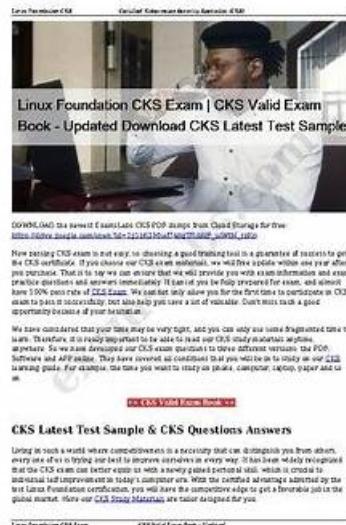


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Linux Foundation CKS (Certified Kubernetes Security Specialist) Certification Exam is a professional certification that validates the skills and knowledge of individuals in securing containerized applications and Kubernetes platforms. CKS exam is designed to test the candidate's understanding of Kubernetes architecture, network security, cluster hardening, and other security best practices. Certified Kubernetes Security Specialist (CKS) certification is globally recognized and is offered by the Linux Foundation, a leading open-source software organization.

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To be eligible for the CKS certification exam, individuals must hold a valid Kubernetes administrator (CKA) certification. The CKS certification builds upon the knowledge and skills learned in the CKA certification, providing individuals with a deeper understanding of Kubernetes security. The CKS certification exam is designed for professionals working in various roles, including Kubernetes administrators, DevOps engineers, cloud security engineers, and security analysts.

Linux Foundation CKS (Certified Kubernetes Security Specialist) exam is a certification program aimed at validating the skills of individuals in securing Kubernetes clusters. Kubernetes is a popular container orchestration platform used in cloud-native applications, and its security is paramount. CKS exam is designed to test the candidate's knowledge of various security concepts, tools, and practices that are essential in securing Kubernetes clusters.

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

NEW QUESTION # 26

SIMULATION

Create a Pod name Nginx-pod inside the namespace testing. Create a service for the Nginx-pod named nginx-svc, using the ingress of your choice, run the ingress on tls, secure port.

- A. Sendusyourfeedbackonit

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 27

Context

A default-deny NetworkPolicy avoids to accidentally expose a Pod in a namespace that doesn't have any other NetworkPolicy defined.

Task

Create a new default-deny NetworkPolicy named defaultdeny in the namespace testing for all traffic of type Egress.

The new NetworkPolicy must deny all Egress traffic in the namespace testing.

Apply the newly created default-deny NetworkPolicy to all Pods running in namespace testing.

□

Answer:

Explanation:

□

NEW QUESTION # 28

SIMULATION

A container image scanner is set up on the cluster.

Given an incomplete configuration in the directory

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

1. Enable the admission plugin.

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.

Answer:

Explanation:

SeetheExplanationbelowExplanation:

```
ssh-add ~/ssh/tempprivate
```

```
eval "$(ssh-agent -s)"
```

```
cd contrib/terraform/aws
```

```
vi terraform.tfvars
terraform init
terraform apply -var-file=credentials.tfvars
ansible-playbook -i ./inventory/hosts ./cluster.yml -e ansible_ssh_user=core -e bootstrap_os=coreos -b --become-user=root --flush-cache -e ansible_user=core
```

NEW QUESTION # 29

You are tasked with securing a Kubernetes cluster that is accessible from the public internet. You need to ensure that only authorized users can access the Kubernetes API server. Implement a solution that uses role-based access control (RBAC) to restrict access to the API server based on user groups defined in an external identity provider (e.g., Okta, Azure AD).

Answer:

Explanation:

Solution (Step by Step):

1. Configure Kubernetes to authenticate with your external identity provider. This typically involves setting up an OpenID Connect (OIDC) authentication plugin. You'll need to provide the necessary configuration details for your identity provider, such as the issuer URL, client ID, and client secret.
2. Create a Kubernetes Role and RoleBinding to define permissions for a specific user group. For example, you might create a "developers" group in your identity provider and grant them read-only access to the Kubernetes API.
3. Verify that users can only access the resources they are authorized for. Use 'kubectl auth can-i' to test the permissions of a user from the "developers" group. For example: bash kubectl auth can-i get pods --as=developers-group-member. This should return "yes" if the user has permission to get pods. Important Considerations: Principle of Least Privilege: Grant only the necessary permissions to each user group. Regular Audits: Regularly review and update RBAC configurations to ensure they are still appropriate. Network Policies: Implement Network Policies to further restrict network access within the cluster.

NEW QUESTION # 30

You have a Kubernetes cluster running a microservices application. With various components communicating over a shared network. You want to implement a solution that allows secure communication between these components while enforcing fine-grained access control. How would you use a service mesh like Istio to achieve this?

Answer:

Explanation:

Solution (Step by Step):

1. Install Istio: Install the Istio control plane and sidecar proxies into your Kubernetes cluster. Refer to the Istio documentation for installation instructions.
2. Enable Mutual TLS: Configure Istio to enforce mutual TLS (mTLS) authentication for communication between services within the mesh. This ensures that only authorized services can communicate with each other.
3. Create Service Accounts: Create dedicated service accounts for each microservice within the application. - Kubernetes Service Account: Create Service Accounts for each microservice in the appropriate namespaces.
4. Configure Workload Identities: Define workload identities for each microservice. This allows Istio to map service accounts to their respective identities. - Istio Workload Identity: Create a Workload Identity that associates service accounts with their corresponding identities.
5. Configure Service-to-Service Access Control: Use Istio's authorization policies to define fine-grained access control between microservices. - Istio Authorization Policy: Create authorization policies to specify which services can access specific resources.
6. Monitor and Audit: Use Istio's telemetry and tracing capabilities to monitor and audit secure communication between services. Important Notes: - Trust Domain: Ensure a consistent trust domain across all services within the mesh. - Service Account and Identity Management: Manage service accounts and identities effectively to enforce access control. - Authorization Policies: Define granular policies for specific access requirements. - Auditing and Monitoring: Regularly review and audit communication patterns to identify potential security issues. - Istio Versions: Ensure compatibility with your Istio version.

NEW QUESTION # 31

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