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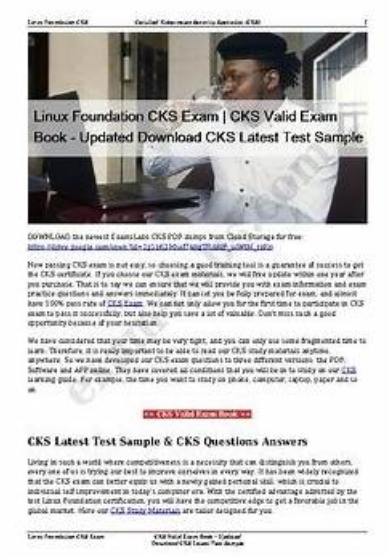

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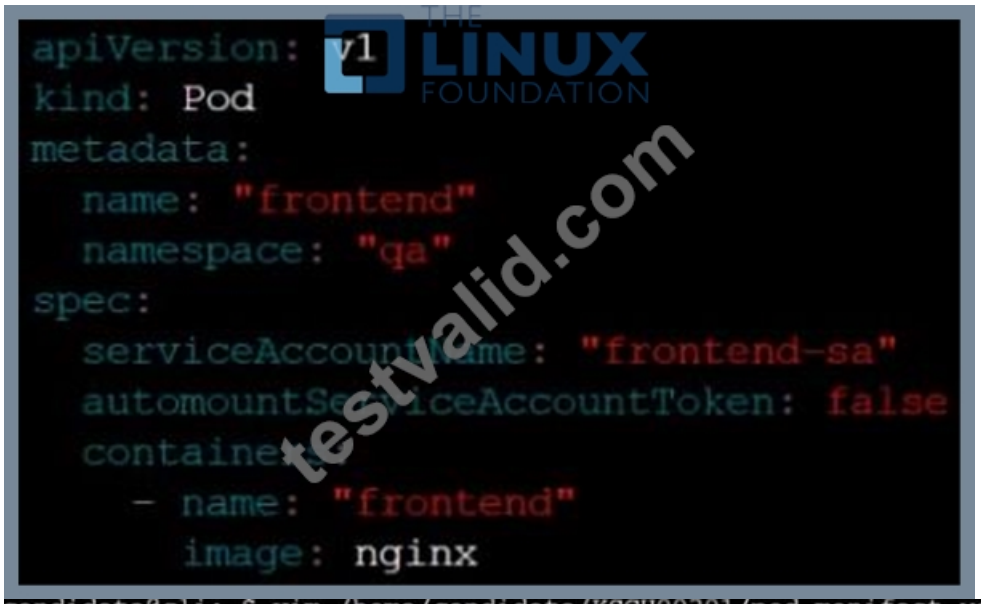
Linux Foundation Certified Kubernetes Security Specialist (CKS) Sample Questions (Q79-Q84):

NEW QUESTION # 79
Context
Your organization's security policy includes:
ServiceAccounts must not automount API credentials
ServiceAccount names must end in "-sa"
The Pod specified in the manifest file /home/candidate/KSCH00301 /pod-m nifest.yaml fails to schedule because of an incorrectly specified ServiceAccount.
Complete the following tasks:
Task
1. Create a new ServiceAccount named frontend-sa in the existing namespace q a. Ensure the ServiceAccount does not automount API credentials.
2. Using the manifest file at /home/candidate/KSCH00301 /pod-manifest.yaml, create the Pod.
3. Finally, clean up any unused ServiceAccounts in namespace qa.

Answer:

Explanation:

```
Switched to context "KSCH00301".
candidate@cli:~$ kubectl get sa -n qa
NAME        SECRETS   AGE
default     1         5h46m
podrunner   1         5h46m
candidate@cli:~$ kubectl get deployment -n qa
No resources found in qa namespace.
candidate@cli:~$ kubectl get pod -n qa
No resources found in qa namespace.
candidate@cli:~$ kubectl create sa frontend-sa -n qa
serviceaccount/frontend-sa created
candidate@cli:~$ kubectl get sa -n qa
NAME        SECRETS   AGE
default     1         5h47m
frontend-sa 1         4s
podrunner   1         5h47m
candidate@cli:~$ cat /home/candidate/KSCH00301/pod-manifest.yaml
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
  name: "frontend"
  namespace: "qa"
spec:
  serviceAccountName: "frontend-sa"
  containers:
    - name: "frontend"
      image: nginx
candidate@cli:~$ vim /home/candidate/KSCH00301/pod-manifest.yaml
```




```
candidate@cli:~$ vim /home/candidate/KSCH00301/pod-manifest.yaml
candidate@cli:~$ cat /home/candidate/KSCH00301/pod-manifest.yaml
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
  name: "frontend"
  namespace: "qa"
spec:
  serviceAccountName: "frontend-sa"
  automountServiceAccountToken: false
  containers:
    - name: "frontend"
      image: nginx
candidate@cli:~$ kubectl create -f /home/candidate/KSCH00301/pod-manifest.yaml
pod/frontend created
candidate@cli:~$ kubectl get pods -n qa
NAME       READY   STATUS    RESTARTS   AGE
frontend   1/1     Running   0          6s
candidate@cli:~$ kubectl get sa -n qa
NAME          SECRETS   AGE
default       1         5h49m
frontend-sa   1         105s
podrunner     1         5h49m
candidate@cli:~$ kubectl delete sa/podrunner -n qa
serviceaccount "podrunner" deleted
candidate@cli:~$
```


NEW QUESTION # 80
You are developing a new microservice that will be deployed to a Kubernetes cluster. You need to ensure that the Kubernetes YAML manifests for the microservice adhere to security best practices and are compatible with the clusters configuration. Implement a solution that uses KubeLinter to validate the YAML manifests before deployment.

Answer:

Explanation:
Solution (Step by Step):
1. Install KubeLinter: Download and install the 'kubevar binary from the official GitHub repository
2. Create a KubeLinter configuration file (optional): Define a .kubeval.yaml' file in the root directory of your project to specify any custom rules or checks.
3. Validate your YAML manifests using KubeLinter: Use the 'kubeval' command to validate your YAML manifests against the

Kubernetes schema and your custom rules.
bash
kubeval deployment.yaml service.yaml
4. Integrate KubeLinter into your CI/CD pipeline: Add a step to your pipeline that runs KubeLinter against your YAML manifests. This step should be executed before the manifests are deployed to the cluster.

```
# .gitlab-ci.yml
stages:
  - validate
  - deploy

kubeval:
  stage: validate
  image: ghcr.io/stackrox/kubeval:latest
  script:
    - kubeval --strict .yaml
```


5. Address any issues reported by KubeLinter. Analyze the output of KubeLinter and make the necessary changes to your YAML manifests to address any identified issues.

NEW QUESTION # 81
You are tasked with securing a Kubemetes cluster that is running on AWS- One of the security best practices you want to implement is to limit tne number of IP addresses that can access the Kubernetes API server. You need to configure the 'kube-apiserver' to only allow access from specific IP addresses, using the '--insecure-bind-address' flag to restrict access.
How would you configure 'kube-apiserver' to achieve this using an '--insecure-bind-address' flag, but allow access from only specific IP addresses?

Answer:

Explanation:
Solution (Step by Step) :
1 . Identify Allowed IP Addresses: Determine the specific IP addresses that should be allowed to access the Kubernetes API server. For example, you might allow access from your local machine's IP address (e.g., 192.168.1.100), and the IP addresses of any bastion hosts that are used for remote management.
2. Modify the 'kube-apiserver' Configuration:
- Locate the 'kube-apjserver' configuration file (typically found at "etc/kubernetestmanifests/kube-apiserver.yaml or similar).
- In tne 'kube-apiserver' configuration file, find tne '--insecure-bind-address' flag.
- Set the '--insecure-bind-address' flag to '0.0.0.0' to allow access from all IP addresses.

```
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
  name: kube-apiserver
spec:
  replicas: 1
  selector:
    matchLabels:
      app: kube-apiserver
  template:
    metadata:
      labels:
        app: kube-apiserver
    spec:
      containers:
      - name: kube-apiserver
        image: k8s.gcr.io/kube-apiserver:v1.24.3
        command:
        - kube-apiserver
        - --insecure-bind-address=0.0.0.0
        - --authorization-mode=RBAC
        - --client-ca-file=/etc/kubernetes/pki/ca.crt
        - --tls-cert-file=/etc/kubernetes/pki/apiserver.crt
        - --tls-private-key-file=/etc/kubernetes/pki/apiserver.key
        # Additional parameters for kube-apiserver
      # Define the security context for the container
      securityContext:
        # Set the privileged flag to false
        privileged: false
        # Set the runAsNonRoot flag to true
        runAsNonRoot: true
        # Set the allowPrivilegeEscalation flag to false
        allowPrivilegeEscalation: false
        # Set the runAsUser to 1000
        runAsUser: 1000
```


3. Restart 'kube-apiserver': Apply the updated configuration file. Depending on how the Kubernetes cluster is deployed, you may need to restart the 'kube-apisepver' pod or container. 4. Verify the Configuration: - After restarting 'kube-apiservers , test that you can access the API server from the allowed IP addresses. - Test from any disallowed IP addresses to confirm access is blocked.

NEW QUESTION # 82
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 # 83
You are a security engineer tasked with securing your organization's container registry. You need to ensure that only authorized users can push images to the registry, while other users can only pull them. Explain how you would implement this using RBAC in Kubernetes and provide a detailed configuration example.

Answer:

Explanation:
Solution (Step by Step) :
1. Create a Service Account for Registry Operations:
- Create a service account specifically for registry operations:

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: ServiceAccount
metadata:
  name: registry-operator
namespace: default
```

2. Create a Role for Registry Pushers: - Define a role that grants push access to the registry:

```
apiVersion: rbac.authorization.k8s.io/v1
kind: Role
metadata:
  name: registry-pusher
  namespace: default
rules:
- apiGroups: ["image.openshift.io"]
  resources: ["imagestreams"]
  verbs: ["get", "list", "watch", "create", "update", "delete", "patch", "deletecollection"]
- apiGroups: ["image.openshift.io"]
  resources: ["imagestreamtags"]
  verbs: ["get", "list", "watch", "create", "update", "delete", "patch", "deletecollection"]
```

3. Create a RoleBinding to Associate the Role with the Service Account: - Bind the 'registry-pusher role to the 'registry-operator' service account:

```
apiVersion: rbac.authorization.k8s.io/v1
kind: RoleBinding
metadata:
  name: registry-pusher-binding
  namespace: default
roleRef:
  apiGroup: rbac.authorization.k8s.io
  kind: Role
  name: registry-pusher
subjects:
- kind: ServiceAccount
  name: registry-operator
  namespace: default
```

- Apply the role binding definition: bash kubectl apply -f role-binding.yaml 4. Create a Role for Registry Pullers: - Define a role that grants pull access to the registry:

```
apiVersion: rbac.authorization.k8s.io/v1
kind: Role
metadata:
  name: registry-puller
  namespace: default
rules:
- apiGroups: ["image.openshift.io"]
  resources: ["imagestreams"]
  verbs: ["get", "list", "watch"]
- apiGroups: ["image.openshift.io"]
  resources: ["imagestreamtags"]
  verbs: ["get", "list", "watch"]
```

5. Create a RoleBinding to Associate the Role with Users/Service Accounts: - Bind the 'registry-puller role to the desired users or service accounts:

- Apply the role binding definitiom bash kubectl apply -f role-binding.yaml 6. Configure the Registry (Example with Harbor): - In your registry (e.g., Harbor), create project-level permissions and map them to the service accounts you created. This step might involve creating users and groups in Harbor and then associating them with the appropriate projects and roles. By following these steps, you can securely control access to your container registry, allowing only authorized users to push images and restricting others to pulling only.

NEW QUESTION # 84
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