

# Interactive CrowdStrike CCCS-203b Testing Engine, CCCS-203b Test Study Guide



The CrowdStrike Certified Cloud Specialist (CCCS-203b) mock exams will allow you to prepare for the CCCS-203b exam in a smarter and faster way. You can improve your understanding of the CCCS-203b exam objectives and concepts with the easy-to-understand and actual CCCS-203b Exam Questions offered by GuideTorrent. GuideTorrent makes the CCCS-203b Practice Questions affordable for everyone and allows you to find all the information you need to polish your skills to be completely ready to clear the CCCS-203b exam on the first attempt.

## CrowdStrike CCCS-203b Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Cloud Security Policies and Rules: This domain addresses configuring CSPM policies, image assessment policies, Kubernetes admission controller policies, and runtime sensor policies based on specific use cases.</li></ul>
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Cloud Account Registration: This domain focuses on selecting secure registration methods for cloud environments, understanding required roles, organizing resources into cloud groups, configuring scan exclusions, and troubleshooting registration issues.</li></ul>
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Runtime Protection: This domain focuses on selecting appropriate Falcon sensors for Kubernetes environments, troubleshooting deployments, and identifying misconfigurations, unassessed images, IOAs, rogue containers, drift, and network connections.</li></ul>

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## CrowdStrike CCCS-203b Accurate Questions and Answers

The web-based CrowdStrike CCCS-203b Practice Exam is compatible with all operating systems, including Mac, Linux, iOS, Android, and Windows. It is a browser-based CrowdStrike Certified Cloud Specialist (CCCS-203b) practice exam that works on all major browsers, including Chrome, Firefox, Safari, Internet Explorer, and Opera. This means that you won't have to worry about installing any complicated software or plug-ins.

## CrowdStrike Certified Cloud Specialist Sample Questions (Q68-Q73):

### NEW QUESTION # 68

When reviewing container images in a cloud environment for security vulnerabilities, which of the following practices is considered the most effective in ensuring a secure deployment?

- A. Encrypt the container images to prevent unauthorized access.
- B. Manually review the Dockerfile for potential vulnerabilities and remove any unnecessary lines.

- C. Use a scanning tool to identify vulnerabilities and ensure all detected issues are addressed before deployment.
- D. Rely on the cloud provider's default container images for security.

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

Option A: Encryption helps protect the image from unauthorized access during storage or transit but does not address vulnerabilities within the image itself.

Option B: While cloud provider images may have baseline security, they are not immune to vulnerabilities, especially as dependencies update over time. Trusting default images without further review can lead to unnoticed vulnerabilities being deployed.

Option C: Using a scanning tool is an industry-standard best practice for identifying vulnerabilities in container images. Tools like CrowdStrike Falcon Horizon, Aqua Security, or Snyk can analyze images for known vulnerabilities in their dependencies and configurations. Addressing the issues before deployment reduces the risk of exposing a production environment to potential exploits.

Option D: While reviewing the Dockerfile is a good practice, it is insufficient on its own.

Automated scanning tools can identify vulnerabilities in underlying layers and dependencies that manual reviews might miss.

**NEW QUESTION # 69**

You are reviewing accounts using the CrowdStrike CIEM/Identity Analyzer and need to ensure MFA compliance.

Which account configuration demonstrates proper MFA implementation?

- A. An account configured with biometric authentication only.
- B. An account that allows users to bypass additional authentication steps on trusted devices.
- C. An account with no login activity in the last 30 days and no additional authentication factors.
- D. An account that uses password authentication and an authenticator app for a one-time password (OTP).

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

Option A: The inactivity period and absence of additional authentication factors disqualify this account from demonstrating proper MFA implementation. This account would likely need further review for security compliance.

Option B: This setup meets the definition of MFA, combining two factors: "something you know" (password) and "something you have" (authenticator app). This ensures robust security against unauthorized access.

Option C: While biometric authentication ("something you are") is a strong factor, MFA requires combining at least two different factors. Biometric authentication alone does not meet this standard.

Option D: Allowing bypass of additional steps compromises the integrity of MFA and introduces vulnerabilities. Proper MFA should always require multiple factors, even on trusted devices.

**NEW QUESTION # 70**

You are configuring the CrowdStrike Falcon sensor on a Linux server. Which of the following is a requirement for the sensor to function properly?

- A. Install Kubernetes tools like kubectl on the Linux server.
- B. Install third-party endpoint security software alongside the Falcon sensor for comprehensive protection.
- C. Ensure the Linux server has outbound HTTPS connectivity to CrowdStrike cloud endpoints.
- D. Configure the Linux server to use a static IP address.

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

Option A: Tools like kubectl are not required for the Falcon sensor to function. These are administrative tools for managing Kubernetes clusters and do not impact the sensor's operation.

Option B: A static IP address is not required for the Falcon sensor. The sensor identifies devices using unique identifiers rather than relying on network configurations.

Option C: Installing third-party endpoint security software can cause conflicts with the Falcon sensor. CrowdStrike provides comprehensive protection, eliminating the need for additional endpoint security solutions.

Option D: The Falcon sensor requires outbound HTTPS connectivity to communicate with CrowdStrike's cloud infrastructure. This connection allows the sensor to receive updates and send telemetry data.

Without this, the sensor cannot function effectively.

## NEW QUESTION # 71

When registering in AWS, what option is recommended to increase your security posture?

- A. Real-time visibility and detection
- B. AWS Control Center
- C. Application Security Posture Management

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

When registering an AWS account with CrowdStrike Falcon Cloud Security, enabling real-time visibility and detection is recommended to improve overall security posture. This ensures continuous monitoring of cloud activity, identities, and resources rather than relying solely on periodic posture assessments.

Real-time detection allows Falcon to identify risky behavior, misconfigurations, and attack techniques as they occur, reducing dwell time and improving response effectiveness. The other options are not registration-specific security enhancements within Falcon. Therefore, the correct answer is Real-time visibility and detection.

## NEW QUESTION # 72

Which Falcon sensor is best suited for securing a hybrid cloud environment with both containerized and non-containerized workloads?

- A. Falcon Linux Sensor
- B. Falcon Horizon Sensor
- C. Falcon Container Sensor
- D. Falcon Kubernetes Sensor

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

Option A: Falcon Horizon is designed for cloud security posture management (CSPM) and not for runtime protection of workloads. While it helps identify misconfigurations and compliance issues, it does not directly secure containerized or non-containerized workloads.

Option B: While the Falcon Kubernetes Sensor provides excellent runtime protection for containerized workloads in Kubernetes environments, it does not extend its capabilities to non-containerized workloads, making it insufficient for hybrid environments.

Option C: Falcon Container Sensor is optimized for securing containerized workloads, including runtime protection and integration with CI/CD pipelines. Additionally, it can coexist with Falcon Linux Sensor to provide coverage for hybrid environments, making it the best choice in this scenario.

Option D: The Falcon Linux Sensor is ideal for securing traditional Linux workloads but does not provide the specific runtime container protection and orchestration-level insights needed for Kubernetes-based environments.

## NEW QUESTION # 73

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