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CrowdStrike Certified Cloud Specialist Sample Questions (Q128-Q133):

NEW QUESTION # 128

Using CrowdStrike CIEM/Identity Analyzer, which of the following indicates an account that uses MFA?

- A. An account that requires a username and password to log in.
- **B. An account that prompts users to enter a code sent to their email in addition to their password.**
- C. An account with no configured security policy for additional authentication factors.
- D. An account that uses only an SSH key pair for authentication.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Option A: Accounts without an additional authentication factor clearly do not use MFA. This scenario indicates a lack of proper security policies.

Option B: SSH key pairs are a single-factor authentication mechanism based on "something you have." While secure, this does not qualify as MFA unless combined with an additional factor, such as a password or OTP.

Option C: Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA) requires at least two forms of authentication, typically combining something the user knows (password) and something they have (email code, authenticator app). This example clearly demonstrates the use of MFA by requiring an additional code after password entry.

Option D: A username and password alone constitute single-factor authentication. While secure passwords are important, they do not meet the criteria for MFA.

NEW QUESTION # 129

A security team is reviewing an image assessment report for a containerized application. The report indicates multiple high-severity Common Vulnerabilities and Exposures (CVEs) related to outdated system libraries in the base image.

What is the best course of action to mitigate these vulnerabilities before deploying the container?

- A. Use a Kubernetes NetworkPolicy to isolate the vulnerable container from external network traffic
- B. Whitelist the vulnerabilities in the assessment report to allow deployment since the application is not directly affected
- **C. Rebuild the container image using a more recent version of the base image that includes security patches**
- D. Apply runtime security policies to prevent container escapes and limit access to critical system files

Answer: C

Explanation:

Option A: Runtime security policies (e.g., limiting system calls with seccomp) help mitigate exploitation risks but do not eliminate vulnerabilities. The CVEs could still be exploitable under certain conditions.

Option B: NetworkPolicies help restrict access to malicious actors but do not fix the vulnerabilities within the image itself. The risk remains if an attacker finds another vector of exploitation.

Option C: Updating the base image to a patched version is the most effective way to eliminate vulnerabilities before runtime. Modern container security best practices recommend using minimal and frequently updated base images to reduce attack surfaces.

Option D: Whitelisting vulnerabilities is risky, as even if the application is not directly affected today, future changes in dependencies or attack methods could expose the vulnerability.

NEW QUESTION # 130

You are reviewing a deployment image used to launch a containerized workload on a cloud platform. Which of the following configurations in the image is most likely to result in a security vulnerability?

- A. Unused packages and dependencies have been removed from the image during the build process.
- B. The application dependencies are explicitly version-pinned in the Dockerfile.
- C. The base image is built using a minimal Linux distribution such as Alpine.
- **D. The image exposes port 22 and includes an SSH server.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Option A: Version-pinning dependencies ensures consistency and reduces the risk of introducing vulnerabilities due to updates or changes in upstream packages. This practice is a recommended approach to maintaining security and reliability.

Option B: Minimal base images like Alpine are preferred for containerized workloads because they reduce the attack surface by including only essential packages. They also result in smaller image sizes, making vulnerabilities easier to track and manage.

Option C: Including an SSH server in a containerized image and exposing port 22 introduces a significant attack surface. Containers are typically designed to run single processes and should not function as full-fledged virtual machines. By exposing SSH, the container becomes vulnerable to brute-force attacks, credential leaks, and lateral movement within the environment. Best practices recommend using mechanisms like `kubectl exec` for debugging and avoiding SSH in containerized environments.

Option D: Removing unnecessary packages reduces the attack surface and improves overall security. It also decreases image size, which benefits performance and deployment speed.

NEW QUESTION # 131

During a security audit, you identify the following issues in a deployment image. Which one poses the greatest risk to the workload?

- **A. The image stores sensitive credentials in plaintext within environment variables.**
- B. The image includes a hardcoded list of known IP addresses for connecting to external services.
- C. The image does not specify a default entrypoint for the application.
- D. The image uses a base layer from a trusted container registry.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Option A: Using base layers from trusted registries is a recommended practice to ensure that images are less likely to contain vulnerabilities. However, relying solely on trust without scanning the image could still pose a risk.

Option B: Hardcoding IP addresses is not ideal for maintainability and flexibility but does not directly introduce security vulnerabilities unless the IPs point to malicious or insecure destinations.

Option C: Storing sensitive credentials in plaintext within the image or environment variables creates a major security vulnerability. If the image is compromised, attackers can easily extract these credentials, enabling unauthorized access to systems or sensitive data. Best practices include using secret management tools like AWS Secrets Manager or HashiCorp Vault to handle sensitive information securely.

Option D: While omitting a default entrypoint may cause runtime errors or operational inefficiencies, it does not inherently create a security risk. Correcting this is a functional improvement rather than a critical security fix.

NEW QUESTION # 132

You are troubleshooting an issue with an Azure account registered in Falcon Cloud Security. The registration appeared to be successful but certain CSPM operations, including asset inventories and IOM detection, are failing. How can you securely test the hypothesis that these failed CSPM operations are related to your firewall configuration?

- **A. Check that you have allowlisted the IP addresses provided in the public-facing CrowdStrike documentation**
- B. Temporarily open up the firewall to all inbound traffic for testing purposes
- C. Begin investigating another hypothesis as there is no way blocked traffic could be responsible

Answer: A

Explanation:

The secure and recommended approach to validate whether firewall restrictions are causing CSPM failures is to confirm that CrowdStrike's documented IP addresses are allowlisted. Falcon Cloud Security relies on outbound API connectivity to cloud providers, and blocked traffic can disrupt asset inventory collection and IOM detection even if registration succeeds.

CrowdStrike publishes required IP ranges and endpoints for each cloud region. Verifying firewall rules against this documentation is a low-risk, best-practice troubleshooting step that preserves security controls while validating connectivity assumptions.

Opening firewalls broadly is insecure and unnecessary, and dismissing firewall-related causes without verification can delay resolution. Therefore, the correct answer is Check that you have allowlisted the IP addresses provided in the public-facing CrowdStrike documentation.

NEW QUESTION # 133

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