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CrowdStrike Certified Cloud Specialist Sample Questions (Q82-Q87):

NEW QUESTION # 82

A security team is tasked with ensuring that no Kubernetes workloads in the cluster can run as privileged containers. They decide to use an admission controller policy to enforce this restriction.

Which of the following policy configurations is the most appropriate?

- A. Use a ValidatingWebhookConfiguration to check and deny any pod with `securityContext.privileged: true`
- B. Use a MutatingWebhookConfiguration to automatically change `securityContext.privileged: true` to false in pod specifications
- C. Use a Role-Based Access Control (RBAC) rule to prevent users from creating privileged pods
- D. Use a NetworkPolicy to block network traffic from privileged pods

Answer: A

Explanation:

Option A: While a MutatingWebhookConfiguration can modify pod specifications, it is not ideal for security enforcement because

attackers might still find a way to override or bypass it. A validating webhook provides stricter enforcement.

Option B: A ValidatingWebhookConfiguration allows for centralized policy enforcement and can explicitly reject requests that attempt to create privileged containers by checking securityContext.privileged.

Option C: RBAC rules control permissions for users and service accounts but do not enforce runtime security settings such as preventing privileged containers.

Option D: Network Policies are used to control communication between pods but do not restrict the creation of privileged containers.

NEW QUESTION # 83

Which of the following automated remediation actions can CrowdStrike initiate within AWS when a threat is detected?

- A. Restricting outbound traffic from a compromised instance by updating the Security Group rules.
- B. Triggering a manual review of security logs by the AWS administrator.
- C. Automatically encrypting all EBS volumes in the AWS account.
- D. Deleting all IAM users associated with the compromised account.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Option A: Automated remediation can include modifying Security Group rules to block outbound traffic, effectively containing a compromised instance and preventing data exfiltration.

Option B: Deleting IAM users is a drastic action that could disrupt legitimate operations. Instead, automated remediation focuses on targeted containment, such as disabling compromised credentials.

Option C: Encryption is a preventive measure, not a remediation action. While encryption enhances security, it does not address active threats detected by CrowdStrike.

Option D: While log reviews are essential for analysis, they are not automated remediation actions. CrowdStrike automates responses like containment and traffic restriction, not manual reviews.

NEW QUESTION # 84

You want to block privileged containers from being executed in your Kubernetes cluster.

What sensor type should you deploy?

- A. Kubernetes Sensor
- B. Kubernetes Image Assessment at Runtime
- C. Kubernetes Admission Controller
- D. Kubernetes Protection Agent

Answer: C

Explanation:

To block privileged containers before they are executed, CrowdStrike recommends deploying the Kubernetes Admission Controller. This component operates at admission time, intercepting Kubernetes API requests and enforcing security policies before workloads are allowed to run.

Privileged containers represent a significant security risk because they can bypass isolation boundaries and access host resources.

The Kubernetes Admission Controller can enforce policies that explicitly deny deployments using privileged flags, hostPath mounts, or other high-risk configurations.

Other options do not provide enforcement. Runtime sensors and agents can detect or alert on risky behavior after execution, but they cannot prevent the workload from starting. Image assessment evaluates image content but does not enforce Kubernetes runtime constraints.

Therefore, to proactively block privileged containers, the correct and CrowdStrike-recommended solution is the Kubernetes Admission Controller.

NEW QUESTION # 85

Your organization has configured a CIEM policy to grant access to a serverless compute service for users in the "DevOps" role.

However, some users in this role report that they cannot access the service. What is the most likely reason for this issue, and how can it be resolved?

- A. The policy does not include a condition to explicitly allow access to the serverless compute service.
- B. The cloud provider's native IAM policies are overriding the CIEM policy.
- **C. The CIEM policy is not mapped to the appropriate cloud region for the serverless compute service.**
- D. The users have not been manually added to the "DevOps" role in the cloud provider's IAM system.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Option A: CIEM policies typically grant access by default unless explicitly restricted. The lack of a specific "allow" condition is unlikely to be the issue unless the policy is overly restrictive.

Option B: CIEM manages entitlements at the group or role level, so manual addition of users to roles within the cloud provider's IAM system is not necessary if CIEM is configured correctly.

Option C: CIEM policies are designed to work in conjunction with cloud provider IAM policies.

Overrides could occur, but CIEM generally provides visibility into such conflicts, and misconfiguration is more likely.

Option D: CIEM policies often need to be configured with specific regions in mind, especially for services like serverless compute that are region-dependent. Failing to map the policy to the appropriate region will prevent users from accessing the service.

NEW QUESTION # 86

A company needs to ensure that its cloud environment aligns with PCI DSS (Payment Card Industry Data Security Standard) requirements.

Which configuration should the company implement to meet compliance requirements?

- A. Share administrative credentials among multiple team members to enhance collaboration.
- **B. Encrypt all sensitive data both at rest and in transit using strong cryptographic protocols.**
- C. Allow plaintext storage of sensitive customer payment data.
- D. Store sensitive data in publicly accessible cloud buckets.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Option A: This is incorrect because publicly accessible storage creates a significant security risk and violates PCI DSS requirements for restricted access to sensitive data.

Option B: This violates PCI DSS guidelines, which mandate unique credentials for each user to ensure accountability and limit access to authorized personnel only. Sharing credentials undermines security and traceability.

Option C: This violates PCI DSS requirements, which explicitly mandate the encryption of sensitive data to protect against unauthorized access. Plaintext storage is a major compliance failure.

Option D: This is the correct answer because PCI DSS mandates encryption of sensitive data to protect it from unauthorized access during storage and transmission. Strong encryption protocols (e.g., AES-256) are critical for ensuring compliance and mitigating risks of data breaches.

NEW QUESTION # 87

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