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CrowdStrike Certified Cloud Specialist - 2025 Version Sample Questions (Q120-Q125):

NEW QUESTION # 120

When configuring a cloud account using APIs in CrowdStrike, which of the following is the correct first step to ensure the account is successfully registered and operational in the CrowdStrike Falcon platform?

- **A. Generate an API client ID and secret in the CrowdStrike Falcon console.**
- B. Assign full administrator access to the CrowdStrike service account in the cloud provider.
- C. Use the CrowdStrike API to configure granular IAM policies before registration.
- D. Directly input the cloud provider's credentials into the CrowdStrike console.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Option A: Using the CrowdStrike API to configure granular IAM policies is a potential task during or after registration, but it is not the initial step. IAM roles and policies should be defined by the cloud provider's configuration tools, not CrowdStrike, as a preliminary task.

Option B: Inputting cloud provider credentials directly into the CrowdStrike console is not a step in the configuration process. Instead, API-based integrations rely on secure token-based authentication, not direct username/password access, to align with best practices for security and scalability.

Option C: Assigning full administrator access to the CrowdStrike service account is unnecessary and violates the principle of least privilege. Only specific permissions (e.g., read-only access for threat detection) are required, and overly broad access increases the attack surface.

Option D: Generating an API client ID and secret is the required first step to enable secure communication between the CrowdStrike Falcon platform and the cloud provider. The client ID and secret are used for authentication when configuring API integrations, ensuring secure access to the cloud account's data. Without this step, the integration cannot proceed.

NEW QUESTION # 121

You are using CrowdStrike Identity Analyzer to audit password change behaviors in your organization. Which of the following findings indicates the highest security risk?

- A. Users are required to enable multi-factor authentication (MFA) for password changes.
- **B. A user's last password change was recorded over two years ago.**
- C. Password changes are logged and monitored for anomalous behavior.
- D. Users are changing their passwords once every 90 days as per the organization's policy.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Option A: Logging and monitoring password changes for unusual activity is a security best practice that helps identify potential threats, such as compromised accounts.

Option B: A user not changing their password for an extended period, such as two years, poses a significant security risk. Long periods without password updates increase the likelihood that compromised credentials could remain valid. Regular password updates mitigate the risk of credential compromise due to phishing, leaks, or brute-force attacks.

Option C: This is a security best practice. Regular password changes (e.g., every 90 days) are a common policy to enhance credential security.

Option D: Requiring MFA during password changes is a strong security measure that ensures only authorized users can update credentials, reducing the likelihood of unauthorized password modifications.

NEW QUESTION # 122

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 Linux Sensor, installed manually on each cloud-hosted Kubernetes node.
- 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 Sensor for IoT, because Kubernetes workloads require efficient resource management.

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 # 123

When editing an existing image assessment policy in Falcon Cloud Security, what should you prioritize to minimize disruptions to the development workflow?

- A. Create broad rules that apply to all images regardless of their origin or purpose.
- B. Disable all existing exclusions to ensure maximum security coverage.
- C. Apply the updated policy immediately without testing to enforce changes quickly.
- **D. Review and validate any exclusions to ensure they are still relevant and justified.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Option A: Policies should be tested in an audit-only mode or a controlled environment to ensure they do not disrupt workflows or block legitimate activities.

Option B: While disabling exclusions might improve security, it can also disrupt legitimate workflows, leading to operational inefficiencies and developer frustration.

Option C: Broad rules can cause unnecessary noise and block legitimate activities. Image assessment policies should be as granular as possible to target specific risks.

Option D: Exclusions are necessary to prevent unnecessary alerts or blocks, but they must be reviewed regularly to ensure they remain relevant. Overly permissive exclusions can weaken security, while irrelevant exclusions can cause unnecessary complexity. Validating exclusions helps maintain a balance between security and operational efficiency.

NEW QUESTION # 124

A cloud security team is responsible for configuring CrowdStrike Falcon runtime sensor policies to secure their organization's serverless and containerized workloads. The goal is to prevent unauthorized privilege escalation, monitor network activity for anomalies, and enforce application allowlisting while ensuring minimal disruptions to business operations.

Which of the following configurations best meets these security requirements?

- **A. Enable least privilege enforcement, network anomaly detection, and allowlisting of trusted applications**
- B. Disable application allowlisting and only rely on default cloud provider security controls
- C. Enable unrestricted execution of serverless functions while monitoring for network anomalies
- D. Disable least privilege enforcement to prevent false positives and allow all network traffic

Answer: A

Explanation:

Option A: Disabling least privilege enforcement significantly increases the risk of privilege escalation attacks. Additionally, allowing all network traffic can expose workloads to lateral movement attacks.

Option B: This approach minimizes the attack surface by ensuring workloads operate with the least privileges required, detects suspicious network activity, and prevents unauthorized applications from executing. It provides a strong security posture while maintaining business continuity.

Option C: Cloud provider security controls offer a baseline of protection, but disabling application allowlisting removes the ability to control which applications can execute, increasing the risk of unauthorized software running in the environment.

Option D: While monitoring network anomalies is valuable, unrestricted execution of serverless functions can lead to unauthorized execution of malicious code, increasing the risk of security breaches.

NEW QUESTION # 125

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- [illegible]

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