

# Linux Foundation CKS参考書内容: Certified Kubernetes Security Specialist (CKS) - CertShikenインストールダウンロード



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>> CKS参考書内容 <<

## 効果的なCKS参考書内容試験-試験の準備方法-最新のCKS独学書籍

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### Linux Foundation Certified Kubernetes Security Specialist (CKS) 認定 CKS 試験問題 (Q36-Q41):

#### 質問 # 36

##### SIMULATION

Create a network policy named restrict-np to restrict to pod nginx-test running in namespace testing.

Only allow the following Pods to connect to Pod nginx-test:-

1. pods in the namespace default
2. pods with label version:v1 in any namespace.

Make sure to apply the network policy.

- **A. Send us your Feedback on this.**

正解: A

#### 質問 # 37

Given an existing Pod named nginx-pod running in the namespace test-system, fetch the service-account-name used and put the content in /candidate/KSC00124.txt Create a new Role named dev-test-role in the namespace test-system, which can perform update operations, on resources of type namespaces.

- **A. Create a new RoleBinding named dev-test-role-binding, which binds the newly created Role to the Pod's ServiceAccount ( found in the Nginx pod running in namespace test-system).**

正解: A

#### 質問 # 38

You are responsible for securing a Kubernetes cluster that hosts sensitive data

a. You need to ensure that all communication between pods within the cluster is encrypted. Implement a solution that enforces mutual TLS authentication between pods.

正解:

解説:

Solution (Step by Step):

1. Generate certificates and keys for each pod. You can use a tool like 'openssl' to generate self-signed certificates or use a certificate authority (CA) to issue certificates- Each pod will need its own private key and a certificate signed by the CA.
2. Create a Kubernetes Secret to store the certificates and keys. This Secret should be mounted as a volume in each pod.

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Secret
metadata:
  name: pod-certs
  type: kubernetes.io/tls
data:
  tls.crt:
  tls.key:
```

3. Configure the pods to use the certificates for mutual TLS. This typically involves setting environment variables or command-line arguments to specify the location of the certificate and key files.

```

apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
  name: my-pod
spec:
  containers:
  - name: my-container
    image: my-image
    volumeMounts:
    - name: certs
      mountPath: /etc/certs
    env:
    - name: CERT_FILE
      value: /etc/certs/tls.crt
      name: KEY_FILE
      value: /etc/certs/tls.key
  volumes:
  - name: certs
    secret:
      secretName: pod-certs

```

4. Deploy a service mesh like Istio or Linkerd. These tools can automate the process of certificate management and mTLS enforcement. They provide features like automatic certificate rotation, centralized control plane for managing mTLS configurations, and traffic encryption. Important Considerations: Certificate Management: Implement a secure and automated process for certificate issuance and renewal. Resource Overhead: mTLS can introduce some performance overhead, so monitor your application performance after implementation. Troubleshooting: Have a plan for troubleshooting connectivity issues related to mTLS.

### 質問 # 39

You are tasked with ensuring the security of a Kubernetes cluster running a sensitive application. Describe how you would implement a "least privilege" principle for both users and service accounts in this cluster.

正解:

解説:

Solution (Step by Step) :

#### 1. User Roles and Permissions:

- Define specific roles with minimal permissions for different user groups based on their responsibilities.
- For example, developers might have access to deploy applications, while operations team members might have access to manage resources.
- use RBAC (Role-Based Access Control) in Kubernetes to define roles and assign them to users.

#### 2. Service Account Permissions:

- Create separate service accounts for each application or service in the cluster.
- Grant the service accounts only the necessary permissions to perform their specific tasks.
- Avoid using default service accounts with broad permissions.
- Employ the "principle of least privilege" by defining minimal permissions for service accounts.

#### 3. Pod Security Policies (PSPs):

- Implement PSPs to enforce security constraints on pods, restricting resources that they can access.
- Define PSPs to allow only specific container images, disable privileged containers, limit resource requests, and enforce other security controls.
- Consider using Pod Security Admission (PSA) as a replacement for PSPs in Kubernetes 1.25+.

#### 4. Network Policies:

- Implement network policies to control network communication between pods and services.
- Define rules that allow only necessary traffic between pods, restricting any unnecessary or unauthorized connections.

#### 5. Secret Management

- Utilize Kubernetes Secrets to store sensitive information like passwords and API keys.
- Limit access to secrets based on the principle of least privilege.
- Avoid storing sensitive information directly in deployment YAML files.

```

# Example Role definition in RBAC:
apiVersion: rbac.authorization.k8s.io/v1
kind: Role
metadata:
  name: deployer-role
rules:
- apiGroups: ["apps"]
  resources: ["deployments"]
  verbs: ["get", "list", "watch", "create", "update", "delete"]

# Example Pod Security Policy:
apiVersion: policy/v1beta1
kind: PodSecurityPolicy
metadata:
  name: restrictive-psp
spec:
  privileged: false
  hostNetwork: false
  hostIPC: false
  hostPID: false
  readOnlyRootFilesystem: true
  runAsUser:
    rule: "RunAsAny"
  supplementalGroups:
    rule: "RunAsAny"
  fsGroup:
    rule: "RunAsAny"

# Example Service Account with limited permissions:
apiVersion: v1
kind: ServiceAccount
metadata:
  name: my-app-sa
---
apiVersion: rbac.authorization.k8s.io/v1
kind: RoleBinding
metadata:
  name: my-app-sa-binding
roleRef:
  apiGroup: rbac.authorization.k8s.io
  kind: Role
  name: my-app-role
subjects:
- kind: ServiceAccount
  name: my-app-sa
  namespace: default

```

#### 質問 # 40

use the Trivy to scan the following images,

1. amazonlinux:1
2. k8s.gcr.io/kube-controller-manager:v1.18.6

Look for images with HIGH or CRITICAL severity vulnerabilities and store the output of the same in /opt/trivy-vulnerable.txt

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

正解: A

#### 質問 # 41

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**CKS独学書籍:** <https://www.certshiken.com/CKS-shiken.html>

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**有用的CKS参考書内容 & 資格試験のリーダー & 実用的Linux**  
**Foundation Certified Kubernetes Security Specialist (CKS)**

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