CKS Latest Exam Camp | Positive CKS Feedback
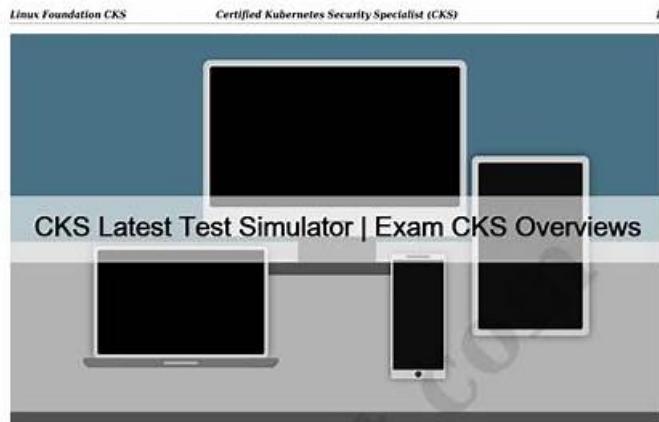
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The CKS certification exam is intended for professionals who have a solid understanding of Kubernetes architecture and security concepts. It is also ideal for those who are responsible for securing Kubernetes clusters in their organizations. CKS exam covers various topics, including Kubernetes installation and configuration, network security, access management, and Kubernetes cluster hardening. CKS exam is designed to test the candidate's ability to identify and mitigate security threats in a Kubernetes environment.

The CKS Exam is intended for professionals who have experience working with Kubernetes and have a good understanding of the platform's architecture, components, and security features. CKS exam is targeted at security professionals, DevOps engineers, and system administrators who are responsible for securing Kubernetes environments. It is also suitable for individuals who are interested in learning more about Kubernetes security and want to validate their knowledge and skills in this area.

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Kubernetes Security Specialist (CKS) - Positive CKS Feedback

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The CKS Certification is an important credential for IT professionals who work with Kubernetes. It demonstrates their expertise in securing Kubernetes clusters and their ability to apply best practices to real-world scenarios. Certified Kubernetes Security Specialist (CKS) certification is recognized by employers around the world and can help professionals advance their careers in the field of cloud-native computing.

Linux Foundation Certified Kubernetes Security Specialist (CKS) Sample Questions (Q33-Q38):

NEW QUESTION # 33
You have a Dockefflle that defines a container image for a web application. You need to use KubeLinter to analyze the Dockerfile for security best practices and Kubernetes compatibility issues. Implement a solution that integrates KubeLinter into your CI/CD pipeline to automatically scan the DockerTile whenever it is modified.

Answer:

Explanation:
Solution (Step by Step):
1. Install KubeLinter: Download and install the 'kubevar binary from the Official GitHub repository.
2. Create a KubeLinter configuration file: Define a .kubeval.yaml' file in the root directory of your project to specify any custom rules or checks. For example, you can disable specific checks or define your own checks.
3. Integrate KubeLinter into your CI/CD pipeline: Add a step to your pipeline that runs KubeLinter against your Dockerfile. This step should be executed whenever the Docket-file is modified.
4. Configure KubeLinterto fail the pipeline if any issues are found: This will ensure that any security or compatibility issues are addressed before the image is deployed to your Kubernetes cluster.
5. Review and address any issues reported by KubeLinter. Analyze the output of KubeLinter and make the necessary changes to your Dockerflle to address any identified issues.

NEW QUESTION # 34
Your organization requires strict control over container image usage within your Kubernetes cluster. You want to implement a policy to prevent deployment of images from untrusted repositories. How can you achieve this while still allowing access to your organization's private registry?

Answer:

Explanation:
Solution (Step by Step) :
1. Configure PodSecurityPolicy:
- Create a PodSecurityP01icy (PSP) that restricts the use of containers from untrusted repositories.
- Define a set of allowed registries in the PSP.
2. Use ImagePullSecrets:
- Create ' ImagePuIISecretS for your organization's private registry.
- Ensure pods that need to pull images from the private registry have the corresponding ImagePullSecrets.
3. Example Implementation:
-
4. Restrict Deployments - Ensure your Deployments are configured to use the restricted PSP and the correct ImagePuIISecrets.

NEW QUESTION # 35
SIMULATION
Create a RuntimeClass named gvisor-rc using the prepared runtime handler named runsc.
Create a Pods of image Nginx in the Namespace server to run on the gVisor runtime class

Answer:

Explanation:
Install the Runtime Class for gVisor
{ # Step 1: Install a RuntimeClass
cat <<EOF | kubectl apply -f -
apiVersion: node.k8s.io/v1beta1
kind: RuntimeClass
metadata:
name: gvisor
handler: runsc
EOF
}
Create a Pod with the gVisor Runtime Class
{ # Step 2: Create a pod
cat <<EOF | kubectl apply -f -
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
name: nginx-gvisor
spec:
runtimeClassName: gvisor
containers:
- name: nginx
image: nginx
EOF
}
Verify that the Pod is running
{ # Step 3: Get the pod
kubectl get pod nginx-gvisor -o wide
}

NEW QUESTION # 36
SIMULATION
Create a RuntimeClass named untrusted using the prepared runtime handler named runsc.
Create a Pods 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
Context
Your organization's security policy includes:
ServiceAccounts must not automount API credentials
ServiceAccount names must end in "-sa"
The Pod specified in the manifest file /home/candidate/KSCH00301 /pod-mnifest.yaml fails to schedule because of an incorrectly specified ServiceAccount.
Complete the following tasks:
Task
1. Create a new ServiceAccount named frontend-sa in the existing namespace q a. Ensure the ServiceAccount does not automount API credentials.
2. Using the manifest file at /home/candidate/KSCH00301 /pod-manifest.yaml, create the Pod.
3. Finally, clean up any unused ServiceAccounts in namespace qa.

Answer:

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION # 38
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