific vulnerable library within the container image.

3. Patch the Vulnerable Library:

- Use 'image-patcher' to apply the security patch to the vulnerable library within the container image.
- You can use the 'image-patcher apply' command with the patch file and the container image name to apply the patch.

4. Create a Patched Image:

- 'image-patcher' will generate a new, patched container image. This patched image will contain the updated library with the security fix applied.

5. Push the Patched Image to a Registry:

- Push the patched image to your private container registry for use in deployments.

6. Update the Deployment

- Update the "my-app" deployment configuration to use the newly created patched image from your private registry.

7. Validate the Patch:

- After updating the deployment, verify that the patch has been successfully applied by running a vulnerability scan on the running container.

## NEW QUESTION # 63

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