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To be eligible for the CKS certification exam, candidates must have a current and active Certified Kubernetes Administrator (CKA) certification. This ensures that the candidate has a strong foundation in Kubernetes and containerization and is prepared to take on the advanced security topics covered in the CKS Exam. Candidates must also have a minimum of two years of experience in Kubernetes and containerization.

Linux Foundation Certified Kubernetes Security Specialist (CKS) Sample Questions (Q154-Q159):

NEW QUESTION # 154
You are running a microservices application on Kubernetes where each service is deployed as a separate Deployment. You want to implement multi-tenancy to ensure that different tenants nave their own isolated environments. How would you implement this multi-tenancy strategy, and what are some of the potential challenges?

Answer:

Explanation:
Solution (Step by Step) :
1. Namespaces: Use Kubernetes namespaces to isolate tenants. Each tenant will have their own namespace, which will contain their deployments, services, and other resources.
- Example: You could create namespaces for "tenant-a", "tenant-b", "tenant-c", etc.
2. RBAC (Role-Based Access Control): Implement RBAC to control access to resources within each namespace.

- Example: Define roles for each tenant, granting them access to the resources they need in their namespace. For instance, a "tenant-a-admin" role could have full control over resources in "tenant-a" namespace.
3. Network Policies: Define network policies to control communication between pods in different namespaces.
- Example: Create network policies to allow communication between services within the same tenant's namespace but restrict communication between services in different tenant namespaces.
4. Service Accounts: Use separate service accounts for each tenant to isolate their access to resources.
5. Persistent Volumes: Create separate persistent volumes for each tenant to ensure that their data is isolated.
6. ConfigMaps and Secrets: Store tenant-specific configuration data in separate ConfigMaps and Secrets.
7. Resource Quotas: Set resource quotas for each tenant to limit the resources they can consume.
8. Challenges of Multi-Tenancy:
- Complexity: Implementing multi-tenancy can add complexity to your Kubernetes configuration and deployment process.
- Performance: Isolating tenants can potentially impact performance, as network communication may be restricted.
- Resource Allocation: You need to carefully manage resource allocation to ensure that each tenant gets the resources they need.
- Security: You need to carefully secure your multi-tenant environment to prevent one tenant from compromising another.

NEW QUESTION # 155
SIMULATION
Create a network policy named allow-np, that allows pod in the namespace staging to connect to port 80 of other pods in the same namespace.
Ensure that Network Policy:-
1. Does not allow access to pod not listening on port 80.
2. Does not allow access from Pods, not in namespace staging.

Answer:

Explanation:
apiVersion: networking.k8s.io/v1
kind: NetworkPolicy
metadata:
name: network-policy
spec:
podSelector: {} #selects all the pods in the namespace deployed
policyTypes:
- Ingress
ingress:
- ports: #in input traffic allowed only through 80 port only
- protocol: TCP
port: 80

NEW QUESTION # 156
You are deploying a Kubernetes cluster on AWS using EKS. verify the authenticity and integrity of the AWS CLI and EKS platform binaries before interacting with your cluster:

Answer:

Explanation:
Solution (Step by Step):
I). Install the AWS CLI: Download and install the AWS CLI from the official website ([https://aws.amazon.com/clif] (https://www.google.com/url?
sa=E&source=gmail&q=https://aws.amazon.com/cli/)).
2. Verify the AWS CLI installation: Use the aws -version' command to check the version and ensure it is installed correctly.
3. Configure AWS credentials: Configure your AWS credentials using the saws configure' command.
4. Verify the EKS API server endpoint: Use the 'aws eks describe-cluster command to retrieve the API server endpoint for your EKS cluster_ Verity
that the endpoint matches the expected format and domain name for your region.
bash
aws ekS describe-cluster -name my-cluster -query "cluster. endpoint" -output text
5. Verify the authenticity of the EKS API server certificate: Retrieve the EKS API server certificate using the 'openssl s_client

command and verity the certificate chain and issuer.
bash
openssl s_client -connect :443 /dev/null | openssl x509 -in - -text -noout
6. (Optional) Use the AWS CLI to further validate EKS components: You can use the AWS CLI to check the status and configuration of other EKS components, such as the control plane, worker nodes, and networking.

NEW QUESTION # 157
You have a Kubernetes cluster running a critical application that uses a sensitive configuration file mounted as a volume. You want to ensure that only authorized users can access this configuration file. How would you restrict access to this configuration file using Kubernetes R8AC, including the necessary roles, bindings, and service accounts?

Answer:

Explanation:
Solution (Step by Step) :
1. Create a Service Account
- Create a service account for the application that needs access to the configuration file.
- Example:

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: ServiceAccount
metadata:
  name: sensitive-app-sa
```

2. Create a Role: - Create a role that grants read-only access to the configuration file. - Example:

```
apiVersion: rbac.authorization.k8s.io/v1
kind: Role
metadata:
  name: sensitive-app-role
rules:
- apiGroups: [""]
  resources: ["configmaps"]
  verbs: ["get"]
```

3. Bind the Role to the Service Account: - Bind the role to the service account to grant access. - Example:

```
apiVersion: rbac.authorization.k8s.io/v1
kind: RoleBinding
metadata:
  name: sensitive-app-binding
roleRef:
  apiGroup: rbac.authorization.k8s.io
  kind: Role
  name: sensitive-app-role
subjects:
- kind: ServiceAccount
  name: sensitive-app-sa
  namespace: default
```

4. Update the Deployment: - Update the deployment YAML to use the service account and specify the volume mount. - Example:

```
piversion: apps/v1
ind: Deployment
etadata:
 name: sensitive-app
pec:
 replicas: 3
 selector:
   matchLabels:
     app: sensitive-app
 template:
   metadata:
     labels:
       app: sensitive-app
   spec:
     serviceAccountName: sensitive-app-sa
     containers:
     - name: sensitive-app
       image: your-image:latest
       volumeMounts:
       - name: sensitive-config
         mountPath: /etc/config
     volumes:
     - name: sensitive-config
       configMap:
         name: sensitive-config
```


5. Apply the Changes: - Apply the service account, role, role binding, and updated deployment using ' kubectl apply -f' commands.

NEW QUESTION # 158
You must complete this task on the following cluster/nodes:
Cluster: trace
Master node: master
Worker node: worker1
You can switch the cluster/configuration context using the following command:
[desk@cli] $ kubectl config use-context trace
Given: You may use Sysdig or Falco documentation.
Task:
Use detection tools to detect anomalies like processes spawning and executing something weird frequently in the single container belonging to Pod tomcat.
Two tools are available to use:
1. falco
2. sysdig
Tools are pre-installed on the worker1 node only.
Analyse the container's behaviour for at least 40 seconds, using filters that detect newly spawning and executing processes.
Store an incident file at /home/cert_masters/report, in the following format:
[timestamp],[uid],[processName]
Note: Make sure to store incident file on the cluster's worker node, don't move it to master node.

Answer:

Explanation:
$vim /etc/falco/falco_rules.local.yaml
- rule: Container Drift Detected (open+create)
desc: New executable created in a container due to open+create
condition: >
evt.type in (open,openat,creat) and
evt.is_open_exec=true and
container and
not runc_writing_exec_fifo and
not runc_writing_var_lib_docker and
not user_known_container_drift_activities and
evt.rawres>=0
output: >
%evt.time,%user.uid,%proc.name # Add this/Refer falco documentation
priority: ERROR
$kill -1 <PID of falco>
Explanation

[desk@cli] $ ssh node01
[node01@cli] $ vim /etc/falco/falco_rules.yaml
search for Container Drift Detected & paste in falco_rules.local.yaml
[node01@cli] $ vim /etc/falco/falco_rules.local.yaml
- rule: Container Drift Detected (open+create)
desc: New executable created in a container due to open+create
condition: >
evt.type in (open,openat,creat) and
evt.is_open_exec=true and
container and
not runc_writing_exec_fifo and
not runc_writing_var_lib_docker and
not user_known_container_drift_activities and
evt.rawres>=0
output: >
%evt.time,%user.uid,%proc.name # Add this/Refer falco documentation
priority: ERROR
[node01@cli] $ vim /etc/falco/falco.yaml

NEW QUESTION # 159
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