

Certified Kubernetes Security Specialist

Module 1 – Cluster Setup

- Use Network Security Policies to Restrict Cluster Level Access
- Use CIS Benchmark to Review the Security Configuration of Kubernetes Components (etcd ,kubelet, kubedns, kubeapi)
- Properly Setup Ingress Objects with Security Control
- Protect Node Metadata and Endpoints
- Minimize Use of, and Access to, GUI Elements
- Verify Platform Binaries before Deploying

Module 2 – Cluster Hardening

- Restrict Access to Kubernetes API
- Use Role Based Access Controls to Minimize Exposure
- Exercise Caution in Using Service Accounts e.g. Disable Defaults, Minimize Permissions on Newly Created Ones
- Update Kubernetes Frequently

Module 3 – System Hardening

- Minimize Host OS Footprint (Reduce Attack Surface)
- Minimize IAM Roles
- Minimize External Access to the Network
- Appropriately Use Kernel Hardening Tools Such as AppArmor, Seccomp

Module 4 – Minimize Microservice Vulnerabilities

- Setup Appropriate OS Level Security Domains e.g. Using PSP, OPA, Security Contexts
- Manage Kubernetes Secrets
- Use Kubernetes Runtime Sandboxes in Multi-Tenant Environments (e.g. Gvisor, Kata Containers)
- Implement Pod to Pod encryption by use of MTLS

Module 5 – Supply Chain Security

- Minimize Base Image Footprint
- Secure your Supply Chain: Whitelist allowed Registries, Sign and Validate Images
- Use Static Analysis of User Workloads (e.g. Kubernetes Resources, Docker Files) Scan Images for Known Vulnerabilities

Module 6 – Monitoring, Logging and Runtime Security

- Perform Behavioral Analytics of Syscall Process and File Activities at the Host and Container Level to Detect Malicious Activities
- Detect Threats within Physical Infrastructure, Apps, Networks, Data, Users and Workloads
- Detect All Phases of Attack Regardless Where It Occurs and How It Works
- Perform Deep Analytical Investigation and Identification of Bad Actors within Environment Ensure Immutability of Containers at Runtime
- Use Audit Logs to Monitor Access