



How do you provide API security on Kubernetes?

Security Area	Concept	Explanation	AWS Implementation
Network-Level Security			
Network Policies	Controls pod-to-pod traffic	Creates digital boundaries between services	Requires manual implementation (e.g., Calico); EKS doesn't apply them by default
Service Meshes	Encrypts service-to-service communication	Adds observability and mTLS between microservices	Use AWS App Mesh or Istio; manual deployment & config required
Ingress Controllers	Manages external traffic securely	Acts as a controlled gateway into the cluster	Use AWS ALB or NGINX ingress; needs manual setup
Authentication & Authorization			
Kubernetes RBAC	Role-based access control	Grants permissions to users/services	Enabled by default; you must define roles, bindings, policies
API Gateways	Authenticates, routes, and limits external calls	Protects and manages API exposure	AWS API Gateway available; requires integration effort
OAuth/OIDC	Standard login protocol for identity	Used for single sign-on and external user access	Use AWS Cognito or integrate external OIDC provider; config required
mTLS	Verifies both sides of communication	Ensures identity validation between services	Requires setup via AWS Certificate Manager + service mesh
API-Specific Security			
Rate Limiting	Throttles excessive	Prevents abuse or	Use AWS WAF/API Gateway;

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Input Validation	API calls	DoS-style spikes	Kubernetes-specific rate limits need custom setup
	Sanitizes and validates user input	Prevents injection, malformed requests	Must be implemented in app logic or gateways
	Validates bearer tokens for identity	Ensures that the requestor is verified	Use AWS Cognito or custom middleware; integration needed
API Keys	Token-based access for apps/services	Simple access control with revocation	Store in Secrets Manager or Parameter Store; manual injection into pods
Secure Configuration			
Pod Security Policies	Controls pod capabilities	Blocks privileged containers, hostPath, etc.	Use Pod Security Standards (PSS); not enforced by default, needs configuration
Secret Management	Secures credentials, tokens, keys	Prevents sensitive data from being exposed	Use AWS Secrets Manager/Parameter Store; needs integration in Kubernetes apps
CIS Benchmarks	Best practices for security hardening	Industry-vetted checklists and configuration guidelines	Use AWS Security Hub; alerts generated but remediation is your responsibility
Resource Isolation	Prevents noisy neighbors	Ensures fair use of CPU, memory, etc.	EKS supports it; you must configure resource quotas and limits manually
Monitoring & Incident Response			
API Logging	Tracks every call made to the API	Helps in audits and forensic analysis	Use CloudWatch for basic logs; deeper audit logging requires extra setup
Runtime Security	Monitors running containers for threats	Detects anomalies during execution	Use AWS GuardDuty for EKS; deeper runtime checks need tools like Falco, Sysdig
Security Scanning	Checks containers and manifests	Prevents vulnerabilities before deployment	ECR provides image scanning; manifest/config scans need extra tools (e.g., Trivy, Snyk)

What is the purpose of Network Policies in Kubernetes?

- A) Encrypt data at rest
- B) Define pod-to-pod communication rules
- C) Manage user logins
- D) Provide access to the Kubernetes Dashboard

 **Correct Answer: B**

What is the role of a service mesh in a cloud-agnostic environment?

- A) Provision storage volumes
- B) Encrypt and manage service-to-service traffic
- C) Deploy virtual machines
- D) Monitor network egress charges

 **Correct Answer: B**

What AWS service can be used to manage API rate limiting for services exposed via API Gateway?

- A) AWS WAF
- B) AWS CloudWatch
- C) AWS IAM
- D) AWS Route 53

 **Correct Answer: A**