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Linux Foundation CKS (Certified Kubernetes Security Specialist) Exam is a certification program designed for professionals who are seeking to validate their knowledge and skills in securing containerized applications and Kubernetes platforms. Certified Kubernetes Security Specialist (CKS) certification is ideal for those who are involved in designing, deploying, and managing Kubernetes-based applications and infrastructure.

Linux Foundation Certified Kubernetes Security Specialist (CKS) exam is a certification that validates the expertise of Kubernetes security professionals. Certified Kubernetes Security Specialist (CKS) certification exam is designed to test the knowledge, skills, and abilities of professionals who can design, deploy, and manage secure Kubernetes clusters. The CKS Certification Exam is an advanced level certification that requires candidates to have prior knowledge and experience of Kubernetes security principles and best practices.

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CKS Guide Quiz helped over 98 percent of exam candidates get the certificate. Before you really attend the Linux Foundation CKS exam and choose your materials, we want to remind you of the importance of holding a certificate like this one. Obtaining a Linux Foundation CKS certificate like this one can help you master a lot of agreeable outcomes in the future, like higher salary, the opportunities to promotion and being trusted by the superiors and colleagues.

The CKS Certification Exam is designed for individuals who have a deep understanding of Kubernetes security and are experienced in implementing security best practices in a Kubernetes environment. CKS exam covers a wide range of topics, including cluster setup, securing the Kubernetes API, network policies, securing Kubernetes workloads, and monitoring and logging. Candidates must be familiar with various Kubernetes security tools and be able to troubleshoot common security issues.

Linux Foundation Certified Kubernetes Security Specialist (CKS) Sample Questions (Q143-Q148):

NEW QUESTION # 143

You are running a Kubernetes cluster with a variety of workloads. One of your applications is a database that stores sensitive

customer data- To enhance security, you need to implement network policies to limit the network traffic to and from this database pod. Specifically, you want to only allow access to the database from your application pods and deny all other traffic. Create a NetworkPolicy that accomplishes this objective.

Answer:

Explanation:

Solution (Step by Step) :

1. Define the NetworkPolicy:

- Create a NetworkPolicy YAML file.
- Define the policy name and target pods.
- Specify the ingress and egress rules.
- Example:

```
apiVersion: networking.k8s.io/v1
kind: NetworkPolicy
metadata:
  name: database-policy
spec:
  podSelector:
    matchLabels:
      app: database
  ingress:
    from:
      - podSelector:
          matchLabels:
            app: application
  egress:
    - to:
        - ipBlock:
            cidr: 0.0.0.0/0
          ports:
            - protocol: TCP
              port: 5432
```

2. Apply the NetworkPolicy: - IJse 'kubectl apply -f database-policy-yamp' to apply the policy. 3. Verification: - Verity that the NetworkPolicy is applied successfully- - Use 'kubectl get networkpolicies' to list the existing policies. 4. Test the Policy: - Attempt to access the database pod from a pod outside of the 'application' label. - The access should be denied due to the NetworkPolicy.

NEW QUESTION # 144

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 # 145

You need to prevent unauthorized access to your Kubernetes cluster. You are implementing a policy to restrict access to the Kubernetes API server- You want to restrict access to the API server to only specific IP addresses. How can you implement this restriction?

Answer:

Explanation:

Solution (Step by Step) :

1. Configure API Server Admission Control:
 - Edit the API server configuration file C/etc/kubernetes/manifests/kube-apiserver.yaml) to enable 'AlwaysAdmit' admission control.
2. Create a Network Policy:
 - Define a NetworkPolicy that allows access from the specified IP addresses.
 - Apply the NetworkPolicy to the namespace containing the Kubernetes API server.
3. Example Implementation:

```

# Edit kube-apiserver.yaml
# ... other configurations ...
admissionControl:
- AlwaysAdmit
# ... other configurations ...

# Create NetworkPolicy
apiVersion: networking.k8s.io/v1
kind: NetworkPolicy
metadata:
  name: api-server-access-policy
  namespace: kube-system
spec:
  podSelector: {} # Apply to all pods in the namespace
  ingress:
  - from:
    - ipBlock:
        cidr: 10.0.0.0/24 # Replace with your allowed IP addresses
  egress: [] # No egress restrictions
  policyTypes:
  - Ingress

```

4. Restart the API Server: - Restart the Kubernetes API server to apply the new configuration. 5. Note: - It is crucial to only allow access from trusted IP addresses to prevent potential security breaches.

NEW QUESTION # 146

You can switch the cluster/configuration context using the following command: [desk@cli] \$ kubectl config use-context dev Context: A CIS Benchmark tool was run against the kubeadm created cluster and found multiple issues that must be addressed. Task: Fix all issues via configuration and restart the affected components to ensure the new settings take effect. Fix all of the following violations that were found against the API server: 1.2.7 authorization-mode argument is not set to AlwaysAllow FAIL 1.2.8 authorization-mode argument includes Node FAIL 1.2.7 authorization-mode argument includes RBAC FAIL Fix all of the following violations that were found against the Kubelet: 4.2.1 Ensure that the anonymous-auth argument is set to false FAIL 4.2.2 authorization-mode argument is not set to AlwaysAllow FAIL (Use Webhook authn/authz where possible) Fix all of the following violations that were found against etcd: 2.2 Ensure that the client-cert-auth argument is set to true

Answer:

Explanation:

```
worker1 $ vim /var/lib/kubelet/config.yaml
```

anonymous:

enabled: true #Delete this

enabled: false #Replace by this

authorization:

mode: AlwaysAllow #Delete this

mode: Webhook #Replace by this

```
worker1 $ systemctl restart kubelet. # To reload kubelet config ssh to master1 master1 $ vim /etc/kubernetes/manifests/kube-
```

```
apiserver.yaml - -- authorization-mode=Node,RBAC master1 $ vim /etc/kubernetes/manifests/etcd.yaml - --client-cert-auth=true
```

Explanation ssh to worker1 worker1 \$ vim /var/lib/kubelet/config.yaml apiVersion: kubelet.config.k8s.io/v1beta1 authentication:

anonymous:

enabled: true #Delete this

enabled: false #Replace by this

webhook:

cacheTTL: 0s

enabled: true

x509:

clientCAFile: /etc/kubernetes/pki/ca.crt

authorization:

mode: AlwaysAllow #Delete this

mode: Webhook #Replace by this

webhook:

cacheAuthorizedTTL: 0s

cacheUnauthorizedTTL: 0s

cgroupDriver: systemd

clusterDNS:

- 10.96.0.10

clusterDomain: cluster.local

cpuManagerReconcilePeriod: 0s

evictionPressureTransitionPeriod: 0s

fileCheckFrequency: 0s

healthzBindAddress: 127.0.0.1

healthzPort: 10248

httpCheckFrequency: 0s

imageMinimumGCAge: 0s

kind: KubeletConfiguration

logging: {}

nodeStatusReportFrequency: 0s

nodeStatusUpdateFrequency: 0s

resolveConf: /run/systemd/resolve/resolv.conf

rotateCertificates: true

runtimeRequestTimeout: 0s

staticPodPath: /etc/kubernetes/manifests

streamingConnectionIdleTimeout: 0s

syncFrequency: 0s

volumeStatsAggPeriod: 0s

```
worker1 $ systemctl restart kubelet. # To reload kubelet config ssh to master1 master1 $ vim /etc/kubernetes/manifests/kube-apiserver.yaml
```

```

kind: Pod
metadata:
  annotations:
    kubeadm.kubernetes.io/kube-apiserver-advertise-address.endpoint: 172.17.0.22:6443
  labels:
    component: kube-apiserver
    tier: control-plane
  name: kube-apiserver
  namespace: kube-system
spec:
  containers:
  - command:
    - kube-apiserver
    - --advertise-address=172.17.0.22
    - --allow-privileged=true
    # - --authorization-mode=AlwaysAllow # Delete This
    - --authorization-mode=Node,RBAC # Replace by this line
    - --client-ca-file=/etc/kubernetes/pki/ca.crt
    - --enable-admission-plugins=NodeRestriction
    - --enable-bootstrap-token-auth=true
    - --etcd-cafile=/etc/kubernetes/pki/etcd/ca.crt
    - --etcd-certfile=/etc/kubernetes/pki/apiserver-etcd-client.crt
    - --etcd-keyfile=/etc/kubernetes/pki/apiserver-etcd-client.key
    - --etcd-servers=https://127.0.0.1:2379
    - --insecure-port=0

```

master1 \$ vim/etc/kubernetes/manifests/etcd.yaml

```

apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
  annotations:
    kubeadm.kubernetes.io/etcd.advertise-client-urls: https://172.17.0.29:2379
  creationTimestamp: null
  labels:
    component: etcd
    tier: control-plane
  name: etcd
  namespace: kube-system
spec:
  containers:
  - command:
    - etcd
    - --advertise-client-urls=https://172.17.0.29:2379
    - --cert-file=/etc/kubernetes/pki/etcd/server.crt
    - --client-cert-auth=true #Add this line
    - --data-dir=/var/lib/etcd
    - --initial-advertise-peer-urls=https://172.17.0.29:2380
    - --initial-cluster=controlplane=https://172.17.0.29:2380
    - --key-file=/etc/kubernetes/pki/etcd/server.key
    - --listen-client-urls=https://127.0.0.1:2379,https://172.17.0.29:2379
    - --listen-metrics-urls=http://127.0.0.1:2381
    - --listen-peer-urls=https://172.17.0.29:2380
    - --name=controlplane
    - --peer-cert-file=/etc/kubernetes/pki/etcd/peer.crt
    - --peer-client-cert-auth=true
    - --peer-key-file=/etc/kubernetes/pki/etcd/peer.key
    - --peer-trusted-ca-file=/etc/kubernetes/pki/etcd/ca.crt
    - --snapshot-count=10000
    - --trusted-ca-file=/etc/kubernetes/pki/etcd/ca.crt
    image: k8s.gcr.io/etcd:3.4.9-1
    imagePullPolicy: IfNotPresent

```

NEW QUESTION # 147

Your Kubernetes cluster runs a Deployment named 'database' which exposes a database service. You need to implement a NetworkPolicy that allows only pods belonging to a specific namespace to access the database service.

Answer:

Explanation:

Solution (Step by Step) :

1. Create a NetworkPolicy:

- Define a NetworkPolicy resource with a 'podSelector' that matches the 'database' Deployment.
- Create an 'ingress' rule that allows traffic from pods in the specified namespace.
- Use the 'from' field to specify the namespace and set the 'namespaceSelector' to the desired namespace.
- Ensure that the port used by the database service is included in the 'ports' field.

```
apiVersion: networking.k8s.io/v1
kind: NetworkPolicy
metadata:
  name: database-access-policy
spec:
  podSelector:
    matchLabels:
      app: database
  ingress:
    - from:
        - namespaceSelector:
            matchLabels:
              namespace: allowed-namespace
      ports:
        - protocol: TCP
          port: 5432
```

2. Apply the NetworkPolicy: - Apply the YAML file using 'kubectl apply -f database-access-policy.yaml' 3. Verify the NetworkPolicy: - Use 'kubectl get networkpolicies' to list the available network policies. - Use 'kubectl describe networkpolicy database-access-policy' to view the details of the applied policy. 4. Test the NetworkPolicy: - Deploy a pod in the 'allowed-namespace' and attempt to connect to the database service. Verify that the connection is successful. - Deploy a pod in a different namespace and attempt to connect to the database service. Verify that the connection is denied.

NEW QUESTION # 148

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