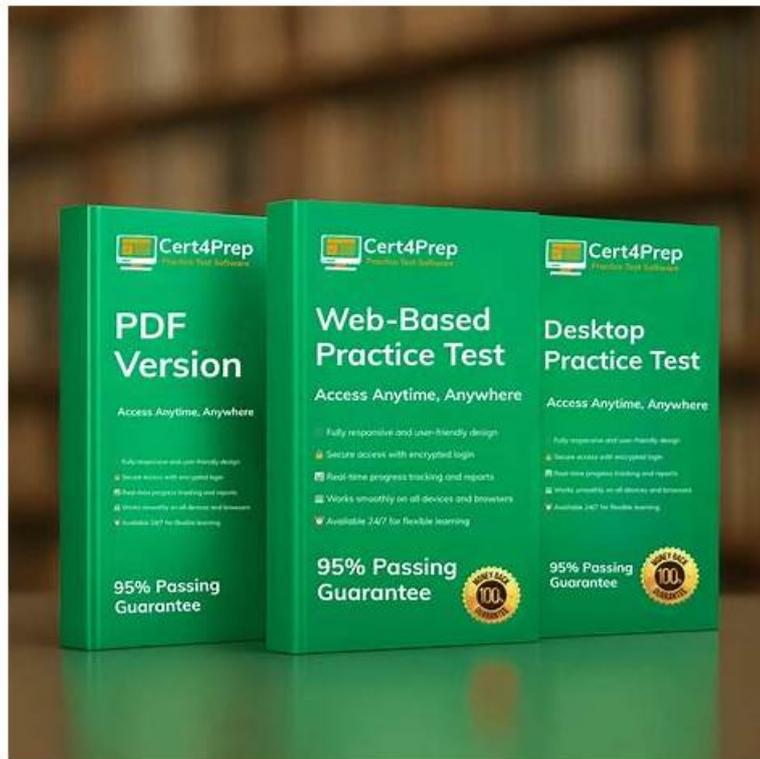


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## CrowdStrike Certified Cloud Specialist - 2025 Version Sample Questions (Q276-Q281):

### NEW QUESTION # 276

A team is deploying the CrowdStrike Falcon sensor on a Linux server hosting Kubernetes workloads. The sensor fails to install, and the logs indicate an error: 1. "Kernel version not supported." What is the most likely cause of this

issue?

- A. The Linux server is running a kernel version not compatible with the Falcon sensor.
- B. The Falcon sensor requires the iptables package, which is missing on the server.
- C. The Falcon sensor requires Docker to be installed on the Linux server.
- D. The Linux server's firewall is blocking communication with CrowdStrike cloud endpoints.

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

Option A: Docker is not a requirement for installing the Falcon sensor on Linux. The sensor operates independently of container runtimes, though it can monitor containers if deployed properly.

Option B: Firewall misconfigurations can prevent the sensor from communicating with the CrowdStrike cloud but do not affect the installation itself. The error specifically mentions kernel compatibility, not connectivity.

Option C: The Falcon sensor requires a supported Linux kernel version to function properly. If the kernel version is outdated or incompatible, the installation will fail with errors like the one described. The compatibility matrix provided by CrowdStrike should always be consulted before deployment.

Option D: While certain Linux configurations might benefit from iptables, its absence does not directly cause kernel compatibility errors. The Falcon sensor operates at the kernel level, making the kernel version the critical factor.

#### NEW QUESTION # 277

A company uses Falcon Cloud Security to enforce policies for AWS, Azure, and Google Cloud environments. The security team wants to create a policy that ensures all storage buckets across these cloud providers are not publicly accessible.

What should be the scope of the security policy to achieve this?

- A. Apply the policy to AWS only.
- B. Apply the policy to Azure only.
- C. Apply a multi-cloud policy with the "Storage Security" category.
- D. Apply separate policies for each cloud provider with the "Network Security" category.

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

Option A: While creating separate policies for each cloud provider is technically possible, using the "Network Security" category would not directly address storage bucket accessibility. It would unnecessarily complicate policy management.

Option B: Multi-cloud policies in Falcon Cloud Security allow the creation of unified rules across AWS, Azure, and GCP. The "Storage Security" category is specifically designed for securing storage buckets, ensuring that they are not publicly accessible.

Option C: Limiting the policy to AWS would not ensure protection for storage buckets in Azure and GCP.

The requirement specifies a multi-cloud approach.

Option D: Focusing solely on Azure would leave AWS and GCP buckets unprotected, violating the stated requirement.

#### NEW QUESTION # 278

A security audit of an organization's cloud environment reveals that several IAM policies are misconfigured.

Which of the following configurations represents the most significant security risk and should be prioritized for immediate remediation?

- A. Granting the Administrator Access policy to an IAM user for temporary troubleshooting purposes
- B. Using service accounts with minimal permissions based on the principle of least privilege
- C. Enforcing multi-factor authentication (MFA) for all IAM users with console access
- D. Applying a deny-by-default policy for unknown or untagged resources

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

Option A: Assigning full administrative privileges (Administrator Access) to an IAM user, even temporarily, presents a severe security risk. If compromised, an attacker would gain unrestricted access to cloud resources, potentially leading to data exfiltration, privilege escalation, or even full account takeover. Instead, temporary permissions should be granted using least privilege principles and through time-limited IAM roles with just-in-time access.

Option B: This follows best practices in cloud security by ensuring that service accounts only have the permissions required to

perform specific tasks, reducing the attack surface.

Option C: A deny-by-default policy ensures that any unidentified or unclassified resources cannot be accessed unless explicitly allowed, reducing the risk of unauthorized access.

Option D: Enforcing MFA strengthens authentication security by requiring multiple factors for login.

This is a best practice rather than a misconfiguration.

### NEW QUESTION # 279

How do Falcon Cloud Security components work together to provide comprehensive protection across cloud environments?

- A. Each module operates independently, focusing on a specific area of security with no need for integration.
- B. Threat data is stored locally on endpoints and shared manually with other components for analysis.
- C. Telemetry data collected by sensors is analyzed by AI and machine learning to detect threats across cloud workloads.
- D. The platform uses endpoint agents to monitor network traffic and configure firewalls for cloud workloads.

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

Option A: Falcon Cloud Security's components work together by using sensors to collect telemetry data, which is analyzed by AI-powered detection engines to identify threats. This integration ensures swift and efficient threat response.

Option B: Falcon Cloud Security components are designed to work together seamlessly within a unified platform, sharing data and insights to provide comprehensive protection.

Option C: Falcon Cloud Security is a cloud-native platform. Threat data collected by sensors is sent to the Falcon cloud for centralized analysis, not stored locally or shared manually.

Option D: Falcon Cloud Security relies on sensors (endpoint agents) to gather telemetry data from workloads, but it does not configure firewalls or directly monitor network traffic.

### NEW QUESTION # 280

Which feature of the CrowdStrike Identity Analyzer enables administrators to identify privileged accounts that are not protected by multi-factor authentication (MFA)?

- A. Privileged Account MFA Audit
- B. Account Activity Insights
- C. Privilege Monitoring Dashboard
- D. Non-MFA Account Report

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

Option A: The Privileged Account MFA Audit feature is specifically designed to analyze privileged accounts and identify those that are not secured by MFA. This is the most accurate tool for the scenario described.

Option B: This feature focuses on user behavior and activity trends, such as login attempts or API usage. It does not assess MFA status or privilege levels, making it unsuitable for this task.

Option C: Although this may sound relevant, there is no dedicated "Non-MFA Account Report" feature in the CrowdStrike Identity Analyzer. This option may confuse users who assume generic reporting capabilities include MFA-specific filters.

Option D: While the Privilege Monitoring Dashboard provides insights into privileged accounts, it does not specifically identify whether these accounts are protected by MFA. Its focus is on tracking access levels and changes to privilege assignments.

### NEW QUESTION # 281

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