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CrowdStrike Certified Cloud Specialist - 2025 Version Sample Questions (Q12-Q17):

NEW QUESTION # 12

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 endpoint 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 # 13

Which of the following is the correct method to obtain credentials from an approved container registry for image assessment in Falcon Cloud Security?

- A. Enable auto-login for the container registry using Docker Hub credentials.
- B. Manually retrieve credentials from the Kubernetes Secret store.
- C. Download the credentials file from the Falcon Cloud Security dashboard.
- **D. Use the CLI tool provided by the container registry to generate a service account token.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Option A: Most container registries, such as Amazon ECR, Google Container Registry (GCR), or Docker Hub, provide CLI tools or APIs to generate service account tokens for programmatic access. This is the standard way to securely retrieve credentials for integration with Falcon Cloud Security.

Option B: Manually retrieving credentials from Kubernetes Secrets is error-prone and may not comply with security best practices for accessing registries.

Option C: Auto-login features like Docker's CLI-based credential storage are not suitable for enterprise-grade security and are not part of the approved procedure for image assessments.

Option D: The Falcon Cloud Security dashboard does not provide registry credentials. Users must retrieve these credentials directly from the container registry.

NEW QUESTION # 14

You are evaluating the asset inventory in a hybrid cloud environment monitored by CrowdStrike Falcon. An unregistered virtual machine (VM) in the cloud inventory is running outdated software with known vulnerabilities and accepting inbound connections from public IPs. What is the best action to mitigate the risks associated with this asset?

- A. Assign the VM to a restricted group in the CrowdStrike platform.
- B. Terminate the VM immediately to prevent exploitation.
- **C. Deploy the Falcon sensor, restrict network access, and update the software on the VM.**
- D. Ignore the VM until a breach is confirmed to avoid unnecessary disruptions.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Option A: Deploying the Falcon sensor ensures the VM is brought under management and monitoring. Restricting network access limits exposure while updating the software addresses known vulnerabilities. This approach effectively mitigates risk without unnecessarily disrupting operations.

Option B: While assigning the VM to a restricted group might help limit its access, it does not address the root cause of its vulnerabilities or the associated risks. Further actions, such as deploying the Falcon sensor and updating the software, are required.

Option C: Ignoring the VM leaves it vulnerable to exploitation, increasing the risk of a breach.

Proactive steps are necessary to mitigate potential threats before they escalate.

Option D: Immediate termination could disrupt legitimate operations if the VM serves a business purpose. A more measured

approach involves securing and updating the asset.

NEW QUESTION # 15

What is the most appropriate first step when creating a Falcon Fusion workflow to notify individuals about automated remediation actions?

- A. Set up a trigger event for the workflow, such as a detection in the Falcon platform.
- B. Manually send an email notification to the security team.
- C. Add a conditional step to verify if the action is approved by an administrator.
- D. Create a custom dashboard to visualize all remediation events.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Option A: The first step in creating a Falcon Fusion workflow is to define the trigger event that initiates the workflow. This could be a specific detection type or another event in the Falcon platform. Without a trigger, the workflow has no starting point. This step ensures that the workflow activates only in response to the desired conditions.

Option B: While notifying the security team is important, manually sending emails defeats the purpose of automating workflows with Falcon Fusion. Automation is designed to streamline the response process and reduce human intervention.

Option C: Adding conditional steps for approval might be part of the workflow, but it is not the first step. Conditional logic is applied after the workflow is triggered. Focusing on triggers first is essential.

Option D: While dashboards are useful for monitoring, they are not part of creating workflows.

Dashboards visualize outcomes, whereas workflows focus on defining triggers and actions.

NEW QUESTION # 16

You are troubleshooting a CrowdStrike Container Sensor deployment on a Kubernetes cluster.

The sensor is not reporting data back to the CrowdStrike Falcon Console.

What could be the most likely cause of this issue?

- A. The CrowdStrike Container Sensor deployment does not include a valid CrowdStrike API token.
- B. The Kubernetes namespace for the sensor deployment was not labeled correctly.
- C. The Kubernetes cluster is using a version not supported by the CrowdStrike Container Sensor.
- D. The CrowdStrike Container Sensor Helm chart was not installed with elevated privileges.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Option A: The CrowdStrike Container Sensor requires a valid API token for authentication and communication with the CrowdStrike Falcon Console. If the API token is invalid, expired, or missing, the sensor cannot register or send telemetry data. This is the most common issue when the sensor does not report data back.

Option B: Namespace labels are used for organizational purposes and are not directly tied to the sensor's functionality. Incorrect labeling would not prevent data reporting.

Option C: While it is important to ensure compatibility, the CrowdStrike Container Sensor supports most modern Kubernetes versions. It is less likely to be the primary cause unless you are using a very outdated or experimental Kubernetes version.

Option D: The Helm chart installation requires proper permissions, but a lack of elevated privileges would typically cause the installation to fail entirely, not prevent the sensor from reporting data.

NEW QUESTION # 17

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