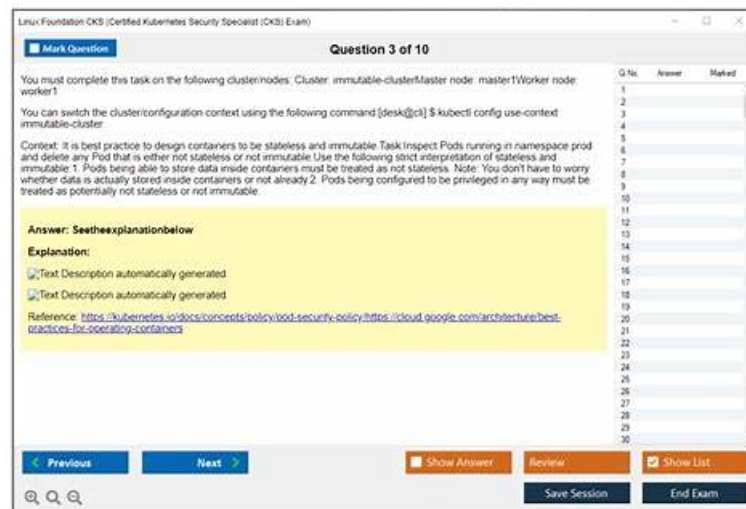


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Linux Foundation Certified Kubernetes Security Specialist (CKS) Sample Questions (Q70-Q75):

NEW QUESTION # 70

You are running a Kubernetes cluster that hosts several sensitive applications. You have implemented AppArmor and Seccomp profiles to restrict the system calls and resources that containers can access. However, you want to ensure a more comprehensive and automated way to enforce security policies across the cluster. How would you leverage Kubernetes Admission Controllers to achieve this, and how would you design a custom Admission Controller to implement your security policies?

Answer:

Explanation:

Solution (Step by Step) :

1. Understand Admission Controllers: Admission Controllers are plugins that act as gatekeepers for Kubernetes. They intercept requests to the Kubernetes API server (like creating Pods, Deployments, etc.) and can modify or reject them based on defined rules.

2. Design a Custom Admission Controller: You can create a custom Admission Controller using the Kubernetes API, the 'kube-apiserver' command, or using libraries like 'admission-webhook-client-go' in Go.

- Define the Admission Policy: Determine the security policies you want to enforce. This could include:
- Seccomp Profile Validation Ensure that all containers have a valid Seccomp profile applied.
- AppArmor Profile Enforcement: Ensure that all containers have the correct AppArmor profile applied.
- Network Policy Compliance: Check if all Pods adhere to defined NetworkPolicies.
- Resource Limits: Ensure that all containers have appropriate resource limits set.
- Implement the Validation Logic: Within your custom Admission Controller, implement the logic to:
- Parse the incoming Kubernetes resource (e.g., Pod, Deployment, etc.).
- Verify if the resource conforms to your security policies.
- Modify the resource (if necessary) or reject the request if the resource violates the policies.
- Create an Admission Webhook: Set up an Admission Webhook to communicate with your custom Admission Controller. The webhook will be a

server that the Kubernetes API server will communicate with to validate the incoming requests.

3. Configure Kubernetes:

- Enable Admission Webhooks: Make sure you have enabled the 'AdmissionWebhook' feature in your Kubernetes cluster.
- Configure the Webhook: Add the webhook configuration to your 'kube-apiserver' configuration, pointing it to your Admission Controller server.

4. Deploy and Test: Deploy your custom Admission Controller. You can test its functionality by creating Pods that violate your security policies. The Admission Controller should reject the request, preventing the deployment of those Pods.

5. Example Implementation using Admission Webhook Client Go:

```
go
package main

import (
    "context"
    "encoding/json"
    "fmt"
    "net/http"
    "os"

    admissionv1 "k8s.io/api/admission/v1"
    metav1 "k8s.io/apimachinery/pkg/apis/meta/v1"
    "k8s.io/apimachinery/pkg/runtime"
    "k8s.io/apimachinery/pkg/runtime/serializer"
    "k8s.io/client-go/rest"
    "sigs.k8s.io/controller-runtime/pkg/webhook/admission"
)

// Define the custom admission review handler
type securityPolicyHandler struct {
    decoder runtime.Decoder
}

// ... (rest of the code for handling Admission Review requests)

func main() {
    // ... (code for initializing webhook server and setting up routes)
}

// ... (code for validating the Seccomp profile and AppArmor profile)

// ... (code for handling Admission Review requests and returning the response)
```

- Note: This is a basic outline. You would need to implement the actual validation logic based on your specific security policies.

- Note: This is a basic outline- You would need to implement the actual validation logic based on your specific security policies.

6. Benefits: - Centralized Enforcement: Your security policies are enforced at the Kubernetes API level, ensuring consistency across the cluster. - Automation: Automated validation and enforcement of security policies simplifies security management. - Flexibility: You can create custom Admission Controllers to address specific security needs in your cluster.

NEW QUESTION # 71

Context

AppArmor is enabled on the cluster's worker node. An AppArmor profile is prepared, but not enforced yet.

You may use your browser
to open **one additional tab**
to access the AppArmor
documentation.



Task

On the cluster's worker node, enforce the prepared AppArmor profile located at /etc/apparmor.d/nginx_apparmor.
Edit the prepared manifest file located at /home/candidate/KSSH00401/nginx-pod.yaml to apply the AppArmor profile.
Finally, apply the manifest file and create the Pod specified in it.

Answer:

Explanation:

```
candidate@cli:~$ kubectl config use-context KSSH00401
Switched to context "KSSH00401".
candidate@cli:~$ ssh kssh00401-worker1
Warning: Permanently added '10.240.86.172' (ECDSA) to the list of known hosts.

The programs included with the Ubuntu system are free software;
the exact distribution terms for each program are described in the
individual files in /usr/share/doc/*/copyright.

Ubuntu comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY, to the extent permitted by
applicable law.

root@kssh00401-worker1:~# head /etc/apparmor.d/nginx_apparmor
#include <tunables/global>

profile nginx-profile-2 flags=(attach_disconnected,mediate_deleted) {
  #include <abstractions/base>
  network inet tcp,
  network inet udp,
  network inet icmp,

  deny network raw,

root@kssh00401-worker1:~# apparmor_parser -q /etc/apparmor.d/nginx_apparmor
root@kssh00401-worker1:~# exit
logout
Connection to 10.240.86.172 closed.
candidate@cli:~$ cat KSSH00401/nginx-pod.yaml
---
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
  name: nginx-pod
spec:
  containers:
  - name: nginx-pod
    image: nginx:1.19.0
    ports:
    - containerPort: 80
candidate@cli:~$ vim KSSH00401/nginx-pod.yaml
```



```

apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
  name: nginx-pod
  annotations:
    container.apparmor.security.beta.kubernetes.io/nginx-pod: localhost/nginx-pod
spec:
  containers:
  - name: nginx-pod
    image: nginx:1.19.0
    ports:
    - containerPort: 80

```

```

candidate@cli:~$ vim KSSH00401/nginx-pod.yaml
candidate@cli:~$ kubectl create -f KSSH00401/nginx-pod.yaml
pod/nginx-pod created
candidate@cli:~$ cat KSSH00401/nginx-pod.yaml
---
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
  name: nginx-pod
  annotations:
    container.apparmor.security.beta.kubernetes.io/nginx-pod: localhost/nginx-profile-2
spec:
  containers:
  - name: nginx-pod
    image: nginx:1.19.0
    ports:
    - containerPort: 80

```

NEW QUESTION # 72

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

```

```

file_output:
  enabled: true
  keep_alive: false
  filename: /home/cert_masters/report

```

NEW QUESTION # 73

You are tasked with securing a Kubernetes cluster running kube-dns. You need to enforce the CIS Kubernetes Benchmark recommendations for kube-dns. One of the key recommendations is to disable the '-bind-address-0.0.0.0' parameter from the kube-dns deployment. This parameter allows kube-dns to listen on all network interfaces, potentially exposing the DNS service to unwanted access. How would you achieve this using a ConfigMap?

Answer:

Explanation:

Solution (Step by Step) :

1. Create a ConfigMap: Create a ConfigMap named 'kube-dns-config' containing the updated configuration for kube-dns. This ConfigMap will replace the default kube-dns configuration.


```

apiVersion: v1
kind: ConfigMap
metadata:
  name: kube-dns-config
data:
  kube-dns.yaml: |
    kind: Deployment
    apiVersion: apps/v1
    metadata:
      name: kube-dns
    spec:
      replicas: 1
      template:
        metadata:
          labels:
            k8s-app: kube-dns
        spec:
          containers:
            - name: kube-dns
              image: k8s.gcr.io/k8s-dns/kube-dns:1.17.1
              command:
                - kube-dns
                - --cluster-domain=cluster.local
                - --bind-address=127.0.0.1 # Change this to 127.0.0.1
                - --dns-port=53
                - --upstream-nameservers=10.96.0.10,168.192.1.1
                - --config=/etc/kube-dns/config.yaml
              volumeMounts:
                - name: kube-dns-config
                  mountPath: /etc/kube-dns/config.yaml
                  readOnly: true
          volumes:
            - name: kube-dns-config
              configMap:
                name: kube-dns-config

```

2 Apply the ConfigMap: Apply the ConfigMap to the cluster using 'kubectl apply -f kube-dns-config.yaml'. This will create the ConfigMap and update the kube-dns deployment. 3. Verify the Deployment: Verify that the kube-dns deployment has been updated with the new configuration. Use 'kubectl get deployment kube-dns -o yaml' to see the deployment configuration, and Check for the '-bind-address=127.0.0.1' parameter in the container's command. 4. Restart the kube-dns Pods: Restart the kube-dns pods to ensure the changes take effect This can be done using the 'kubectl rollout restart deployment kube-dns' command. This change will ensure that kube-dns is only listening on the localhost interface (127.0.0.1), mitigating the risk of unauthorized access.

NEW QUESTION # 74

A container image scanner is set up on the cluster.

Given an incomplete configuration in the directory

/etc/kubernetes/conf/control and a functional container image scanner with HTTPS endpoint https://test-server.local:8081/image_policy

- A. 1. Enable the admission plugin.

Answer: A

Explanation:

2. Validate the control configuration and change it to implicit deny.

Finally, test the configuration by deploying the pod having the image tag as latest.

NEW QUESTION # 75

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