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Linux Foundation CKS exam is an essential certification for professionals who work with Kubernetes environments. It validates the skills and knowledge necessary to secure containerized applications deployed on Kubernetes clusters. The CKS certification is highly valued in the industry and can help professionals advance their careers in the field of container security.

The CKS Exam is intended for IT professionals who have a deep understanding of Kubernetes security and are responsible for designing and implementing secure Kubernetes environments. CKS exam covers a wide range of topics including Kubernetes security concepts, Kubernetes security controls, Kubernetes security best practices, and security auditing and monitoring.

>> New Exam CKS Materials <<

CKS Real Sheets | CKS Test Engine Version

Up to now our CKS practice materials consist of three versions, all those three basic types are favorites for supporters according to their preference and inclinations. On your way moving towards success, our CKS preparation materials will always serves great support. As long as you have any questions on our CKS Exam Questions, you can just contact our services, they can give you according suggestion on the first time and ensure that you can pass the CKS exam for the best way.

Linux Foundation Certified Kubernetes Security Specialist (CKS) Sample Questions (Q26-Q31):

NEW QUESTION # 26

Context: Cluster: gvisor Master node: master1 Worker node: worker1

You can switch the cluster/configuration context using the following command:

```
[desk@cli] $ kubectl config use-context gvisor
```

Context: This cluster has been prepared to support runtime handler, runsc as well as traditional one.

Task: Create a RuntimeClass named not-trusted using the prepared runtime handler names runsc. Update all Pods in the namespace server to run on newruntime.

Answer:

Explanation:

□ Explanation

```
[desk@cli] $vim runtime.yaml
```

```

apiVersion: node.k8s.io/v1
kind: RuntimeClass
metadata:
  name: not-trusted
  handler: runsc
[desk@cli] $ k apply -f runtime.yaml [desk@cli] $ k get pods
NAME READY STATUS RESTARTS AGE
nginx-6798fc88e8-chp6r 1/1 Running 0 11m
nginx-6798fc88e8-fs53n 1/1 Running 0 11m
nginx-6798fc88e8-ndved 1/1 Running 0 11m
[desk@cli] $ k get deploy
NAME READY UP-TO-DATE AVAILABLE AGE
nginx 3/3 11 3 5m
[desk@cli] $ k edit deploy nginx

```

NEW QUESTION # 27

Context:

Cluster: prod

Master node: master1

Worker node: worker1

You can switch the cluster/configuration context using the following command:

```
[desk@cli] $ kubectl config use-context prod
```

Task:

Analyse and edit the given Dockerfile (based on the ubuntu:18.04 image)

/home/cert_masters/Dockerfile fixing two instructions present in the file being prominent security/best-practice issues.

Analyse and edit the given manifest file

/home/cert_masters/mydeployment.yaml fixing two fields present in the file being prominent security/best-practice issues.

Note: Don't add or remove configuration settings; only modify the existing configuration settings, so that two configuration settings each are no longer security/best-practice concerns.

Should you need an unprivileged user for any of the tasks, use user nobody with user id 65535

Answer:

Explanation:

1. For Dockerfile: Fix the image version & user name in Dockerfile
2. For mydeployment.yaml : Fix security contexts

Explanation

```
[desk@cli] $ vim /home/cert_masters/Dockerfile
```

FROM ubuntu:latest # Remove this

FROM ubuntu:18.04 # Add this

USER root # Remove this

USER nobody # Add this

RUN apt-get install -y socat=4.7.2 wget=1.17.1 nginx=4.2

ENV ENVIRONMENT=testing

USER root # Remove this

USER nobody # Add this

CMD ["nginx -d"]

```
[desk@cli] $ vim /home/cert_masters/mydeployment.yaml
```

```
apiVersion: apps/v1
```

```
kind: Deployment
```

```
metadata:
```

```
  creationTimestamp: null
```

```
  labels:
```

```
    app: kafka
```

```
    name: kafka
```

```
  spec:
```

```
    replicas: 1
```

```
  selector:
```

```
    matchLabels:
```

```

app: kafka
strategy: {}
template:
  metadata:
    creationTimestamp: null
  labels:
    app: kafka
  spec:
    containers:
      - image: bitnami/kafka
        name: kafka
        volumeMounts:
          - name: kafka-vol
            mountPath: /var/lib/kafka
        securityContext:
          {"capabilities":{"add":["NET_ADMIN"],"drop":["all"]},"privileged": True, "readOnlyRootFilesystem": False, "runAsUser": 65535} #
Delete This
          {"capabilities":{"add":["NET_ADMIN"],"drop":["all"]},"privileged": False, "readOnlyRootFilesystem": True, "runAsUser": 65535} #
Add This resources: {} volumes:
      - name: kafka-vol
        emptyDir: {}
    status: {}
Pictorial View:
[desk@cli] $ vim /home/cert_masters/mydeployment.yaml

```

NEW QUESTION # 28

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:

See the Explanation below

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 # 29

SIMULATION

Fix all issues via configuration and restart the affected components to ensure the new setting takes effect.

Fix all of the following violations that were found against the API server:- a. Ensure the --authorization-mode argument includes RBAC b. Ensure the --authorization-mode argument includes Node c. Ensure that the --profiling argument is set to false

Fix all of the following violations that were found against the Kubelet:- a. Ensure the --anonymous-auth argument is set to false.

b. Ensure that the --authorization-mode argument is set to Webhook.

Fix all of the following violations that were found against the ETCD:-

a. Ensure that the --auto-tls argument is not set to true

Hint: Take the use of Tool Kube-Bench

Answer:

Explanation:

API server:

Ensure the --authorization-mode argument includes RBAC

Turn on Role Based Access Control. Role Based Access Control (RBAC) allows fine-grained control over the operations that different entities can perform on different objects in the cluster. It is recommended to use the RBAC authorization mode.

Fix - Buildtime

Kubernetes

apiVersion: v1

kind: Pod

metadata:

creationTimestamp: null

labels:

component: kube-apiserver

tier: control-plane

name: kube-apiserver

namespace: kube-system

spec:

containers:

- command:

+ - kube-apiserver

+ - --authorization-mode=RBAC,Node

image: gcr.io/google_containers/kube-apiserver-amd64:v1.6.0

livenessProbe:

failureThreshold: 8

httpGet:

host: 127.0.0.1

path: /healthz

port: 6443

scheme: HTTPS

initialDelaySeconds: 15

timeoutSeconds: 15

name: kube-apiserver-should-pass

resources:

requests:

cpu: 250m

volumeMounts:

- mountPath: /etc/kubernetes/

name: k8s

readOnly: true

- mountPath: /etc/ssl/certs

name: certs

- mountPath: /etc/pki

name: pki

hostNetwork: true

volumes:

- hostPath:

path: /etc/kubernetes

name: k8s

- hostPath:

path: /etc/ssl/certs

name: certs

- hostPath:

path: /etc/pki

name: pki

Ensure the --authorization-mode argument includes Node

Remediation: Edit the API server pod specification file /etc/kubernetes/manifests/kube-apiserver.yaml on the master node and set the

--authorization-mode parameter to a value that includes Node.

--authorization-mode=Node,RBAC

Audit:

/bin/ps -ef | grep kube-apiserver | grep -v grep

Expected result:

'Node,RBAC' has 'Node'

Ensure that the --profiling argument is set to false

Remediation: Edit the API server pod specification file /etc/kubernetes/manifests/kube-apiserver.yaml on the master node and set the below parameter.

--profiling=false

Audit:

/bin/ps -ef | grep kube-apiserver | grep -v grep

Expected result:

'false' is equal to 'false'

Fix all of the following violations that were found against the Kubelet:- Ensure the --anonymous-auth argument is set to false.

Remediation: If using a Kubelet config file, edit the file to set authentication: anonymous: enabled to false. If using executable arguments, edit the kubelet service file /etc/systemd/system/kubelet.service.d/10-kubeadm.conf on each worker node and set the below parameter in KUBELET_SYSTEM_PODS_ARGS variable.

--anonymous-auth=false

Based on your system, restart the kubelet service. For example:

systemctl daemon-reload

systemctl restart kubelet.service

Audit:

/bin/ps -fC kubelet

Audit Config:

/bin/cat /var/lib/kubelet/config.yaml

Expected result:

'false' is equal to 'false'

2) Ensure that the --authorization-mode argument is set to Webhook.

Audit

docker inspect kubelet | jq -e '[0].Args[] | match("--authorization-mode=Webhook").string' Returned Value: --authorization-

mode=Webhook Fix all of the following violations that were found against the ETCD:- a. Ensure that the --auto-tls argument is not set to true Do not use self-signed certificates for TLS. etcd is a highly-available key value store used by Kubernetes deployments for persistent storage of all of its REST API objects. These objects are sensitive in nature and should not be available to unauthenticated clients. You should enable the client authentication via valid certificates to secure the access to the etcd service.

Fix - Buildtime

Kubernetes

apiVersion: v1

kind: Pod

metadata:

annotations:

scheduler.alpha.kubernetes.io/critical-pod: ""

creationTimestamp: null

labels:

component: etcd

tier: control-plane

name: etcd

namespace: kube-system

spec:

containers:

- command:

+ - etcd

+ - --auto-tls=true

image: k8s.gcr.io/etcd-amd64:3.2.18

imagePullPolicy: IfNotPresent

livenessProbe:

exec:

command:

- /bin/sh

- -ec

- ETCDCTL_API=3 etcdctl --endpoints=https://[192.168.22.9]:2379 --cacert=/etc/kubernetes/pki/etcd/ca.crt

```
--cert=/etc/kubernetes/pki/etcd/healthcheck-client.crt --key=/etc/kubernetes/pki/etcd/healthcheck-client.key get foo
failureThreshold: 8 initialDelaySeconds: 15 timeoutSeconds: 15 name: etcd-should-fail resources: {} volumeMounts:
- mountPath: /var/lib/etcd
name: etcd-data
- mountPath: /etc/kubernetes/pki/etcd
name: etcd-certs
hostNetwork: true
priorityClassName: system-cluster-critical
volumes:
- hostPath:
path: /var/lib/etcd
type: DirectoryOrCreate
name: etcd-data
- hostPath:
path: /etc/kubernetes/pki/etcd
type: DirectoryOrCreate
name: etcd-certs
status: {}
```

NEW QUESTION # 30

You are tasked with securing a Kubernetes cluster that runs sensitive workloads. You need to implement a mechanism to enforce least privilege access for all pods in the cluster.

Answer:

Explanation:

Solution (Step by Step) :

1. Create a Service Account with Limited Permissions:
 - Create a new ServiceAccount with minimal permissions:
2. Create a Role with Limited Permissions: - Create a Role that only grants the necessary permissions for the pods:
3. Bind the Role to the Service Account: - Bind the Role to the ServiceAccount:
4. Configure PodS to use the Service Account - Update your Deployment YAML to use the ServiceAccount:

NEW QUESTION # 31

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