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CrowdStrike Certified Cloud Specialist Sample Questions (Q317-Q322):

NEW QUESTION # 317

What is the primary purpose of the Image Assessment report in CrowdStrike's cloud security platform?

- A. Highlighting outdated software versions in containers.
- B. Removing unauthorized images from the repository.
- C. Detecting malware in container images.
- **D. Identifying potential high-severity vulnerabilities, leaked secrets, and misconfigurations.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Option A: The Image Assessment report is designed to provide a comprehensive evaluation of container images to identify security risks such as malware, CVEs, misconfigurations in Docker files, and leaked secrets. This detailed report helps security teams proactively address issues before deploying the containers.

Option B: While outdated software may contribute to vulnerabilities, the Image Assessment report focuses on known vulnerabilities (CVEs) rather than simply reporting software age or version.

Option C: Image removal is not a function of the Image Assessment report. Image repository management is typically handled through access policies and repository-specific tools.

Option D: While detecting malware is a feature of the Image Assessment report, it is not the primary purpose. Malware detection is part of the broader assessment that includes CVEs, misconfigurations, and secrets.

NEW QUESTION # 318

Which of the following scenarios would most likely indicate an account with unnecessary access privileges, as identified by a CIEM solution?

- A. An administrator account used daily to manage identity policies.
- **B. A developer account with write access to a production database but no recent access activity for six months.**
- C. A monitoring service account with read-only access to application logs.
- D. An account with a revoked role assignment due to a policy change.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Option A: CIEM solutions identify accounts with excessive or unused privileges, such as a developer account with elevated access that hasn't been used in a significant period. Such privileges pose a risk of being exploited and should be reviewed or revoked if not necessary.

Option B: A revoked role assignment indicates proactive access management. CIEM would not flag this as unnecessary access, as the issue has already been addressed.

Option C: Regular use of administrator accounts for their designated purpose would not typically indicate unnecessary access privileges. However, best practices encourage limiting the scope of administrator roles when possible.

Option D: This account demonstrates the principle of least privilege. The service account has minimal necessary permissions, and its activity aligns with its purpose, so it would not be flagged by CIEM.

NEW QUESTION # 319

You are tasked with creating a scheduled report for Indicators of Attack (IOAs) and Indicators of Maliciousness (IOMs) in the CrowdStrike platform.

Which step is crucial to ensure the report provides actionable insights for your security team?

- **A. Configure filters to exclude benign detections and focus on high-severity threats.**
- B. Set the report frequency to once a year for minimal operational impact.
- C. Share the report exclusively with the executive team.
- D. Include only IOAs in the report to minimize data volume.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Option A: An annual report frequency is insufficient for real-time threat mitigation. Security teams require more frequent updates,

such as daily or weekly, to respond effectively to emerging threats.

Option B: While executives need summaries, sharing reports exclusively with them prevents the security team from accessing actionable insights necessary for day-to-day threat response.

Option C: Configuring filters ensures that the report highlights relevant and actionable threats.

Excluding benign detections reduces noise and allows the security team to focus on critical IOAs and IOMs, improving response efficiency. Mismanaging filters can overwhelm the team with unnecessary data or omit key threats.

Option D: Limiting the report to IOAs ignores IOMs, which are critical for understanding malicious patterns. Both indicators are essential for a comprehensive threat landscape view.

NEW QUESTION # 320

What is a primary use case of the Falcon Container Sensor in a Kubernetes cluster?

- **A. To provide runtime protection and detect threats within containerized workloads.**
- B. To replace Kubernetes' native logging and monitoring tools with Falcon's services.
- C. To perform static analysis of container images during the build phase.
- D. To manage Kubernetes cluster scaling based on security alerts.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Option A: Static analysis of container images is handled by tools like CrowdStrike Falcon Image Assessment, not the Falcon Container Sensor. The sensor focuses on runtime security within the deployed Kubernetes cluster.

Option B: Cluster scaling is not within the scope of the Falcon Container Sensor. Kubernetes handles scaling through mechanisms like Horizontal Pod Autoscaler or Cluster Autoscaler.

Option C: The Falcon Container Sensor is not a replacement for Kubernetes' logging and monitoring tools. It complements these tools by focusing on security aspects such as threat detection and runtime protection.

Option D: The Falcon Container Sensor provides runtime protection for containerized workloads, detecting threats, vulnerabilities, and anomalous behaviors in real time. This ensures that active workloads in a Kubernetes cluster are continuously monitored and secured against attacks.

NEW QUESTION # 321

While scanning a container image in the CrowdStrike Falcon platform, you need to identify all installed packages to verify their versions and check for vulnerabilities. Which approach provides the most accurate and efficient method for obtaining this information?

- A. Use the ls command within a running container to list all files and infer installed packages.
- B. Manually inspect the Dockerfile used to build the container image.
- C. Use a base image with fewer vulnerabilities and avoid scanning individual packages.
- **D. Leverage the Falcon platform's image scanning feature to generate a software bill of materials (SBOM).**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Option A: Although choosing a secure base image is a good practice, it does not eliminate the need for scanning. Vulnerabilities can exist in dependencies or added packages beyond the base image.

Option B: The ls command is not designed to provide package-specific information and is prone to errors. It cannot accurately determine installed package versions.

Option C: The Dockerfile may not reflect the final state of the image, as additional packages could be installed during runtime or through indirect dependencies.

Option D: The Falcon platform's scanning capability provides a detailed and accurate SBOM, including package names, versions, and associated vulnerabilities. This is the most efficient and reliable method.

NEW QUESTION # 322

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