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The CKS certification exam covers a wide range of topics related to Kubernetes security, including cluster setup, securing network communication, securing Kubernetes components, securing container runtime, and securing applications running on Kubernetes. CKS exam is designed to test the candidate's knowledge of Kubernetes security best practices, as well as their ability to identify and mitigate security risks in a Kubernetes environment. Certified Kubernetes Security Specialist (CKS) certification is intended for professionals who have experience working with Kubernetes and want to demonstrate their expertise in Kubernetes security. It is also a valuable certification for organizations that are looking to hire Kubernetes security specialists.

The CKS certification exam consists of multiple-choice questions and performance-based tasks that require candidates to demonstrate their ability to secure Kubernetes clusters. CKS exam covers a wide range of topics, including Kubernetes security concepts, securing Kubernetes components, securing container images, securing network communication, and monitoring Kubernetes security. Candidates who pass the CKS Certification Exam will receive a digital badge and a certificate that can be used to showcase their Kubernetes security expertise to potential employers. The CKS certification is a valuable credential for Kubernetes security professionals looking to advance their careers and enhance their credibility in the industry.

The CKS exam is a hands-on, performance-based exam that tests the candidate's ability to secure a Kubernetes cluster. CKS exam consists of 17 scenarios that simulate real-world situations that a Kubernetes administrator might face. The scenarios are designed to test the candidate's understanding of Kubernetes security concepts, their ability to identify and mitigate common vulnerabilities, and their knowledge of best practices for securing Kubernetes clusters. CKS exam is conducted online and can be taken from anywhere in the world. Candidates are required to pass the exam to earn the CKS certification, which is valid for two years.

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Linux Foundation Certified Kubernetes Security Specialist (CKS) Sample Questions (Q115-Q120):

NEW QUESTION # 115
Before Making any changes build the Dockerfile with tag base:v1
Now Analyze and edit the given Dockerfile(based on ubuntu 16:04)

Fixing two instructions present in the file, Check from Security Aspect and Reduce Size point of view.
Dockerfile:
FROM ubuntu:latest
RUN apt-get update -y
RUN apt install nginx -y
COPY entrypoint.sh /
RUN useradd ubuntu
ENTRYPOINT ["/entrypoint.sh"]
USER ubuntu
entrypoint.sh
#!/bin/bash
echo "Hello from CKS"
After fixing the Dockerfile, build the docker-image with the tag base:v2

- A. To Verify: Check the size of the image before and after the build.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 116
You can switch the cluster/configuration context using the following command: [desk@cli] $ kubectl config use-context qa Context: A pod fails to run because of an incorrectly specified ServiceAccount Task: Create a new service account named backend-qa in an existing namespace qa, which must not have access to any secret. Edit the frontend pod yaml to use backend-qa service account Note: You can find the frontend pod yaml at /home/cert_masters/frontend-pod.yaml

Answer:

Explanation:
[desk@cli] $ k create sa backend-qa -n qa sa/backend-qa created [desk@cli] $ k get role,rolebinding -n qa No resources found in qa namespace. [desk@cli] $ k create role backend -n qa --resource pods,namespaces,configmaps --verb list # No access to secret [desk@cli] $ k create rolebinding backend -n qa --role backend --serviceaccount qa:backend-qa [desk@cli] $ vim /home/cert_masters/frontend-pod.yaml apiVersion: v1 kind: Pod metadata:
name: frontend
spec:
serviceAccountName: backend-qa # Add this
image: nginx
name: frontend
[desk@cli] $ k apply -f /home/cert_masters/frontend-pod.yaml pod created
[desk@cli] $ k create sa backend-qa -n qa serviceaccount/backend-qa created [desk@cli] $ k get role,rolebinding -n qa No resources found in qa namespace. [desk@cli] $ k create role backend -n qa --resource pods,namespaces,configmaps --verb list role.rbac.authorization.k8s.io/backend created [desk@cli] $ k create rolebinding backend -n qa --role backend --serviceaccount qa:backend-qa rolebinding.rbac.authorization.k8s.io/backend created [desk@cli] $ vim /home/cert_masters/frontend-pod.yaml apiVersion: v1 kind: Pod metadata:
name: frontend
spec:
serviceAccountName: backend-qa # Add this
image: nginx
name: frontend
[desk@cli] $ k apply -f /home/cert_masters/frontend-pod.yaml pod/frontend created https://kubernetes.io/docs/tasks/configure-pod-container/configure-service-account/

NEW QUESTION # 117
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.

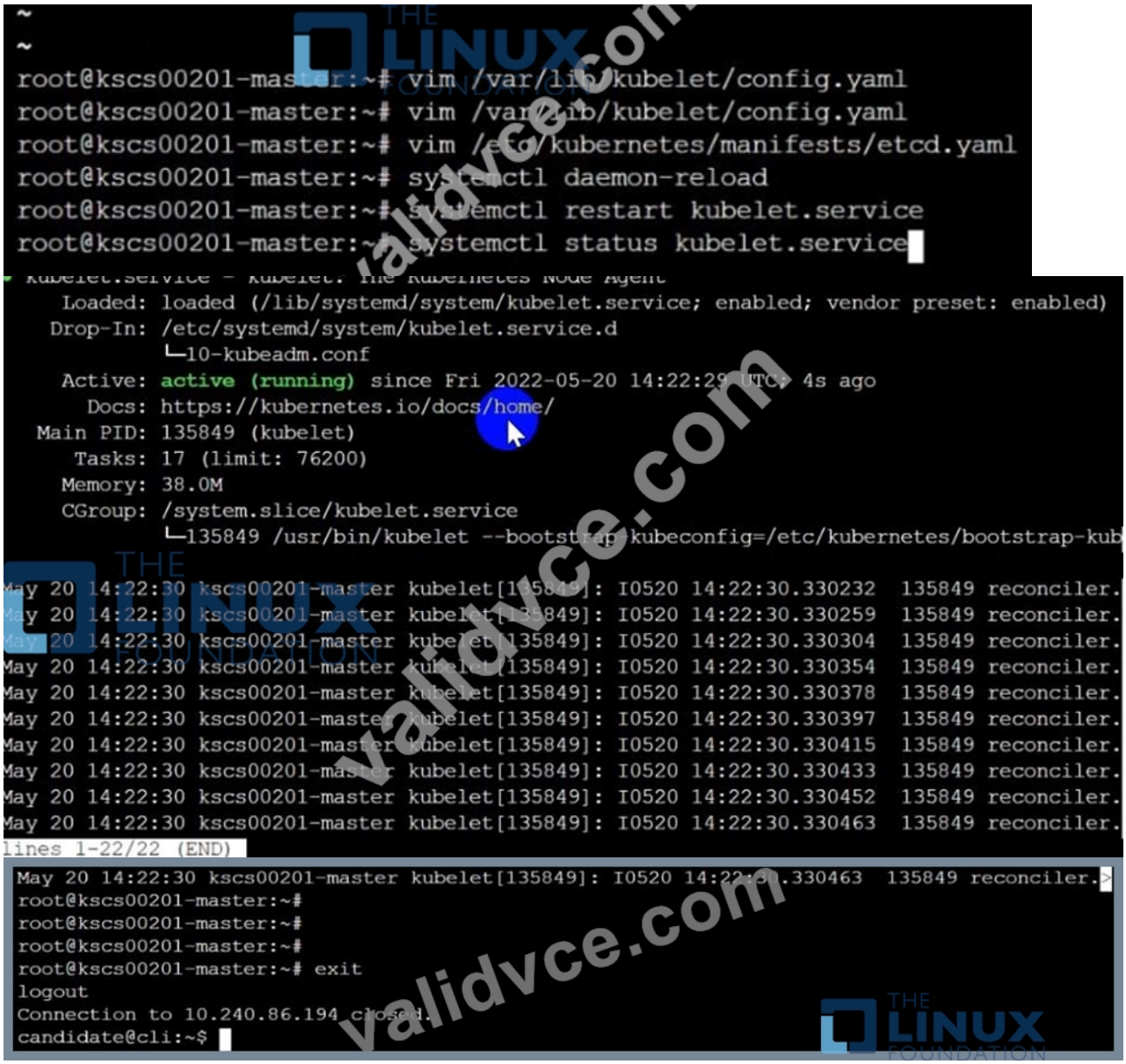
--authorization-mode=Node,RBAC
Audit:
/bin/ps -ef | grep kube-apiserver | grep -v grep
Expected result:
'Node,RBAC' has 'Node'
Ensure that the --profiling argument is set to false
Remediation: Edit the API server pod specification file /etc/kubernetes/manifests/kube-apiserver.yaml on the master node 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: {}
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 14:19:37.645798  134205 kubelet.go:1693] "Trying to delete pod" pod="kube-system/
5]: I0520 14:19:38.184062  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 # 118
You need to implement a secure network policy that allows communication only between specific pods within a namespace. For example, you want to allow communication between pods that have the label 'app=frontend' and pods that have the label 'app=backend', but block all other communication within the namespace.

Answer:

Explanation:
Solution (Step by Step) :
1. Create a NetworkPolicy:
- Define a NetworkP01icy that allows communication between 'frontend' and 'backend' pods, but blocks other communication within the namespace.

```yaml
apiVersion: networking.k8s.io/v1
kind: NetworkPolicy
metadata:
  name: allow-frontend-backend
  namespace: my-namespace
spec:
  podSelector: {}  # Apply to all pods in the namespace
  ingress:
  - from:
    - podSelector:
        matchLabels:
          app: frontend
    - podSelector:
        matchLabels:
          app: backend
    ports:
    - protocol: TCP
      port: 80
  egress:
  - to:
    - podSelector:
        matchLabels:
          app: frontend
    - podSelector:
        matchLabels:
          app: backend
    ports:
    - protocol: TCP
      port: 80
```

2. Create a Frontend Pod: - Create a Pod with the label 'app=frontend'.

```yaml
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
  name: frontend-pod
  namespace: my-namespace
  labels:
    app: frontend
spec:
  containers:
  - name: nginx
    image: nginx:1.14.2
    ports:
    - containerPort: 80
```

3. Create a Backend Pod: - Create a Pod With the label 'app=backend'.

```yaml
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
  name: backend-pod
  namespace: my-namespace
  labels:
    app: backend
spec:
  containers:
  - name: nginx
    image: nginx:1.14.2
    ports:
    - containerPort: 80
```

4. Apply the YAML files: - Apply the created YAML files using ' kubectl apply -f 5. Verify the Network Policy: - Try to connect from the 'frontend-pod' to the 'backend-pod' (e.g., using ' kubectl exec -it frontend-pod bash' and 'curl backend-pod:80')- It should succeed. - Try to connect from the 'frontend-pod' to another pod in the namespace that doesn't have the Sapp-backend' label. This connection should be blocked.

NEW QUESTION # 119

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 # 120
.....

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