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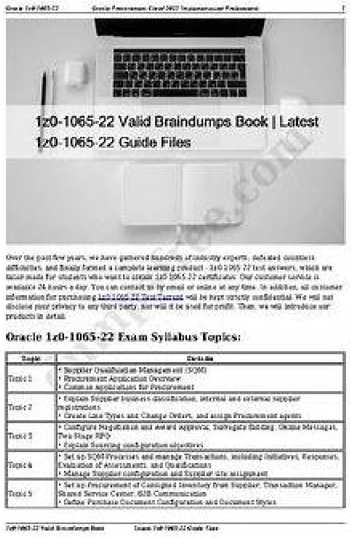

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One of the key benefits of obtaining the CKS certification is that it demonstrates a deep understanding of Kubernetes security best practices, which is a critical skill for the rapidly growing cloud-native industry. Kubernetes is an open-source container orchestration system that has become the most popular platform for deploying and managing applications in the cloud. However, like any complex system, it comes with its own set of security challenges. Thus, businesses that use Kubernetes-based systems need security specialists who are well-versed in the best practices of securing such environments.

The CKS exam is designed to test the knowledge and skills required to secure a Kubernetes cluster. CKS exam covers various topics such as Kubernetes architecture, network security, authentication and authorization, storage security, and cluster hardening. It also covers best practices and techniques for securing Kubernetes environments, including how to monitor and audit Kubernetes clusters for security vulnerabilities.

The Linux Foundation CKS Exam covers various aspects of Kubernetes security, including access control, network security, cluster hardening, authentication and authorization, and monitoring and logging. Candidates are required to demonstrate their knowledge of these topics through a series of practical, scenario-based questions that test their ability to analyze and solve security problems in

real-world situations.

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Linux Foundation Certified Kubernetes Security Specialist (CKS) Sample Questions (Q29-Q34):

NEW QUESTION # 29
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 belowExplanation:
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 # 30
You have a Kubernetes cluster running a web application deployment named 'web-app' that uses a service account called 'web-app-sa' The 'web-app-sa' has been granted the necessary RBAC roles and permissions to access specific resources in the cluster. You want to implement a strategy to prevent the 'web-app' deployment from using unauthorized service accounts that might be accidentally created or added to the deployment spec.

Answer:

Explanation:
Solution (Step by Step) :
1. Create a Service Account for the Web Applicatiom
- Create a Service Account YAML file named 'web-app-sa.yaml
2. Create a Role for the Service Account: - Create a Role YAML file named 'web-app-role.yaml to grant the necessary permissions to the 'web-app-sa':

3. Bind the Role to the Service Account: - Create a ROIeBinding YAML file named 'web-app-rolebinding.yamr to bind the 'web-app-roles to the 'web-app-sa':

4. Create tne Web Application Deployment: - Create a Deployment YAML file named 'web-app-deployment.yaml that specifies the 'web-app-sa' and any other necessary configuration:

5. Apply the Service Account, Role, RoleBinding, and Deployment: - Apply the YAML files using kubectl apply -f web-app-sa.yaml web-app-role.yaml web-app-rolebinding.yaml web-app-deployment.yaml 6. Test With unauthorized Service Accounts: - Try creating a new Service Account (e.g., 'unauthorized-sa') and adding it to the 'web-app-deployment YAML file. - Try updating the deployment. This should fail because the unauthorized service account does not have the necessary permissions. - You can also try creating a pod with the unauthorized service account to see that it cannot access resources it doesn't have permission for. By following these steps, you effectively enforce a policy that ensures the 'web-app' deployment only uses the authorized 'web-app-sa' for resource access, mitigating the risks associated with unauthorized service account usage.

NEW QUESTION # 31
You are managing a Kubernetes cluster for a critical application. The cluster is exposed to the internet and uses a service account with default permissions- You need to implement a security strategy that limits the privileges of the service account to only the necessary permissions to run the application.

Answer:

Explanation:
Solution (Step by Step):
1. Identify Necessary Permissions: Analyze the application's requirements to identify the minimal permissions required by the service account. This might include access to specific resources, such as pods, services, and config maps.
2. Create a Custom Role: Define a custom role using Role or ClusterRole in Kubernetes-
- Create a YAML file for the Custom Role:

3. Bind the Role to Service Account Create a ROIeBinding or ClusterR01eBinding to associate tne custom role witn the service account.

4. Deploy the Role and ROIeBinding: Apply the YAML files using 'kubectl apply -f role.yaml and 'kubectl apply -f rolebinding.yamr Note: This is a basic example. You might need to refine the permissions based on your application's specific requirements.

NEW QUESTION # 32
You are tasked with hardening a Kubernetes cluster running on a public cloud provider. The cluster currently runs Kubernetes version 1.18 and has been exposed to the internet for several months. A security audit has identified several vulnerabilities in the current Kubernetes version, including CVE-2021-25743, which affects all versions prior to 1.22.
How do you upgrade your cluster to Kubernetes 1.22 and patch the vulnerabilities without disrupting the applications running on the cluster?

Answer:

Explanation:
Solution (Step by Step) :
1. Plan the upgrade:
- Identify the workloads running in the cluster.
- Understand the dependencies and configurations of each workload.
- Check compatibility of workloads with the new Kubernetes version.
- Research the recommended upgrade path for your cloud provider.
2. Prepare the environment:
- Create a backup of the cluster configuration. This includes the cluster manifest, service account configurations, and any custom resources.
- Test the upgrade process on a staging environment. This helps to identify potential issues and avoid downtime in the production cluster.
- Identify and fix any issues discovered in the staging environment. This could involve updating application configurations or deploying new versions of workloads.
3. Perform the upgrade:
- Use the recommended upgrade process for your cloud provider. Most cloud providers provide automated tools for Kubernetes upgrades.
- Monitor the upgrade process closely. Keep an eye on logs and metrics for any issues or errors.
- Rollback to the previous version if necessary. Have a plan to revert the upgrade if any critical issues arise.

4. Validate the upgrade:
- Verify,/ that all applications are running as expected. Check application logs, metrics, and functionality to ensure that there are no regressions.
- Confirm that the vulnerabilities have been patched. Use tools like 'kubectl audit or 'kubeadm upgrade' to verify the patched version.
Example using Google Kubernetes Engine:
- Create a new cluster with the desired Kubernetes version (1.22) in the Google Cloud Console.
- Use 'kubectl get nodes --all-namespaces to list the nodes in the existing cluster.
- Use 'kubectl drain' to drain the nodes in the existing cluster-
- Use 'kubectl cordon' to cordon the nodes in the existing cluster.
- Once the nodes are drained and cordoned, use 'kubectl delete node to delete the nodes in the existing cluster
- Join the nodes to the new cluster using 'kuoectl join
- Migrate the applications and configurations from the old cluster to the new cluster
- Delete the old cluster
This process ensures a minimal disruption to the applications during the upgrade, and that the vulnerabilities are patched effectively.

NEW QUESTION # 33
You are using a container image signed by a trusted entity. Describe the steps involved in verifying the signature of the image during the image pull process in Kubernetes.

Answer:

Explanation:
Solution (Step by Step) :
1. Generate the Signature:
- The trusted entity uses a signing key and algorithm to create a signature for the container image.
- The signature is typically stored as a separate file or within a manifest file associated with the image.
2. Configure the Kubernetes Cluster:
- Enable the 'ImageSignatureVerification' feature gate in your Kubernetes cluster. This feature gate enables the cluster to verity image signatures-
- Configure the 'ImageP01icyWebh00k' to point to a custom webnook server that will handle the signature verification process.
3. Implement the Webhook Server:
- Create a custom webhook server that will be responsible for verifying the image signature.
- This server will:
- Receive tne image manifest and signature from Kubernetes.
- Validate the signature using the trusted entity's public key.
- Return a success or failure status to Kubernetes based on the verification outcome.
4. Pull the Signed Image:
- When you pull the signed image from the registry, Kubernetes will:
- Fetch the image manifest and signature.
- Send them to the 'ImagePolicyWebhooR for verification.
- If the webhook returns a success status, the image will be allowed to run.
- If the webhook returns a failure status, the image will be rejected.
5. Example Implementation:
- You can use tools like 'cosign' or 'sigstores to generate and verify image signatures.
- Implement the webhook server using a programming language like Go or Python.
Example using cosign to verify a signature cosign verify -key
- This command will use the provided public key to verify the signature of the specified image.
6. Security Considerations:
- Ensure that the webhook server is secure and only accessible to authorized Kubernetes components.
- Use robust authentication and authorization mechanisms for the webh00k server.
- Consider implementing rate limiting to protect against potential denial-of-service attacks.

NEW QUESTION # 34
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