

Latest CCCS-203b Exam Preparation | Latest CCCS-203b Dumps Pdf



What's more, part of that Lead2Passed CCCS-203b dumps now are free: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1OfcCW3WLuPWVZg6znWFm2yFC6_YjzmjE

As you can see from the demos that on our website that our CCCS-203b practice engine have been carefully written, each topic is the essence of the content. Only should you spend about 20 - 30 hours to study CCCS-203b preparation materials carefully can you take the exam. The rest of time you can go to solve all kinds of things in life, ensuring that you don't delay both study and work. Our CCCS-203b Exam Braindumps will save your time, money and efforts to success.

CrowdStrike CCCS-203b Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	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.
Topic 2	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.
Topic 3	Remediating and Reporting Issues: This domain addresses identifying remediation steps for findings, using scheduled reports for cloud security, and utilizing Falcon Fusion SOAR workflows for automated notifications.
Topic 4	Findings and Detection Analysis: This domain covers evaluating security controls to identify IOMs, vulnerabilities, suspicious activity, and persistence mechanisms, auditing user permissions, comparing configurations to benchmarks, and discovering unmanaged public-facing assets.

>> Latest CCCS-203b Exam Preparation <<

Free PDF 2026 CCCS-203b: Authoritative Latest CrowdStrike Certified Cloud Specialist Exam Preparation

We have a professional team to collect the first-hand information for the CCCS-203b study materials. We can ensure you that what

you receive is the latest version for the CCCS-203b exam dumps. We are strict with quality and answers of exam dumps. Besides, we offer you free update for one year, and you can get the latest information about CCCS-203b Exam Dumps. We also have online and offline chat service stuff to answer all the questions. If you have any questions about CCCS-203b exam materials, just contact us, we will give you reply as soon as we can.

CrowdStrike Certified Cloud Specialist Sample Questions (Q268-Q273):

NEW QUESTION # 268

You are investigating IOAs found in your cloud environment after a security breach. You must find any IOAs signifying that the threat actor has used techniques to maintain access to your cloud resources.

What filter on the IOA dashboard can you use to only view these specific IOAs?

- A. Privilege Escalation
- B. Ransomware
- C. Persistence
- D. Execution

Answer: C

Explanation:

In CrowdStrike Falcon Cloud Security, IOAs are categorized using MITRE ATT&CK-aligned tactics to help analysts quickly identify attacker objectives. When investigating how a threat actor may have maintained access to cloud resources after an initial breach, the appropriate tactic to focus on is Persistence.

Persistence IOAs represent techniques such as creating backdoor IAM roles, modifying access policies, adding API keys, enabling long-lived credentials, or altering cloud configurations to survive reboots or credential rotation. Filtering the IOA dashboard by Persistence isolates these behaviors, enabling faster root-cause analysis and remediation.

Other filters serve different investigative purposes. Execution focuses on initial code execution, Privilege Escalation highlights elevation of permissions, and Ransomware identifies encryption-related activity. None of these specifically address long-term access maintenance.

Therefore, filtering by Persistence is the correct and most effective way to identify IOAs related to maintaining access within cloud environments.

NEW QUESTION # 269

After performing an image assessment in Falcon Cloud Security, which of the following is a typical actionable recommendation?

- A. Limit the number of pods per node to prevent resource exhaustion.
- B. Disable unused Kubernetes Admission Controllers.
- C. Update container images to address identified critical vulnerabilities.
- D. Apply a pod security policy to restrict privileged containers.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Option A: Admission Controllers provide security and compliance enforcement, and disabling them would reduce security posture rather than align with image assessment results.

Option B: Applying pod security policies is a general security best practice but is not directly derived from an image assessment.

Option C: Image assessments identify vulnerabilities and provide actionable recommendations, such as updating base images or dependencies to mitigate critical security risks.

Option D: Limiting pods per node is a capacity management measure, not an outcome of image assessments focused on vulnerabilities.

NEW QUESTION # 270

Which of the following steps is required to configure a cloud account using APIs for integration with CrowdStrike Falcon?

- A. Directly upload API credentials to the CrowdStrike Falcon Console without generating an API client.
- B. Manually deploy CrowdStrike agents on all workloads before registering the account via APIs.
- C. Generate an API client with appropriate permissions and use it to authenticate and register the cloud account.
- D. Provide read-only API access to the Falcon platform for monitoring and reporting.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Option A: Read-only API access is insufficient for full functionality, as CrowdStrike Falcon requires the ability to monitor, enforce policies, and take corrective actions. Limited API access would restrict key security features.

Option B: Generating an API client ensures that CrowdStrike Falcon can authenticate securely and perform necessary tasks, such as registering the cloud account, retrieving metadata, and monitoring resources. The API client is configured with permissions scoped to enable integration without over privileging.

Option C: Directly uploading API credentials without an API client configuration bypasses the secure framework established by CrowdStrike. Proper API client generation is critical to ensuring that permissions are managed securely and efficiently.

Option D: Deploying agents on workloads is not a prerequisite for account registration. Agents are workload-specific and managed after the account has been integrated using APIs. This step conflates workload setup with account configuration.

NEW QUESTION # 271

CrowdStrike Falcon provides a one-click sensor deployment feature to streamline security operations.

Which of the following best describes the primary purpose and requirements of this feature?

- A. Can only be used with on-premises environments and is not applicable to cloud-native infrastructure.
- **B. Allows security teams to deploy Falcon sensors automatically across cloud workloads without requiring manual intervention.**
- C. Enables administrators to deploy sensors only on Windows-based cloud workloads; Linux and macOS require manual installation.
- D. Requires users to manually configure firewall rules and endpoint security settings before initiating sensor deployment.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Option A: One-click sensor deployment in Falcon Cloud Security enables organizations to automate the installation of Falcon sensors across cloud environments, ensuring rapid protection without manual intervention. This feature integrates with cloud providers to allow seamless deployment.

Option B: The feature is specifically designed for cloud-native environments and supports cloud workloads, making this choice incorrect.

Option C: While some configurations may be recommended, one-click deployment does not require pre-configured firewall rules or security settings; it is designed to work with minimal manual effort.

Option D: Falcon sensors are not limited to Windows. They support Linux and macOS workloads as well, making this statement misleading.

NEW QUESTION # 272

Which feature in CrowdStrike Falcon enables the identification of potentially malicious network connections in a containerized environment?

- A. Network Access Control (NAC) policies configured for each container.
- B. CrowdStrike's endpoint protection suite without specific container policies.
- **C. Container Threat Detection (CTD) integrated with runtime protection.**
- D. External firewalls integrated with the Falcon platform.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Option A: NAC is a separate security mechanism that manages network permissions and access but does not provide real-time monitoring of network connections within container environments.

Option B: External firewalls provide perimeter security but cannot identify or monitor internal container network activity in real time.

Option C: The endpoint protection suite focuses on host-based security and does not inherently include container-specific runtime protections or network monitoring capabilities.

Option D: CTD identifies suspicious and malicious behaviors, including abnormal network activity, by monitoring container processes in real time. This is an essential capability of runtime protection in Falcon to secure workloads effectively.

• • • • •

Latest CCCS-203b Dumps Pdf: <https://www.lead2passed.com/CrowdStrike/CCCS-203b-practice-exam-dumps.html>

- P.S. Free & New CCCS-203b dumps are available on Google Drive shared by Lead2Passed: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1OfcCW3WLuPWVZg6znWFm2yFC6_YjzmjE