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### CrowdStrike Certified Cloud Specialist Sample Questions (Q162-Q167):

#### NEW QUESTION # 162

When configuring CrowdStrike to perform an image assessment, which step is required to obtain registry credentials for a container registry from the approved registry list?

- A. Use the CrowdStrike API to directly retrieve credentials from the registry.
- **B. Generate a service account key with read-only access to the container registry.**
- C. Configure the container registry to push credentials to CrowdStrike via a webhook.
- D. Use a command-line tool to authenticate with the container registry and export the credentials to a file.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Option A: The CrowdStrike API cannot directly retrieve credentials from a container registry.

Credentials must be manually configured or provided through secure integration.

Option B: While using a command-line tool can authenticate with a registry, exporting credentials to a file is not recommended due to the risk of exposure. CrowdStrike supports direct integration using service account keys or other secure methods.

Option C: Container registries do not support pushing credentials to CrowdStrike through webhooks. Webhooks are generally used for event notifications, not credential management.

Option D: Generating a service account key with read-only access to the container registry ensures that CrowdStrike has the necessary permissions to pull container images for assessment. This approach follows best practices by limiting the scope of access to avoid unnecessary security risks.

### NEW QUESTION # 163

What is required to ensure you can retrieve the Falcon KAC image when deploying the Falcon Kubernetes Admission Controller (KAC) with a Helm chart?

- **A. API client key**
- B. SENSOR\_PLATFORM
- C. Docker
- D. FALCON\_REGION

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

When deploying the Falcon Kubernetes Admission Controller (KAC) using a Helm chart, access to CrowdStrike-hosted container images is required. These images are stored in CrowdStrike's private container registry, which requires authentication.

To retrieve the Falcon KAC image, a valid CrowdStrike API client key (client ID and secret) must be provided. This API credential allows Helm to authenticate to the Falcon registry and securely pull the required KAC image during deployment. Without valid API credentials, image retrieval fails, and the KAC deployment cannot complete successfully.

Other options listed do not satisfy this requirement. SENSOR\_PLATFORM and FALCON\_REGION are configuration parameters used during sensor installation but do not authenticate registry access. Docker itself is not sufficient, as authentication to the CrowdStrike registry is still required.

Therefore, an API client key is mandatory to ensure successful retrieval of the Falcon KAC image during Helm-based deployment.

### NEW QUESTION # 164

After deploying the Falcon Container Sensor in your Kubernetes cluster, your team wants to understand its primary use cases. Which of the following is a primary function of the Falcon Container Sensor in Kubernetes?

- **A. Monitoring container runtime activity and detecting malicious behavior.**
- B. Automatically scaling Kubernetes pods based on security threats.
- C. Encrypting all data stored in Kubernetes Persistent Volumes (PVs).
- D. Deploying application code to Kubernetes clusters securely.

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

Option A: The primary function of the Falcon Container Sensor is to monitor container runtime activity, identify anomalies, and detect potential threats or malicious behavior.

Option B: The Falcon Container Sensor does not control pod scaling. Kubernetes itself handles scaling based on resource usage, not security threats.

Option C: The sensor does not encrypt data in Persistent Volumes. Data encryption is managed by the storage provider or Kubernetes itself, not by the Falcon Container Sensor.

Option D: The Falcon Container Sensor is not responsible for deploying application code. It focuses on securing containerized

workloads rather than application delivery.

### NEW QUESTION # 165

An organization operates a multi-cloud infrastructure with Kubernetes clusters deployed across AWS and Google Cloud Platform (GCP). The team needs a sensor that can provide uniform protection for containers regardless of the cloud provider.

Which sensor would best meet this requirement?

- **A. Falcon Container Sensor**
- B. Falcon Host Sensor
- C. Falcon Cloud Workload Protection (CWP) Sensor
- D. Falcon Kubernetes Controller Sensor

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

Option A: While Falcon CWP offers security for cloud workloads, it is more focused on compliance and vulnerability management rather than active runtime protection across diverse Kubernetes clusters.

Option B: The Falcon Container Sensor is cloud-agnostic and works seamlessly across Kubernetes environments in AWS, GCP, and other cloud providers. It provides runtime visibility and protection, making it the optimal solution for multi-cloud Kubernetes clusters.

Option C: This is not a valid product in the CrowdStrike portfolio. It may sound relevant due to its mention of Kubernetes but is fictitious.

Option D: The Falcon Host Sensor is suitable for securing virtual machines or physical servers but does not provide the required capabilities for containerized environments running in Kubernetes.

### NEW QUESTION # 166

In which environment condition does CrowdStrike recommend starting with Phase 1: Initial deployment rather than moving directly to Phase 2: Interim protection?

- A. Hosts in multiple clouds
- B. Highly ephemeral workloads
- **C. Pre-existing HIPS suites**
- D. No internet connectivity

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

CrowdStrike recommends starting with Phase 1: Initial deployment when an environment already has pre-existing Host Intrusion Prevention Systems (HIPS) or similar legacy security controls in place. This guidance is based on the need to carefully evaluate compatibility, performance impact, and policy overlap before enabling more advanced protections.

Phase 1 focuses on sensor deployment, baseline visibility, and detection-only monitoring. This approach allows security teams to observe system behavior, identify potential conflicts, and fine-tune policies without immediately enforcing blocking or prevention actions. When legacy HIPS solutions are already active, enabling stronger protections too quickly can lead to false positives, application disruptions, or system instability.

Phase 2: Interim protection is better suited for environments that are cloud-native, highly ephemeral, or already aligned with modern endpoint security practices. However, environments with existing HIPS suites require a more cautious rollout to avoid overlapping controls and duplicated enforcement.

CrowdStrike's phased deployment model ensures a smooth transition by prioritizing stability and operational awareness. Therefore, when pre-existing HIPS suites are present, CrowdStrike documentation and deployment best practices clearly recommend beginning with Phase 1: Initial deployment before progressing to stronger enforcement phases.

### NEW QUESTION # 167

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