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CrowdStrike Certified Cloud Specialist - 2025 Version Sample Questions (Q34-Q39):

NEW QUESTION # 34

When trying to identify workloads running in your cloud environment without deploying a Falcon sensor, which of the following approaches would best align with CrowdStrike's runtime protection capabilities?

- A. Implementing network packet analysis tools to monitor traffic patterns.
- B. Scanning the environment manually through SSH connections and command-line tools.
- **C. Configuring agentless scanning with Falcon Discover to identify active workloads.**
- D. Using Falcon Horizon to integrate with cloud APIs and fetch runtime data.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Option A: Packet analysis tools are useful for understanding network behaviors but do not provide insights into specific runtime processes within workloads. They address different aspects of security and visibility.

Option B: Falcon Horizon is designed for cloud security posture management (CSPM), focusing on misconfigurations and compliance issues rather than runtime visibility into workloads or processes.

Option C: Falcon Discover offers an agentless solution that integrates seamlessly with cloud environments to identify running workloads. This aligns with runtime protection principles and allows security teams to identify active instances, workloads, and other resources without deploying a Falcon sensor.

Option D: Manual scanning through SSH is time-consuming, error-prone, and not scalable for large cloud environments. It also lacks the centralized visibility and automation offered by Falcon Discover.

NEW QUESTION # 35

An organization has deployed CrowdStrike Falcon on their cloud workloads, but they notice that real-time detection and blocking are not functioning as expected. Upon reviewing the deployment, they identify a configuration oversight.

Which of the following is the most likely reason that runtime protection is not working?

- **A. The Falcon Container Sensor was installed without enabling workload protection policies.**
- B. The Falcon sensor logs indicate no active threats were detected, meaning the deployment is successful.
- C. The container runtime is using an unsupported version of Docker.
- D. The cloud workload protection policies are configured to monitor but not block threats.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Option A: While some older versions of Docker may have compatibility issues, most modern Docker versions are supported by CrowdStrike Falcon. The issue is more likely a misconfiguration than a compatibility problem.

Option B: While a "monitor-only" policy can prevent blocking, it does not explain why real-time detection is not functioning. The absence of protection is likely due to a broader misconfiguration.

Option C: Even if the Falcon Sensor is installed correctly, runtime protection requires active security policies. If these policies are missing or misconfigured, the sensor will not enforce security actions, leading to ineffective threat prevention.

Option D: The absence of detected threats does not confirm that protection is working. It is possible that policies are misconfigured, and malicious activity is going unnoticed.

NEW QUESTION # 36

A security engineer is conducting a review of cloud security controls within an AWS environment protected by CrowdStrike Falcon. During the evaluation, the engineer identifies that an attacker could gain elevated permissions through misconfigured IAM policies.

Which of the following is the most likely misconfiguration leading to this high-risk practice?

- A. The security group associated with the instance has inbound SSH access restricted to a specific IP range.
- B. The Falcon sensor is installed in detection mode rather than prevention mode.
- **C. An IAM policy grants Administrator Access privileges to an EC2 instance profile.**
- D. The cloud environment uses Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA) for privileged accounts.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Option A: Detection mode allows Falcon to monitor and alert on threats, but it does not create a direct privilege escalation risk. While switching to prevention mode enhances security, the misconfiguration in this scenario is related to IAM permissions rather than Falcon sensor settings.

Option B: Restricting SSH access to specific IPs is a best practice for minimizing exposure. While open SSH access is a security risk, a properly restricted IP range does not directly contribute to privilege escalation.

Option C: Granting Administrator Access to an EC2 instance profile is a critical security misconfiguration. It allows any process running on the instance to assume unrestricted administrative privileges, potentially leading to privilege escalation and lateral movement by an attacker. This is a high-risk practice that should be avoided by implementing least privilege principles.

Option D: Enforcing MFA enhances security by requiring an additional authentication factor.

While MFA alone does not prevent all privilege escalation risks, it does not contribute to misconfiguration or high-risk practices.

NEW QUESTION # 37

An organization is running Kubernetes clusters across AWS EKS, Azure AKS, and Google GKE.

They require a single solution that provides runtime protection across all cloud environments while ensuring low latency and compatibility with Kubernetes architecture.

Which Falcon sensor best meets their requirements?

- A. Falcon Sensor for IoT, because Kubernetes workloads require efficient resource management.
- B. Falcon for Databases, since containerized applications often interact with databases.
- **C. Falcon Container Sensor, as it provides lightweight, Kubernetes-native security and multi-cloud compatibility.**
- D. Falcon Linux Sensor, installed manually on each cloud-hosted Kubernetes node.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Option A: The Falcon Container Sensor is specifically designed for Kubernetes-native runtime protection and is compatible across multi-cloud environments (AWS EKS, Azure AKS, GCP GKE).

Option B: Falcon for Databases is not intended for container security; it is designed for securing databases, not Kubernetes environments.

Option C: Falcon Sensor for IoT is for Internet of Things (IoT) devices, not Kubernetes workloads.

Option D: The Falcon Linux Sensor is not optimized for Kubernetes workloads, as it is designed for traditional Linux servers rather than containerized applications.

NEW QUESTION # 38

A security team at a multinational corporation detects suspicious activity on multiple cloud workloads protected by CrowdStrike Falcon Cloud Security. The team needs to properly report and escalate the incident for further investigation.

What is the best course of action to take immediately?

- A. Use Falcon Real Time Response (RTR) to immediately delete all files suspected of being malicious.
- **B. Generate a CrowdStrike Incident Report and escalate it through the organization's Security Operations Center (SOC).**
- C. Delete all security logs related to the incident to prevent attackers from covering their tracks.
- D. Shut down all affected cloud workloads immediately, even before conducting a forensic analysis.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Option A: Falcon RTR is a powerful tool for incident response, but immediate file deletion without forensic validation can lead to loss of evidence and potential operational impact. Security teams should analyze files before taking action.

Option B: While isolating affected workloads may be necessary, immediately shutting them down could erase critical forensic evidence. The best practice is to investigate the issue while maintaining logs and memory captures for further analysis.

Option C: Deleting logs is a critical mistake. Security logs provide vital information for incident investigation, root cause analysis, and compliance reporting. Logs should be preserved and analyzed, not erased.

Option D: Proper incident response requires documenting the event in an incident report and escalating it through the Security Operations Center (SOC). CrowdStrike Falcon provides detailed logging, detections, and forensic tools that should be used to investigate before taking additional remediation actions.

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