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CrowdStrike Certified Cloud Specialist Sample Questions (Q116-Q121):

NEW QUESTION # 116

Which of the following is a requirement for deploying the Kubernetes and Container Sensor in a Kubernetes cluster?

- **A. The sensor requires a DaemonSet to be deployed within the Kubernetes cluster.**
- B. The cluster must have at least three nodes with GPU support.
- C. The cluster must have the kube-proxy component disabled.
- D. All workloads in the cluster must use privileged containers.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Option A: Requiring all workloads to use privileged containers would create unnecessary security risks. The Kubernetes and Container Sensor can secure non-privileged containers, which is the recommended best practice for containerized workloads.

Option B: Disabling the kube-proxy component is not required for deploying the Kubernetes and Container Sensor. Kube-proxy is an essential component of Kubernetes networking, and its removal would break cluster functionality.

Option C: The Kubernetes and Container Sensor is typically deployed as a DaemonSet to ensure that a sensor pod is running on each node in the Kubernetes cluster. This enables comprehensive monitoring and threat detection across all workloads in the cluster. The DaemonSet is a standard Kubernetes construct for deploying cluster-wide services.

Option D: GPU support is not a requirement for deploying the Kubernetes and Container Sensor.

GPU nodes are only necessary for specific workloads, such as machine learning applications, and are unrelated to the sensor's deployment.

NEW QUESTION # 117

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 Sensor for IoT, because Kubernetes workloads require efficient resource management.
- C. Falcon for Databases, since containerized applications often interact with databases.
- **D. Falcon Container Sensor, as it provides lightweight, Kubernetes-native security and multi-cloud compatibility.**

Answer: D

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 # 118

Which of the following best describes the process of identifying unassessed images in production using CrowdStrike Falcon?

- A. Configure the runtime protection policy to block all unassessed images from running.
- B. Enable auto-deletion of unassessed images directly from the Falcon console.
- C. Deploy a custom script to parse container logs for unassessed image information.
- **D. Use the Falcon console to generate a report from the Image Assessment dashboard.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Option A: The Falcon console includes an Image Assessment dashboard that provides a comprehensive overview of container images in use, including identifying those that have not been scanned. This report helps teams address security gaps proactively.

Option B: While custom scripts might extract relevant details, the Falcon console already provides built-in tools to identify unassessed images more efficiently and accurately.

Option C: Runtime protection policies can prevent the execution of specific images based on policies, but they do not inherently identify or block all unassessed images automatically.

Identification requires analysis via the Image Assessment dashboard.

Option D: The Falcon console does not offer an auto-deletion feature for unassessed images.

Actions related to unassessed images require manual intervention or automated workflows outside of Falcon.

NEW QUESTION # 119

An enterprise security team wants to enforce security policies for container images before deployment. They need a solution that allows developers to scan images locally, ensures compliance with organizational policies, and integrates with CI/CD pipelines to prevent vulnerable images from reaching production.

Which image assessment method is the best choice for this requirement?

- **A. Inline Scanning in CI/CD Pipelines**
- B. Behavior-Based Malware Analysis After Deployment
- C. Manual Security Audits of Container Images
- D. Cloud-Based Signature-Based Scanning

Answer: A

Explanation:

Option A: Inline scanning during the CI/CD pipeline ensures that container images are assessed before they are pushed to production. This method helps developers catch vulnerabilities early, enforce security policies automatically, and integrate with DevSecOps workflows to prevent deployment of insecure images.

Option B: This method involves monitoring container behavior after deployment, which does not prevent vulnerable images from entering production. The goal of pre-runtime protection is to stop threats before they reach the runtime stage.

Option C: Manual audits are time-consuming, error-prone, and not scalable for enterprise environments. Automated scanning within the CI/CD pipeline provides a more effective and consistent approach to image assessment.

Option D: While cloud-based signature scanning can identify known threats, it often lacks integration with CI/CD pipelines and does not provide real-time feedback to developers. It is more reactive than proactive.

NEW QUESTION # 120

After deploying the CrowdStrike Kubernetes Sensor in a Kubernetes cluster, some containers are not being monitored, even though the deployment logs indicate a successful installation.

What is the most likely cause of this issue?

- A. The cluster's kubelet is misconfigured, preventing the sensor from attaching to containers.
- B. The Kubernetes cluster uses a container runtime not supported by CrowdStrike.
- C. The Kubernetes cluster is running on an unsupported cloud provider.
- **D. The sensor DaemonSet is not running on all cluster nodes.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Option A: While a mismatched container runtime can cause monitoring issues, CrowdStrike supports a wide range of container runtimes. If an unsupported runtime were the issue, it would be flagged during deployment, not afterward.

Option B: While kubelet misconfiguration could cause container management issues, this would typically prevent container creation or result in broader cluster-wide errors, not selective monitoring failures.

Option C: CrowdStrike supports most major cloud providers. Unsupported cloud providers would likely cause deployment issues, not selective monitoring problems.

Option D: This is the correct answer because the DaemonSet ensures that the CrowdStrike sensor runs on all nodes in the cluster. If the DaemonSet is not deployed properly across all nodes, workloads on the unaffected nodes will not be monitored, even though the overall installation appears successful.

NEW QUESTION # 121

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