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Linux Foundation Certified Kubernetes Security Specialist (CKS) Sample Questions (Q74-Q79):

NEW QUESTION # 74
You are running a multi-tenant Kubernetes cluster where different teams deploy their applications. You are tasked with ensuring isolation between teams and preventing unauthorized access to sensitive dat
a. Describe how you can leverage pod security policies (PSP) and network policies to achieve this goal.

Answer:

Explanation:
Solution (Step by Step):
1. Define Pod Security Policies:
- Create separate PSPs for each team with different security constraints:
- Resource Limits: Limit the resources each team's pods can request (CPU, memory).
- Capabilities: Restrict specific capabilities like ' SYS_ADMIN' or 'NET_ADMIN'
- Security Context: Control the user and group IDs, privileged escalation, and SELinux labels for pods.
- Volume Types: Allow only specific types of volumes (e.g., emptyDir, hostPath, persistentV01umeClaim).
- Example PSP for Team A:

```
apiVersion: policy/v1beta1
kind: PodSecurityPolicy
metadata:
  name: team-a-psp
spec:
  fsGroup:
    rule: "RunAsAny"
  runAsUser:
    rule: "RunAsAny"
  seLinux:
    rule: "RunAsAny"
  supplementalGroups:
    rule: "RunAsAny"
  volumes:
    - name: emptyDir
      persistentVolumeClaim: {}
    - name: hostPath
      hostPath: {}
    - name: configMap
      configMap: {}
  hostNetwork: false
  hostIPC: false
  hostPID: false
  privileged: false
  allowPrivilegeEscalation: false
  readOnlyRootFilesystem: false
  runAsNonRoot: true
  capabilities:
    add: []
    drop: ["SYS_ADMIN", "NET_ADMIN"]
  requiredDropCapabilities: ["SYS_ADMIN", "NET_ADMIN"]
  allowedCapabilities: []
```

2. Apply PSPs to Teams: - Use 'kubectl apply -f team-a-psp.yaml' to apply the PSP for Team A. - Create and apply similar PSPs for other teams. - Apply these PSPs as admission controllers in your cluster to enforce them on all pods. 3. Configure Network Policies: - Define network policies to control communication between pods within different teams: - Ingress Policy: Control whicn pods can initiate connections to pods in otner teams. - Egress Policy: Control which pods can receive connections from pods in other teams. - Example Network Policy for Team A:

```
apiVersion: networking.k8s.io/v1
kind: NetworkPolicy
metadata:
  name: team-a-policy
spec:
  podSelector:
    matchLabels:
      team: team-a
  ingress:
    - from:
        - podSelector:
            matchLabels:
              team: team-a
  egress:
    - to:
        - podSelector:
            matchLabels:
              team: team-a
```

4. Apply Network Policies: - Use ' kubectl apply -f team-a-policy-yamp to apply the policy for Team A. - Create and apply similar policies for other teams. Result: - These PSPs and network policies enforce isolation between teams, limiting their access to resources and preventing unauthorized communication. - Teams can deploy their applications within their defined policies, minimizing the risk of cross-team vulnerabilities. - This approach ensures a secure and isolated environment for multi-tenant deployments.

NEW QUESTION # 75

You are running a critical application in a Kubernetes cluster. You need to implement a solution to detect and respond to potential security threats within your application containers. Specifically, you want to monitor for unauthorized file system modifications, suspicious network connections, and unusual process behavior. How would you design and implement a container security solution using tools like Falco, AppArmor, and Kubernetes Admission Controllers to achieve these objectives?

Answer:

Explanation:
Solution (Step by Step):
1. Install and Configure Falco:

- Install Falco using the official Helm charts:
bash
helm repo add falco httpsflfalco.org/charts
helm install falco falco/falco
- Customize the Falco rules to detect specific threats:

```
# Create a Falco rules file
# This rule detects unauthorized file system modification
- rule: Unauthorized file system modification
  desc: Detect unauthorized file system modification attempts.
  condition:  proc.event == 'exec' and proc.args[0] == '/bin/bash' and proc.cmdline[1] == '-c' and proc.cmdline[2] == 'rm' and proc.cwd == '/etc'
  output: 'Unauthorized file system modification attempt detected: command=%proc.cmdline'

# Create another rule to detect suspicious network connections
- rule: Suspicious network connections
  desc: Detect suspicious network connections to external hosts.
  condition:  net.event == 'conn' and net.proto == 'tcp' and net.addr.dest == '1.2.3.4' and net.port.dest == 8080
  output: 'Suspicious network connection detected: source=%net.addr.src, destination=%net.addr.dest, port=%net.port.dest'

# Create another rule to detect unusual process behavior
- rule: Unusual process behavior
  desc: Detect unusual process behavior such as the creation of unexpected processes.
  condition:  proc.event == 'exec' and proc.args[0] == '/usr/bin/python' and proc.cmdline[1] == '-c' and proc.cmdline[2] == 'sleep' and proc.cmdline[3] == '600'
  output: 'Unusual process behavior detected: command=%proc.cmdline'
```

2. Configure AppArmor: - Create a custom AppArmor profile for your application container: # Create a new AppArmor profile sudo nano /etc/apparmor.d/your-app-profile - Configure the profile to restrict file system access, network connections, and process execution:

```
# Allow access to specific directories
/path/to/allowed/directory r,
/path/to/another/allowed/directory rw,

# Allow connections to specific ports
network {
connect to 127.0.0.1:8080;
connect to ::1:8080;
}

# Allow specific processes to execute
/path/to/allowed/process r,
```

- Load and enable the AppArmor profile: bash sudo apparmor_parser -r letc./apparmor.d/your-app-profile sudo systemctl restart apparmor 3. Implement Kubernetes Admission Controllers: - Use Kubernetes Admission Controllers to enforce container security policies at pod creation time: - Define a custom Admission Webhook to check for vulnerabilities:

```
apiVersion: admissionregistration.k8s.io/v1
kind: ValidatingWebhookConfiguration
metadata:
  name: container-security-webhook
webhooks:
- name: container-security.admission.example.com
  clientConfig:
    service:
      namespace: kube-system
      name: container-security-webhook-service
  rules:
  - apiGroups: ["apps", "extensions", "batch"]
    apiVersions: ["v1", "v1beta1"]
    resources: ["deployments", "daemonsets", "statefulsets", "jobs"]
    operations: ["CREATE", "UPDATE"]
  failurePolicy: Fail
  sideEffects: None
  admissionReviewVersions: ["v1", "v1beta1"]
```

- Create a Deployment to run the Admission Controller

```
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
  name: container-security-webhook
spec:
  replicas: 1
  selector:
    matchLabels:
      app: container-security-webhook
  template:
    metadata:
      labels:
        app: container-security-webhook
    spec:
      containers:
      - name: container-security-webhook
        image: example/container-security-webhook:latest
        command: ["/bin/webhook"]
        ports:
        - containerPort: 8443
      volumes:
      - name: secrets
        secret:
          secretName: container-security-webhook-secrets
```


4. Integrate and Monitor: - Integrate the Falco rules, AppArmor profile, and Kubernetes Admission Controllers within your Kubernetes Cluster - Monitor Falco alerts, AppArmor logs, and Kubernetes events to identify and investigate potential threats. This solution provides a comprehensive approach to container security, allowing you to detect and respond to threats proactively.

NEW QUESTION # 76
Context:
Cluster: gvisor
Master node: master1
Worker node: worker1
You can switch the cluster/configuration context using the following command:
[desk@cli] $ kubectl config use-context gvisor
Context: This cluster has been prepared to support runtime handler, runsc as well as traditional one.
Task:
Create a RuntimeClass named not-trusted using the prepared runtime handler names runsc.
Update all Pods in the namespace server to run on newruntime.

Answer:

Explanation:
Find all the pods/deployment and edit runtimeClassName parameter to not-trusted under spec
[desk@cli] $ k edit deploy nginx
spec:
runtimeClassName: not-trusted. # Add this
Explanation
[desk@cli] $vim runtime.yaml
apiVersion: node.k8s.io/v1
kind: RuntimeClass
metadata:
name: not-trusted
handler: runsc
[desk@cli] $ k apply -f runtime.yaml
[desk@cli] $ k get pods
NAME READY STATUS RESTARTS AGE
nginx-6798fc88e8-chp6r 1/1 Running 0 11m
nginx-6798fc88e8-fs53n 1/1 Running 0 11m
nginx-6798fc88e8-ndved 1/1 Running 0 11m
[desk@cli] $ k get deploy
NAME READY UP-TO-DATE AVAILABLE AGE
nginx 3/3 11 3 5m
[desk@cli] $ k edit deploy nginx

NEW QUESTION # 77
SIMULATION
A container image scanner is set up on the cluster.
Given an incomplete configuration in the directory
/etc/Kubernetes/confcontrol and a functional container image scanner with HTTPS endpoint https://acme.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 the latest.

- A. Send us the Feedback on it.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 78
You're tasked With securing a Kubernetes cluster for a sensitive application. The application utilizes a service account for accessing a database. However, due to legacy reasons, this service account has broad permissions, including 'read', 'write', and 'delete' access to all resources in the cluster. How would you mitigate this security risk while maintaining application functionality? Implement a solution that minimizes the permissions granted to the service account and adheres to the principle of least privilege.

Answer:

Explanation:
Solution (Step by Step) :
1. Create a new Role With restricted permissions:
- Define a Role that grants only the necessary permissions for the service account to interact with the database.
- The Role should have specific permissions for 'read' , 'write' , and 'delete' operations, but limited to the database resources used by the application.

```
apiVersion: rbac.authorization.k8s.io/v1
kind: Role
metadata:
  name: database-access-role
  namespace: your-namespace
rules:
- apiGroups: ["apps"]
  resources: ["deployments"]
  verbs: ["get", "list", "watch"]
- apiGroups: ["extensions"]
  resources: ["ingresses"]
  verbs: ["get", "list", "watch"]
- apiGroups: ["apps"]
  resources: ["statefulsets"]
  verbs: ["get", "list", "watch"]
```

2. Create a RoleBinding: - Bind the newly created Role to the service account. - This will grant the service account the specific permissions defined in the Role.

```
apiVersion: rbac.authorization.k8s.io/v1
kind: RoleBinding
metadata:
  name: database-access-rolebinding
  namespace: your-namespace
roleRef:
  apiGroup: rbac.authorization.k8s.io
  kind: Role
  name: database-access-role
subjects:
- kind: ServiceAccount
  name: your-service-account
  namespace: your-namespace
```

3. Update the Deployment - Update the Deployment configuration to use the new service account with restricted permissions.

```
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
  name: your-deployment
spec:
  template:
    spec:
      serviceAccountName: your-service-account
```

4. Validate the Permissions: - Verity that the application still functions correctly with the restricted permissions. - Use 'kubectl auth can-i --list --as=your-service-account' to confirm the available permissions for the service account. 5. Revoke the Legacy Service Account: - Once the application is running with the new service account, revoke the old service account with broad permissions.

NEW QUESTION # 79

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