CKS Valid Exam Guide | CKS Exam Answers

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To clear the Certified Kubernetes Security Specialist (CKS) CKS exam questions in one go and not waste your time and money, follow these tips and see the result yourself. And when you know that you are ready with all the Certified Kubernetes Security Specialist (CKS) CKS Preparation, just relax, breathe and chill out. You have put your best efforts to mark your success and you shall get the best outcome out of it.

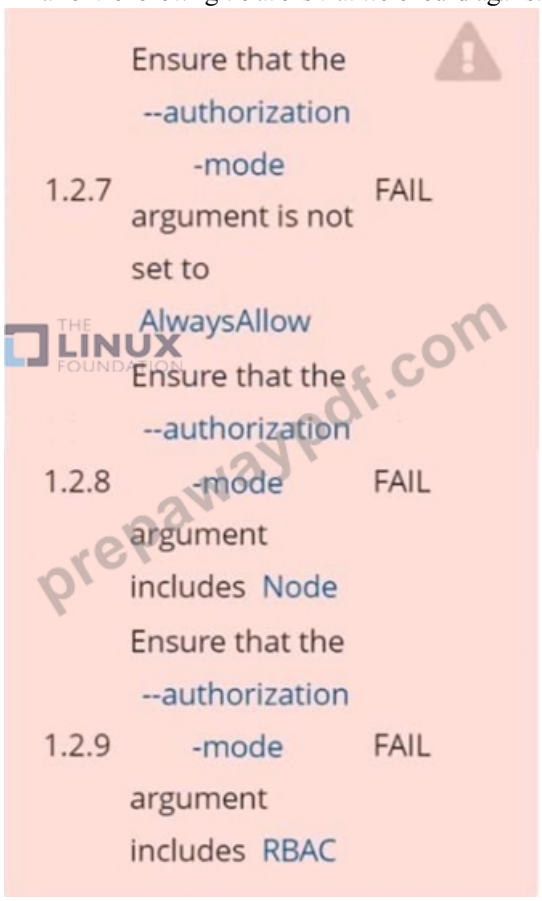
The CKS certification exam is designed for individuals who have a deep understanding of Kubernetes security and are experienced in implementing security best practices in a Kubernetes environment. CKS exam covers a wide range of topics, including cluster setup, securing the Kubernetes API, network policies, 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 CKS (Certified Kubernetes Security Specialist) Exam is a certification program that is designed to test and validate the skills of IT professionals in securing Kubernetes clusters. Kubernetes has become the most popular container orchestration system, and with its increased adoption, the need for Kubernetes security experts has also grown. The CKS Certification program is aimed at IT professionals who already have a good understanding of Kubernetes and want to demonstrate their expertise in securing Kubernetes clusters.

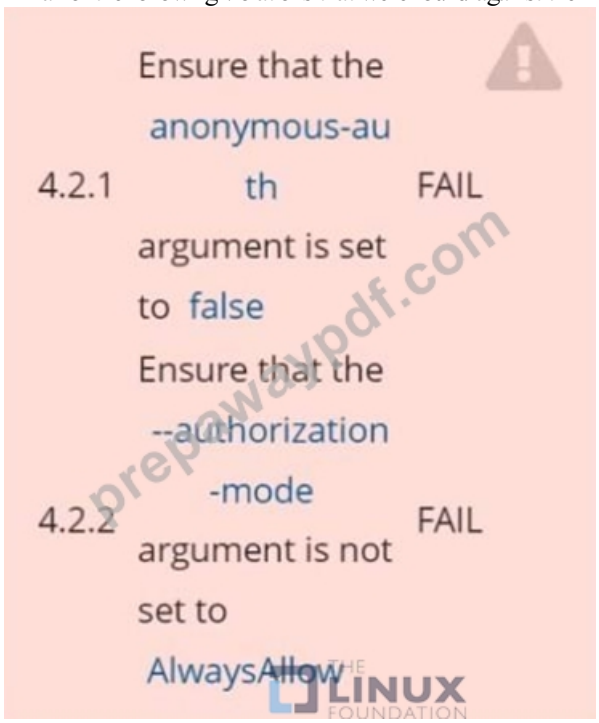
The CKS certification exam is recognized globally and administered online. It is a rigorous test that evaluates the skills of the examinee in a variety of areas related to Kubernetes security, including securing the API server, configuring network policies, implementing secure storage solutions, and ensuring compliance with industry standards. Those who pass the exam are considered Certified Kubernetes Security Specialists and can command a higher salary and better job opportunities.

Linux Foundation Certified Kubernetes Security Specialist (CKS) Sample Questions (Q144-Q149):

NEW QUESTION # 144
Context
A CIS Benchmark tool was run against the kubeadm-created cluster and found multiple issues that must be addressed immediately.
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:



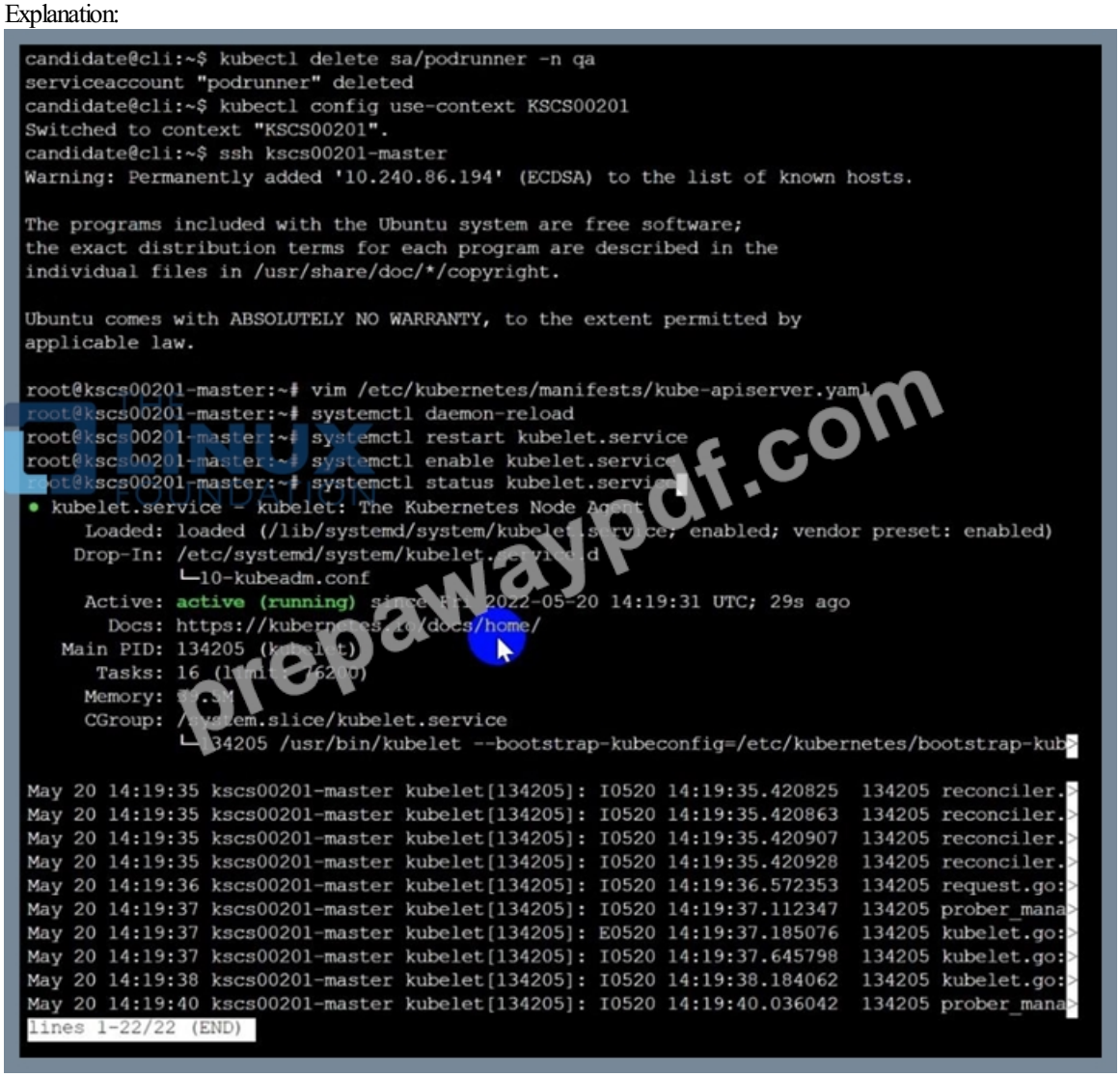
Fix all of the following violations that were found against the Kubelet:



Fix all of the following violations that were found against etcd:

Answer:

Explanation:



```
de Agent
et.service; enabled; vendor preset: enabled)
ce.d

5-20 14:19:31 UTC; 29s ago



trap-kubeconfig=/etc/kubernetes/bootstrap-kubelet.conf --kubeconfig=/etc/kubernetes/kubelet

5]: I0520 14:19:35.420825  134205 reconciler.go:221] "operationExecutor.VerifyControllerAtt
5]: I0520 14:19:35.420863  134205 reconciler.go:221] "operationExecutor.VerifyControllerAtt
5]: I0520 14:19:35.420907  134205 reconciler.go:221] "operationExecutor.VerifyControllerAtt
5]: I0520 14:19:35.420928  134205 reconciler.go:157] "Reconciler: start to sync state"
5]: I0520 14:19:36.572353  134205 request.go:665] Waited for 1.049946364s due to client-sid
5]: I0520 14:19:37.112347  134205 prober_manager.go:255] "Failed to trigger a manual run" p
5]: E0520 14:19:37.185076  134205 kubelet.go:1711] "Failed creating a mirror pod for" err="
5]: I0520 14:19:37.645788  134205 kubelet.go:1693] "Trying to delete pod" pod="kube-system/
5]: I0520 14:19:38.184063  134205 kubelet.go:1698] "Deleted mirror pod because it is outdat
5]: I0520 14:19:40.036042  134205 prober_manager.go:255] "Failed to trigger a manual run" p
~
~
lines 1-22/22 (END)
```

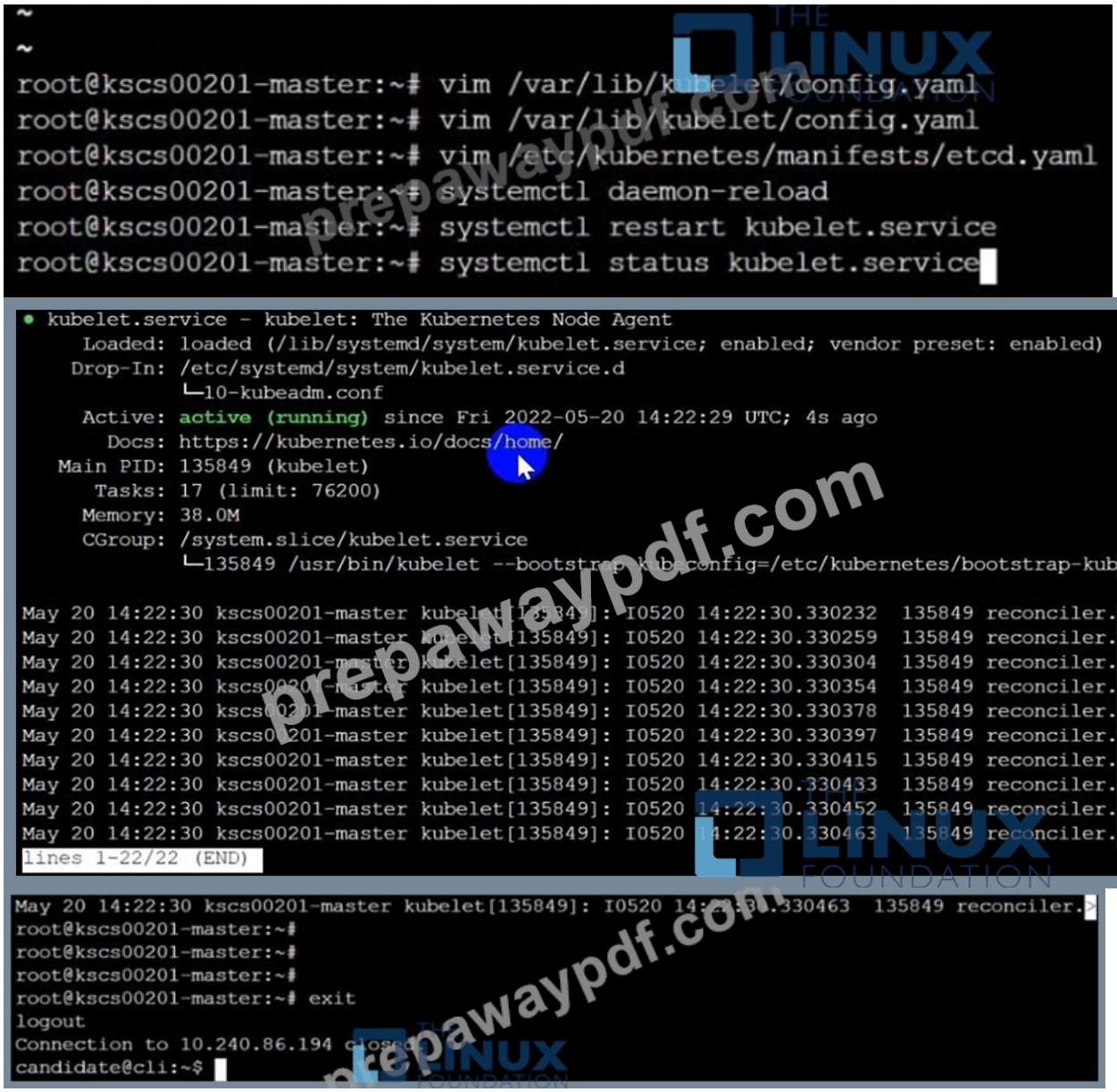


```
let.conf --kubeconfig=/etc/kubernetes/kubelet.conf --config=/var/lib/kubelet/config.yaml --

o:221] "operationExecutor.VerifyControllerAttachedVolume started for volume \"kube-proxy\"
o:221] "operationExecutor.VerifyControllerAttachedVolume started for volume \"lib-modules\"
o:221] "operationExecutor.VerifyControllerAttachedVolume started for volume \"flannel-cfg\"
o:157] "Reconciler: start to sync state"
65] Waited for 1.049946364s due to client-side throttling, not priority and fairness, reque
er.go:255] "Failed to trigger a manual run" probe="Readiness"
711] "Failed creating a mirror pod for" err="pods \"kube-apiserver-kscs00201-master\" alrea
693] "Trying to delete pod" pod="kube-system/kube-apiserver-kscs00201-master" podUID=bb91e1
698] "Deleted mirror pod because it is outdated" pod="kube-system/kube-apiserver-kscs00201-
er.go:255] "Failed to trigger a manual run" probe="Readiness"
~
~
root@kscs00201-master:~# vim /var/lib/kubelet/config.yaml
```



```
apiVersion: kubelet.config.k8s.io/v1beta1
authentication:
  anonymous:
    enabled: false
  webhook:
    cacheTTL: 0s
    enabled: true
  x509:
    clientCAFile: /etc/kubernetes/pki/ca.crt
authorization:
  mode: Webhook
  webhook:
    cacheAuthorizedTTL: 0s
    cacheUnauthorizedTTL: 0s
cgroupDriver: systemd
clusterDNS:
```



NEW QUESTION # 145
SIMULATION
On the Cluster worker node, enforce the prepared AppArmor profile
#include <tunables/global>
profile nginx-deny flags=(attach_disconnected) {
#include <abstractions/base>
file,
Deny all file writes.
deny /** w,
}
EOF'
Edit the prepared manifest file to include the AppArmor profile.
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
name: apparmor-pod
spec:
containers:
- name: apparmor-pod
image: nginx

Finally, apply the manifests files and create the Pod specified on it.
Verify: Try to make a file inside the directory which is restricted.

- A. Send us the Feedback on it.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 146
Using the runtime detection tool Falco, Analyse the container behavior for at least 20 seconds, using filters that detect newly spawning and executing processes in a single container of Nginx.
store the incident file art /opt/falco-incident.txt, containing the detected incidents. one per line, in the format [timestamp],[uid],[processName]

- A. Send us your feedback on it.
- B. Send us your

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 147
You have a Kubernetes cluster witn multiple namespaces. One namespace, "dev", is used for development and testing purposes. You want to prevent pods in the "dev" namespace from accessing resources in other namespaces.

Answer:

Explanation:
Solution (Step by Step):
1. Apply Namespace-Level Network Policy: Create a network policy that restricts pods within the "dev" namespace from accessing any resources outside the namespace.
- Create a YAML file for the Network Policy:

```
apiVersion: networking.k8s.io/v1
kind: NetworkPolicy
metadata:
  name: dev-namespace-policy
  namespace: dev
spec:
  podSelector: {}
  ingress:
  - from:
    - podSelector: {}
  egress:
  - to:
    - podSelector: {}
```


2. Deploy the Network Policy: Apply the YAML file using ' kubectl apply -f networkpolicy.yamr Note: This policy allows pods within "dev" to communicate with each other but blocks communication with pods in other namespaces.

NEW QUESTION # 148
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-patcners 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 thenm 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 tne 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 # 149
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