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CrowdStrike Certified Cloud Specialist - 2025 Version Sample Questions (Q258-Q263):

NEW QUESTION # 258

You are a security analyst reviewing logs in the CrowdStrike Falcon platform. You notice unusual activity involving the repeated

execution of a legitimate application, powershell.exe, with a base64-encoded string passed as a parameter. Which of the following is the most likely explanation for this behavior, and what should be your next step?

- A. Routine software update activities performed by the IT department.
- B. A system error causing the repeated execution of PowerShell.
- **C. A malicious actor executing a PowerShell script for credential dumping.**
- D. An administrator running legitimate scripts to automate system tasks.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Option A: While administrators might use PowerShell for automation, it's uncommon to encode commands in base64 unless there's a specific need to obfuscate. This could indicate suspicious activity. Additional context, like logs or administrator intent, is required to confirm this as legitimate.

Option B: This behavior is highly indicative of malicious activity. PowerShell, especially when invoked with encoded commands, is a common vector used by attackers for credential dumping or executing malicious scripts. Reviewing the command and decoding the base64 string is essential to determine the exact purpose of the script. You should isolate the system and conduct further analysis to confirm and mitigate the threat.

Option C: Software updates rarely require PowerShell scripts with encoded commands.

Confirming this scenario would require verifying the activity against scheduled update logs or communication from the IT team.

Option D: System errors can lead to unexpected behavior, but they are unlikely to involve encoded commands passed to powershell.exe. Such activity should be treated as suspicious until proven otherwise.

NEW QUESTION # 259

After installing the Falcon sensor on a Linux server hosting Kubernetes workloads, an administrator wants to ensure it provides comprehensive protection.

What is a key feature of the Falcon sensor in this deployment?

- **A. The sensor provides runtime protection by monitoring processes and detecting malicious behaviors within containers.**
- B. The Falcon sensor automatically performs deep packet inspection for all network traffic within the Kubernetes cluster.
- C. The Falcon sensor replaces the need for Kubernetes Role-Based Access Control (RBAC) policies.
- D. The Falcon sensor provides container image vulnerability scanning directly within the Falcon console.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Option A: This is incorrect because the Falcon sensor focuses on runtime protection and process monitoring. Vulnerability scanning is a separate feature, often provided by CrowdStrike's Cloud Security module or other integrated tools.

Option B: The Falcon sensor offers robust runtime protection, which includes monitoring processes and detecting potentially malicious activities inside both the host and containers. This functionality helps identify threats in real-time, making it a critical component of securing Kubernetes workloads.

Option C: This is incorrect as RBAC policies remain a fundamental part of Kubernetes security.

The Falcon sensor complements, but does not replace, Kubernetes native security configurations like RBAC.

Option D: While the Falcon sensor provides process and file activity monitoring, it does not perform deep packet inspection for network traffic. This would require a separate network security solution.

NEW QUESTION # 260

During a review of the CrowdStrike Falcon asset inventory, you notice a legacy Windows XP device that is not running an endpoint protection solution. This asset has frequent outbound connections to unrecognized external IPs.

Which of the following is the best course of action to handle this risky asset?

- A. Immediately block all outbound connections from this asset at the firewall.
- **B. Quarantine the device using Falcon's network containment feature and initiate a vulnerability assessment.**
- C. Ignore the asset as it might be part of a legitimate business process.
- D. Uninstall the device from the asset inventory to reduce noise in monitoring.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Option A: Even if the asset serves a legitimate purpose, ignoring it without addressing its risks leaves your environment exposed to potential exploits or lateral movement by attackers.

Option B: Removing the asset from the inventory introduces blind spots in your monitoring and doesn't address the security risks it poses.

Option C: Blocking connections at the firewall addresses only part of the issue and doesn't resolve the inherent vulnerability of the device. The asset still requires further investigation and isolation.

Option D: Legacy systems like Windows XP are inherently risky as they no longer receive security updates. Coupled with the lack of endpoint protection and suspicious outbound traffic, this asset poses a significant threat. Quarantining the device ensures it is isolated from the network while a vulnerability assessment identifies any further risks or malicious activity. This is a proactive and effective approach to mitigating the risk.

NEW QUESTION # 261

An organization uses a private container registry protected by strict access controls. To enable CrowdStrike to perform image assessment, what must the organization do?

- A. Add all container registry IP addresses to the CrowdStrike allowlist.
- B. Configure CrowdStrike to scan images only after they are deployed.
- C. Grant CrowdStrike full administrative access to the container registry.
- D. Add CrowdStrike's IP addresses to the registry's allowlist to enable access.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Option A: For CrowdStrike to assess images in a private registry, it needs network access to the registry. Adding CrowdStrike's IP addresses to the allowlist ensures that its traffic isn't blocked by access controls, enabling effective scanning while maintaining security.

Option B: CrowdStrike doesn't require administrative access to the registry. It only needs permission to scan images, granted through the allowlisting of its IP addresses. Providing administrative access introduces unnecessary security risks.

Option C: Allowlisting all registry IPs in CrowdStrike is unnecessary and could create security vulnerabilities. The proper approach is to allowlist CrowdStrike's IPs in the registry, not the reverse.

Option D: Scanning images post-deployment introduces security risks. CrowdStrike's design emphasizes scanning images pre-deployment to detect vulnerabilities before they are introduced into the environment.

NEW QUESTION # 262

A security team is tasked with creating an image assessment policy in the Falcon Cloud to scan container images for vulnerabilities before deployment.

Which of the following configurations is required to ensure the policy works as intended?

- A. Enable the "Real-time Scanning" option to automatically block all unscanned images.
- B. Specify the severity levels (e.g., Critical, High, Medium) for vulnerabilities to flag.
- C. Assign the policy to a specific Kubernetes namespace only.
- D. Enable the "Audit Mode" to enforce runtime image assessment.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Option A: When creating an image assessment policy, defining the severity levels to flag ensures that only vulnerabilities meeting the specified thresholds are flagged. This configuration allows the policy to effectively prioritize risks and generate actionable insights.

Option B: Audit Mode is for runtime enforcement policies. Image assessment occurs during the CI/CD pipeline or image pull operations and is unrelated to runtime configurations.

Option C: Real-time scanning is unrelated to image assessment policies, as it pertains to runtime protection. Image assessment focuses on pre-deployment scanning, not real-time monitoring.

Option D: Image assessment policies apply to container images and are not limited to namespaces. Namespace-specific configurations are part of runtime or admission policies, not image assessment.

NEW QUESTION # 263

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