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CrowdStrike CCCS-203b Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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.
Topic 2	<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 3	<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 4	<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.

CrowdStrike Certified Cloud Specialist Sample Questions (Q20-Q25):

NEW QUESTION # 20

While setting up a scheduled report for IOAs and IOMs in CrowdStrike, which configuration ensures that the report delivers maximum operational value for threat analysis?

- A. Use dynamic time range filters to include the most recent data.
- B. Group all IOAs and IOMs under a single severity category for simplicity.
- C. Disable email notifications to avoid distracting stakeholders.
- D. Set the report to use only default template settings without modifications.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Option A: Default templates may not align with specific organizational needs. Customizing the report ensures relevance to the organization's security requirements and operational goals.

Option B: Grouping all indicators under a single category reduces the ability to prioritize threats effectively. Severity-based categorization helps security teams allocate resources to the most critical issues.

Option C: Email notifications ensure that stakeholders receive the report promptly. Disabling them risks delays in accessing critical information, which could impact threat response.

Option D: Dynamic time range filters ensure the report reflects the latest IOAs and IOMs, enabling timely threat analysis and response. This approach is crucial for identifying trends and addressing new threats proactively. Static or outdated data may lead to missed opportunities for mitigation.

NEW QUESTION # 21

What is the most effective method to assess the runtime state of containers in a Kubernetes environment without deploying a Falcon sensor?

- A. Use third-party threat detection solutions like Aqua Security or Sysdig
- B. Enable runtime monitoring in Docker by default
- C. Install a Falcon sensor on the Kubernetes cluster nodes
- D. Query the Kubernetes API server using tools like kubectl

Answer: D

Explanation:

Option A: Third-party solutions often require additional agents or sensors, which contradicts the question's premise. Moreover, using these tools typically involves additional configuration and integration steps.

Option B: The Kubernetes API server provides detailed insights into the current state of pods and containers in a cluster. By querying the API with tools like kubectl, administrators can list running containers, view their status, and identify runtime configurations without deploying additional agents. This method leverages existing infrastructure for visibility.

Option C: Docker's built-in runtime monitoring is limited in scope and does not integrate with Kubernetes orchestration layers. Additionally, it is not enabled by default in most environments, making it unsuitable for cloud-scale Kubernetes clusters.

Option D: While installing a Falcon sensor on cluster nodes offers enhanced security monitoring and runtime protection, the question specifies identifying running containers without deploying a Falcon sensor, making this option incorrect.

NEW QUESTION # 22

A security administrator needs to edit an existing Falcon Sensor policy to reduce the potential for false positives. What action is required to achieve this?

- A. Lower the sensitivity of "Exploit Detection" to avoid triggering false alerts.
- B. Add an exclusion rule for all system processes to prevent unnecessary alerts.
- C. Move the policy to the bottom of the policy priority list in the Falcon Console.
- D. Delete the existing policy and recreate it with the updated configuration.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Option A: Excluding all system processes creates a significant security risk and is not an effective way to manage false positives.

Option B: Editing the existing policy is sufficient and does not require deletion. Recreating policies unnecessarily increases administrative overhead.

Option C: Lowering the sensitivity of "Exploit Detection" can help reduce false positives by adjusting the thresholds for detecting potential threats. This action retains proactive protection while improving alert accuracy.

Option D: Policy priority affects which policy is applied when multiple policies overlap but does not address false positives within a policy.

NEW QUESTION # 23

CrowdStrike Falcon Cloud Workload Protection (CWP) offers runtime protection for containerized workloads.

Which feature or approach best helps identify unassessed images running in production?

- A. Integration with CI/CD for Build-Time Analysis
- B. Manual Configuration of Image Repositories
- C. Runtime Inventory of Running Containers
- D. Image Scanning in Development Pipelines

Answer: C

Explanation:

Option A: This option refers to pre-deployment scanning of images in CI/CD pipelines. While important, it doesn't address images that bypass these pipelines and are directly deployed to production without being assessed.

Option B: CrowdStrike Falcon provides runtime inventory capabilities, allowing users to identify and monitor container images currently running in production environments. This feature is critical for detecting unassessed or unverified images because it directly analyzes the live runtime environment, bypassing any gaps left during development or build phases.

Option C: This focuses on build-time security and does not account for runtime environments.

Unassessed images might still appear in production if they are manually deployed or come from external sources.

Option D: Manually configuring image repositories might ensure compliance with certain policies, but it doesn't provide real-time visibility into running containers or unassessed images in production environments.

NEW QUESTION # 24

What happens to the data and alerts linked to a cloud account after it is deprovisioned from the Falcon console?

- A. The cloud account's data remains visible only if the account is re-registered within 7 days.
- B. Data is archived for 30 days and then permanently deleted.
- C. All data and alerts associated with the account are immediately and permanently deleted.
- D. Historical data and alerts remain accessible, but new data collection stops.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Option A: Data visibility is not tied to re-registration within a specific timeframe. Historical data is retained regardless of whether the account is re-registered or permanently deprovisioned. This answer introduces an unnecessary restriction.

Option B: CrowdStrike retains historical data for compliance and forensic purposes. Immediate and permanent deletion would hinder post-deprovisioning investigations or audits, which is not the intended behavior of the Falcon platform.

Option C: There is no automatic data archival or deletion process tied to deprovisioning a cloud account in Falcon. Historical data remains accessible for an extended period, as determined by organizational data retention policies.

Option D: When a cloud account is deprovisioned from Falcon, the platform stops collecting new data and generating alerts for the account. However, historical data and alerts are retained for compliance and auditing purposes. This ensures organizations can review past activity and investigate incidents even after the account is deprovisioned.

