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The CKS Exam covers a wide range of topics related to Kubernetes security, including authentication and authorization, network policies, cluster hardening, and vulnerability management. CKS exam is challenging and requires a solid understanding of Kubernetes architecture, network security, and Linux administration. Certified Kubernetes Security Specialist (CKS) certification is highly valued in the industry and is recognized as a standard for Kubernetes security professionals.

Linux Foundation Certified Kubernetes Security Specialist (CKS) Sample Questions (Q142-Q147):

NEW QUESTION # 142

You have a Kubernetes cluster running with the default RBAC configuration. You need to create a role that allows a user to access only specific namespaces and perform certain actions within those namespaces. For example, you want to allow the user to view pods, deployments, and services in the 'development namespace, but only allow them to create and delete pods in the 'productions namespace.

Answer:

Explanation:

Solution (Step by Step) :

1. Create a Role for 'development' namespace:

```
apiVersion: rbac.authorization.k8s.io/v1
kind: Role
metadata:
  name: development-viewer
  namespace: development
rules:
- apiGroups: ["apps", "core", "extensions"]
  resources: ["pods", "deployments", "services"]
  verbs: ["get", "list", "watch"]
```

2. Create a Role for 'production' namespace:

```
apiVersion: rbac.authorization.k8s.io/v1
kind: Role
metadata:
  name: production-pod-manager
  namespace: production
rules:
- apiGroups: ["core"]
  resources: ["pods"]
  verbs: ["create", "delete"]
```

3. Create a RoleBinding for the 'development' namespace:

```
apiVersion: rbac.authorization.k8s.io/v1
kind: RoleBinding
metadata:
  name: development-viewer-binding
  namespace: development
roleRef:
  apiGroup: rbac.authorization.k8s.io
  kind: Role
  name: development-viewer
subjects:
- kind: User
  name:
```

4. Create a RoleBinding for the 'production' namespace:

```
apiVersion: rbac.authorization.k8s.io/v1
kind: RoleBinding
metadata:
  name: production-pod-manager-binding
  namespace: production
roleRef:
  apiGroup: rbac.authorization.k8s.io
  kind: Role
  name: production-pod-manager
subjects:
- kind: User
  name:
```

5. Apply the YAML files using 'kubectl apply -f 6. Verify the permissions: Try to perform the allowed actions in the respective namespaces. You should be able to successfully perform the actions defined in the roles.

NEW QUESTION # 143

Task

Create a NetworkPolicy named pod-access to restrict access to Pod users-service running in namespace dev-team. Only allow the following Pods to connect to Pod users-service:

Make sure to apply the
NetworkPolicy.

You can find a skeleton
manifest file at

/home/candidate/KSSH00301/network-policy.yaml



Answer:

Explanation:

```
candidate@cli:~$ kubectl config use-context KSSH00301
Switched to context "KSSH00301".
candidate@cli:~$ 
candidate@cli:~$ 
candidate@cli:~$ kubectl get ns dev-team --show-labels
NAME      STATUS   AGE      LABELS
dev-team  Active   6h39m    environment=dev,kubernetes.io/metadata.name=dev-team
candidate@cli:~$ kubectl get pods -n dev-team --show-labels
NAME                READY   STATUS    RESTARTS   AGE      LABELS
users-service       1/1     Running   0           6h40m    environment=dev
candidate@cli:~$ ls
KSCH00301  KSMV00102  KSSC00301  KSSH00401  test-secret-pod.yaml
KSCS00101  KSMV00301  KSSH00201  password.txt  username.txt
candidate@cli:~$ vim np.yaml
```

```
apiVersion: networking.k8s.io/v1
kind: NetworkPolicy
metadata:
  name: pod-access
  namespace: dev-team
spec:
  podSelector:
    matchLabels:
      environment: dev
  policyTypes:
  - Ingress
  ingress:
  - from:
    - namespaceSelector:
        matchLabels:
          environment: dev
    - podSelector:
        matchLabels:
          environment: testing
```

```
candidate@cli:~$ vim np.yaml
candidate@cli:~$ cat np.yaml
apiVersion: networking.k8s.io/v1
kind: NetworkPolicy
metadata:
  name: pod-access
  namespace: dev-team
spec:
  podSelector:
    matchLabels:
      environment: dev
```

```

    environment: dev
policyTypes:
  - Ingress
ingress:
  - from:
      - namespaceSelector:
          matchLabels:
            environment: dev
      - podSelector:
          matchLabels:
            environment: testing
candidate@cli:~$
candidate@cli:~$
candidate@cli:~$ kubectl create -f np.yaml -n dev-team
networkpolicy.networking.k8s.io/pod-access created
candidate@cli:~$ kubectl describe netpol -n dev-team
Name:          pod-access
Namespace:     dev-team
Created on:    2022-05-20 15:35:33 +0000 UTC
Labels:        <none>
Annotations:   <none>
Spec:
  PodSelector:  environment=dev
  Allowing ingress traffic:
    To Port: <any> (traffic allowed to all ports)
    From:
      NamespaceSelector: environment=dev
      From:
        PodSelector: environment=testing
  Not affecting egress traffic
  Policy Types: Ingress
candidate@cli:~$ cat KSSH00301/network-policy.yaml
---
apiVersion: networking.k8s.io/v1
kind: NetworkPolicy
metadata:
  name: ""
  namespace: ""
spec:
  podSelector: {}
  policyTypes:
    - Ingress
  ingress:
    - from: []
    - from: []
candidate@cli:~$ cp np.yaml KSSH00301/network-policy.yaml
candidate@cli:~$ cat KSSH00301/network-policy.yaml

```

```

candidate@cli:~$ cat KSSH00301/network-policy.yaml
apiVersion: networking.k8s.io/v1
kind: NetworkPolicy
metadata:
  name: pod-access
  namespace: dev-team
spec:
  podSelector:
    matchLabels:
      environment: dev
  policyTypes:
    - Ingress
  ingress:
    - from:
        - namespaceSelector:
            matchLabels:
              environment: dev
        - podSelector:
            matchLabels:
              environment: testing
candidate@cli:~$

```

NEW QUESTION # 144

You are deploying a new microservice to your Kubernetes cluster. This microservice will handle sensitive user data and requires access to a database that is also deployed on the cluster. To ensure secure communication between the microservice and the database, you need to configure mutual TLS authentication.

Explain the steps involved in setting up mutual TLS authentication between the microservice and the database.

Answer:

Explanation:

Solution (Step by Step) :

1. Generate Certificates:

- Create a Certificate Authority (CA) to issue certificates for the microservice and the database.
- Generate a self-signed certificate and key for the CA.
- Example (using OpenSSL):

bash

```
openssl genrsa -out cakey 2048
```

```
openssl req -new -x509 -key ca.key -out ca.crt -days 365 -subj Francisco/O=My Company/OU=IT Department/CN=myCA"
```

2. Generate Certificates for the Microservice and Database:

- Use the CA certificate and key to sign certificates for the microservice and the database.
- Example (using OpenSSL):

bash

Generate a certificate request for the microservice

```
openssl req -new -key microservice-key -out microservice-csr -subj "/C=US/ST=California/L=San Francisco,O=My Company/OU=IT Department/CN=microservice"
```

```
# Sign the certificate request with the CA
openssl x509 -req -in microservice.csr -CA ca.crt -CAkey ca.key -out microservice.crt -days 365
# Repeat for the database
```

3. Create Kubernetes Secrets:

- Create secrets in the cluster to store the certificates and keys for the microservice and database.
- Example:

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

4. Configure the Microservice Container: - Update the microservice deployment YAML to mount the certificate and key secret. - Set the 'TLS parameters in the database connection string. - Example:

```
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
  name: microservice
spec:
  replicas: 3
  selector:
    matchLabels:
      app: microservice
  template:
    metadata:
      labels:
        app: microservice
    spec:
      containers:
        - name: microservice
          image: your-image:latest
          volumeMounts:
            - name: microservice-tls
              mountPath: /etc/tls
          env:
            - name: DATABASE_URL
              value: postgres://user:password@database-host:5432?sslmode=verify-full&sslrootcert=/etc/tls/tls.crt&sslcert=/etc/tls/tls.crt&sslkey=/etc/tls/tls.key
          volumes:
            - name: microservice-tls
              secret:
                secretName: microservice-tls
```

5. Configure the Database Container: - Repeat the steps for the database container, using the database certificate and key. 6. Verify Communication: - Ensure that the microservice can connect to the database securely using mutual TLS authentication. - Test the application to ensure that it functions correctly. These are just a few examples of how to create and utilize custom base images, network policies, RBAC, and mutual TLS- Implementing robust security in Kubernetes is an ongoing effort that requires continuous monitoring and updates to mitigate potential threats.

NEW QUESTION # 145

You have an application running in a Kubernetes cluster that requires access to a database hosted in a different namespace. You want to implement a secure mechanism to allow the application to access the database without granting it access to all resources in the database namespace.

Answer:

Explanation:

Solution (Step by Step) :

1. Create a Service Account in the Application Namespace:
 - In the application's namespace, create a service account named 'db-access-sa'
2. Create a Role in the Database Namespace:
 - In the database namespace, create a custom role named 'db-access-role' that grants only the required permissions to the database.
 - For example, you might grant access to specific database tables, views, or stored procedures.
 - Create a custom role named 'db-access-role' in the namespace where your database is running to grant only read permissions to the database.

```

apiVersion: rbac.authorization.k8s.io/v1
kind: Role
metadata:
  name: db-access-role
  namespace:
rules:
  apiGroups: ["apps"]
  resources: ["deployments"]
  verbs: ["get", "list", "watch"]
  - apiGroups: ["core"]
    resources: ["pods"]
    verbs: ["get", "list", "watch"]

```

3. Create a RoleBinding in the Database Namespace: - In the database namespace, create a role binding named 'db-access-binding' that associates the 'db-access-sa' service account (from the application's namespace) with the 'db-access-role'.

```

apiVersion: rbac.authorization.k8s.io/v1
kind: RoleBinding
metadata:
  name: db-access-binding
  namespace:
subjects:
- kind: ServiceAccount
  name: db-access-sa
  namespace:
roleRef:
  kind: Role
  name: db-access-role
  apiGroup: rbac.authorization.k8s.io

```

4. Configure Your Application: - Configure your application deployment to use the 'db-access-sa' service account. - Use the Kubernetes API to connect to the database using the provided credentials or secrets.

NEW QUESTION # 146

You are deploying a critical application on your Kubernetes cluster. You want to ensure that only certified and trusted container images are allowed to be deployed- How can you implement an Image Signature Verification process to ensure that all images pulled from your Docker registry are signed with a trusted key?

Answer:

Explanation:

Solution (Step by Step) :

1. Generate Key Pair: Generate a public and private key pair for signing container images.

bash

openssl genrsa -out private-key 2048

openssl rsa -pubout -in private-key -out public-key

2. Sign Container Image: use the private key to sign the container image-

bash

docker build -t my-app:latest

cosign Sign --key private.key my-app:latest

3. Push Signed Image: Push the signed image to your Docker registry.

bash

docker push my-app:latest

4. Configure Kubernetes Image Policy: Configure a Kubernetes ImagePolicyWebhook using a tool like Admission Webhook Controller to enforce image signature verification. The webhook can be configured to check for the presence of a valid signature using the public key and to reject images without a valid signature.

```

apiVersion: admissionregistration.k8s.io/v1
kind: ValidatingWebhookConfiguration
metadata:
  name: image-signature-webhook
webhooks:
- name: image-signature-webhook
  rules:
  - operations: ["CREATE", "UPDATE"]
    apiGroups: ["apps"]
    apiVersions: ["v1"]
    resources: ["deployments"]
  failurePolicy: Fail
  admissionReviewVersions: ["v1", "v1beta1"]
  clientConfig:
    service:
      namespace: kube-system
      name: image-signature-webhook-service
      caBundle:

```

5. Deploy Image Policy Webhook: Deploy the ImagePolicyWebhook configuration using 'kubectl apply -f image-policy-webhook.yaml'. 6. Test Image Signature Verification Create a new Deployment using an unsigned image. The deployment should be rejected by the webhook.

```

kind: Deployment
metadata:
  name: my-app-deployment
spec:
  replicas: 2
  selector:
    matchLabels:
      app: my-app
  template:
    metadata:
      labels:
        app: my-app
    spec:
      containers:
      - name: my-app
        image: my-app:latest # Unsigned image should be rejected
        ports:

```

Note: This is a basic example. You can configure more advanced image signature verification policies based on your security needs and requirements. For example, you can enforce specific image signing policies, use multiple keys, and configure different failure policies.

NEW QUESTION # 147

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