

CCCS-203b Reliable Test Notes | CCCS-203b Valid Test Review



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CrowdStrike CCCS-203b Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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.
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Falcon Cloud Security Features and Services: This domain covers understanding CrowdStrike's cloud security products (CSPM, CWP, ASPM, DSPM, IaC security) and their integration, plus one-click sensor deployment and Kubernetes admission controller capabilities.
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Pre-Runtime Protection: This domain covers managing registry connections, selecting image assessment methods, and analyzing assessment reports to identify malware, CVEs, leaked secrets, Dockerfile misconfigurations, and vulnerabilities before deployment.
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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.

CrowdStrike CCCS-203b Valid Test Review - CCCS-203b Valid Test Testing

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CrowdStrike Certified Cloud Specialist Sample Questions (Q101-Q106):

NEW QUESTION # 101

You are tasked with reviewing a cloud image configured for deployment in a Kubernetes environment. Which of the following practices identifies a potential misconfiguration that could compromise security?

- A. Using a multi-stage build to reduce the final image size.
- B. Utilizing an official base image from a trusted source without scanning it.
- C. Including hardcoded credentials in the image's environment variables.
- D. Setting the USER directive to a non-root user in the Dockerfile.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Option A: Multi-stage builds are a best practice for creating minimal and efficient images by excluding unnecessary build artifacts. This enhances security by reducing the attack surface. It is not a misconfiguration.

Option B: This is a best practice to enhance security. Running the application as a non-root user reduces the impact of a potential compromise, as the attacker's privileges would be limited. This is not a misconfiguration but a security-strengthening measure.

Option C: While using official base images is a good starting point, they can still contain vulnerabilities. Scanning these images for known issues before use is a necessary step to ensure security compliance. Relying solely on their "official" status is a common misconception.

Option D: Hardcoded credentials in environment variables are a critical security misconfiguration.

If the image is shared or deployed in an environment where logs or configurations can be accessed, these credentials can be exposed, leading to unauthorized access. Best practices recommend using a secure secrets management solution instead of hardcoding sensitive information.

NEW QUESTION # 102

How does the CrowdStrike Identity Analyzer help administrators identify users with stale passwords that have not been changed for an extended period?

- A. Through automated password expiration enforcement.
- B. Using the Stale Credential Detection feature.
- C. By generating periodic reminders to users to update their passwords.
- D. By integrating with the cloud provider's activity logs to extract password change timestamps.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Option A: Password expiration enforcement is a policy-driven mechanism, not a detection feature.

The question specifically asks about identifying stale passwords, not enforcing policy compliance.

Option B: While integration with cloud provider logs is part of the Identity Analyzer's capabilities, this approach alone does not detect stale passwords effectively. Additional processing, such as the Stale Credential Detection feature, is required to analyze and identify such users.

Option C: The Stale Credential Detection feature of the CrowdStrike Identity Analyzer proactively identifies credentials, including passwords, that have not been updated within a specified time period. This is the most accurate and direct solution for the scenario.

Option D: Sending reminders may encourage users to change passwords, but it is not a detection mechanism for stale passwords. The question is about identifying stale credentials, not prompting updates.

NEW QUESTION # 103

Which of the following is a necessary requirement for deploying the Kubernetes protection agent in a containerized environment?

- A. Install the agent directly on each container running within the Kubernetes cluster.
- B. Enable the default Kubernetes audit logs and assume the agent will integrate without additional configuration.
- **C. Ensure the Kubernetes cluster has role-based access control (RBAC) enabled to support the agent's permissions.**
- D. Assign full administrative privileges to all service accounts in the Kubernetes cluster.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Option A: RBAC is a critical requirement for deploying the Kubernetes protection agent. It ensures that the agent has the necessary permissions to monitor and protect the cluster effectively. Without proper RBAC configuration, the agent cannot access required resources or enforce security policies.

Option B: While enabling Kubernetes audit logs is a good practice for security monitoring, it is not a substitute for configuring the Kubernetes protection agent. The agent requires additional setup to monitor and protect workloads effectively.

Option C: Granting full administrative privileges to all service accounts violates the principle of least privilege and increases the attack surface. The agent requires specific permissions, which can be granted using RBAC without over-provisioning access.

Option D: Installing the agent directly on individual containers is not how the Kubernetes protection agent operates. The agent is deployed at the node level or via DaemonSet to monitor containerized workloads across the cluster.

NEW QUESTION # 104

You want to block privileged containers from being executed in your Kubernetes cluster.

What sensor type should you deploy?

- A. Kubernetes Protection Agent
- B. Kubernetes Image Assessment at Runtime
- C. Kubernetes Sensor
- **D. Kubernetes Admission Controller**

Answer: D

Explanation:

To block privileged containers before they are executed, CrowdStrike recommends deploying the Kubernetes Admission Controller. This component operates at admission time, intercepting Kubernetes API requests and enforcing security policies before workloads are allowed to run.

Privileged containers represent a significant security risk because they can bypass isolation boundaries and access host resources. The Kubernetes Admission Controller can enforce policies that explicitly deny deployments using privileged flags, hostPath mounts, or other high-risk configurations.

Other options do not provide enforcement. Runtime sensors and agents can detect or alert on risky behavior after execution, but they cannot prevent the workload from starting. Image assessment evaluates image content but does not enforce Kubernetes runtime constraints.

Therefore, to proactively block privileged containers, the correct and CrowdStrike-recommended solution is the Kubernetes Admission Controller.

NEW QUESTION # 105

Which two requirements must be met to register an AWS account with Falcon Cloud Security using a CloudFormation stack? (Choose two)

- A. A valid S3 bucket name
- **B. An IAM role that grants required integration permissions**
- **C. A linked cloud account in the Falcon console**
- D. A CrowdStrike API token

Answer: B,C

NEW QUESTION # 106

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