



Linux-Foundation

Exam Questions CKS

Certified Kubernetes Security Specialist (CKS) Exam

NEW QUESTION 1

Given an existing Pod named test-web-pod running in the namespace test-system

Edit the existing Role bound to the Pod's Service Account named sa-backend to only allow performing get operations on endpoints.

Create a new Role named test-system-role-2 in the namespace test-system, which can perform patch operations, on resources of type statefulsets.

Create a new RoleBinding named test-system-role-2-binding binding the newly created Role to the Pod's ServiceAccount sa-backend.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Send us your feedback on this.

NEW QUESTION 2

Create a new ServiceAccount named backend-sa in the existing namespace default, which has the capability to list the pods inside the namespace default.

Create a new Pod named backend-pod in the namespace default, mount the newly created sa backend-sa to the pod, and Verify that the pod is able to list pods.

Ensure that the Pod is running.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

A service account provides an identity for processes that run in a Pod.

When you (a human) access the cluster (for example, using kubectl), you are authenticated by the apiserver as a particular User Account (currently this is usually admin, unless your cluster administrator has customized your cluster). Processes in containers inside pods can also contact the apiserver. When they do, they are authenticated as a particular Service Account (for example, default).

When you create a pod, if you do not specify a service account, it is automatically assigned the default service account in the same namespace. If you get the raw json or yaml for a pod you have created (for

example, `kubectl get pods/<podname> -o yaml`), you can see the `spec.serviceAccountName` field has been automatically set.

You can access the API from inside a pod using automatically mounted service account credentials, as described in Accessing the Cluster. The API permissions of the service account depend on the authorization plugin and policy in use.

In version 1.6+, you can opt out of automounting API credentials for a service account by setting `automountServiceAccountToken: false` on the service account:

```
apiVersion:v1
```

```
kind:ServiceAccount
```

```
metadata:
```

```
name:build-robot
```

```
automountServiceAccountToken:false
```

In version 1.6+, you can also opt out of automounting API credentials for a particular pod:

```
apiVersion:v1
```

```
kind:Pod
```

```
metadata:
```

```
name:my-pod
```

```
spec:
```

```
serviceAccountName:build-robot
```

```
automountServiceAccountToken:false
```

The pod spec takes precedence over the service account if both specify a `automountServiceAccountToken` value.

NEW QUESTION 3

Using the runtime detection tool Falco, Analyse the container behavior for at least 20 seconds, using filters that detect newly spawning and executing processes in a single container of Nginx.

store the incident file at `/opt/falco-incident.txt`, containing the detected incidents. one per line, in the format `[timestamp],[uid],[processName]`

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Send us your feedback on it.

NEW QUESTION 4

Create a RuntimeClass named gvisor-rc using the prepared runtime handler named runsc. Create a Pods of image Nginx in the Namespace server to run on the gVisor runtime class

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Install the Runtime Class for gVisor

```
{ # Step 1: Install a RuntimeClass
```

```
cat <<EOF | kubectl apply -f -
```

```
apiVersion: node.k8s.io/v1beta1
```

```
kind: RuntimeClass
```

```
metadata:
name: gvisor
handler: runsc
EOF
}
Create a Pod with the gVisor Runtime Class
{ # Step 2: Create a pod
cat <<EOF | kubectl apply -f -
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
name: nginx-gvisor
spec:
runtimeClassName: gvisor
containers:
- name: nginx
image: nginx
EOF
}
Verify that the Pod is running
{ # Step 3: Get the pod
kubectl get pod nginx-gvisor -o wide
}
```

NEW QUESTION 5

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://test-server.local.8081/image_policy

- * 1. Enable the admission plugin.
- * 2. Validate the control configuration and change it to implicit deny.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Finally, test the configuration by deploying the pod having the image tag as latest. Send us your Feedback on this.

NEW QUESTION 10

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