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CrowdStrike CCCS-203b Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 2	• 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 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	• 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 5	• 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 6	• 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.

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CrowdStrike Certified Cloud Specialist Sample Questions (Q80-Q85):

NEW QUESTION # 80
Which of the following security issues is most critical to address in a container image according to the Image Assessment report from CrowdStrike?

- A. Deprecated or unused packages in the image
- B. Missing comments in the Dockerfile
- C. Detected hardcoded credentials for a development database
- D. High-severity CVE vulnerabilities in system libraries

Answer: D

Explanation:
Option A: High-severity Common Vulnerabilities and Exposures (CVEs) indicate critical security risks, such as the ability to execute arbitrary code, privilege escalation, or data exfiltration.
System libraries are fundamental to the container's operation, and their vulnerabilities can be exploited to compromise the entire container or host. Addressing these vulnerabilities is crucial to prevent exploitation.
Option B: Deprecated or unused packages can increase the attack surface but are not as immediately critical as high-severity CVEs. These can be removed to streamline the image but do not represent an active threat unless they contain exploitable vulnerabilities.
Option C: Comments in a Dockerfile improve maintainability and readability but have no bearing on the security of the image itself. This is a best practice for developers, not a critical security issue.
Option D: While hardcoded credentials are a significant security concern, they typically represent an issue of configuration or secret management rather than a systemic vulnerability in the image.
They may also be environment-specific, making them less critical than systemic vulnerabilities like CVEs in system libraries.

NEW QUESTION # 81
A cloud security team is struggling to automate responses to security incidents detected in their multi-cloud environment. They want to implement automated workflows that notify the security team when a high-severity detection occurs in a Kubernetes cluster and automatically quarantine the affected workload.
Which CrowdStrike Falcon Fusion SOAR capability is best suited for this use case?

- A. Automated Playbooks with Conditional Logic
- B. Falcon OverWatch Threat Hunting
- C. Falcon Forensics Collection
- D. Falcon Identity Protection

Answer: A

Explanation:
Option A: This feature is useful for investigating incidents after they occur but does not automate detection response in real time. It is reactive rather than proactive.
Option B: Identity Protection helps detect identity-based threats such as credential misuse but does not handle cloud workload detections or automated remediation.
Option C: While OverWatch is an advanced threat-hunting service, it does not provide automated response workflows. It focuses on identifying sophisticated attacks but does not remediate incidents automatically.
Option D: Falcon Fusion SOAR (Security Orchestration, Automation, and Response) workflows allow teams to create automated playbooks that respond to security events based on predefined logic. In this scenario, the workflow can notify the security team, assess the severity of the detection, and quarantine the compromised Kubernetes workload automatically, making it the best choice.

NEW QUESTION # 82
You suspect that there is malware in one of your container images.
What can you investigate to confirm this?

- A. Image detection findings
- B. Drift indicators
- C. Container misconfigurations
- D. Container alerts

Answer: A

Explanation:
To confirm whether malware exists within a container image, CrowdStrike Falcon Cloud Security directs investigators to reviewImage detection findings. These findings are generated during container image assessments, where Falcon performs deep inspection of image layers, binaries, and embedded artifacts.
Image detection findings include indicators of known malware, suspicious executables, malicious scripts, and other threats identified through CrowdStrike's threat intelligence and detection engines. Because container images are often reused across environments, identifying malware at the image level is critical to preventing widespread propagation.
Other options do not directly confirm malware within an image.Drift indicatorsrelate to changes in a running container compared to its original image, not malware embedded in the image itself.Container alertsare typically runtime detections triggered by behavior during execution.Container misconfigurationsfocus on insecure settings rather than malicious code.
By reviewing image detection findings, security teams can identify infected images early, remediate by rebuilding clean images, and prevent deployment through policy enforcement mechanisms such as the Kubernetes Admission Controller. Therefore, the correct investigation path for suspected malware in a container image isImage detection findings.

NEW QUESTION # 83
You are tasked with creating a scheduled report for Indicators of Attack (IOAs) and Indicators of Maliciousness (IOMs) in the CrowdStrike platform.
Which step is crucial to ensure the report provides actionable insights for your security team?

- A. Set the report frequency to once a year for minimal operational impact.
- B. Share the report exclusively with the executive team.
- C. Configure filters to exclude benign detections and focus on high-severity threats.
- D. Include only IOAs in the report to minimize data volume.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Option A: An annual report frequency is insufficient for real-time threat mitigation. Security teams require more frequent updates, such as daily or weekly, to respond effectively to emerging threats.
Option B: While executives need summaries, sharing reports exclusively with them prevents the security team from accessing actionable insights necessary for day-to-day threat response.
Option C: Configuring filters ensures that the report highlights relevant and actionable threats.
Excluding benign detections reduces noise and allows the security team to focus on critical IOAs and IOMs, improving response efficiency. Mismanaging filters can overwhelm the team with unnecessary data or omit key threats.
Option D: Limiting the report to IOAs ignores IOMs, which are critical for understanding malicious patterns. Both indicators are essential for a comprehensive threat landscape view.

NEW QUESTION # 84
What is needed to achieve visibility into the latest AWS IAM 1020 restricted use of AWS CloudShell with the latest CIS Foundations Benchmarks for AWS, Azure, and Google Cloud?

- A. Leverage existing IOM policy
- B. Create custom IOM policy
- C. Create custom IOA policy
- D. Leverage existing IOA policy

Answer: A

Explanation:
Visibility intoAWS IAM controls, includingrestricted use of AWS CloudShell (CIS IAM 1.20), is provided throughCrowdStrike Falcon Cloud Security posture managementusingIndicators of Misconfiguration (IOMs). These checks continuously evaluate cloud resources againstindustry-standard benchmarks, including theCIS Foundations Benchmarks for AWS, Azure, and Google Cloud. CrowdStrike maintainsprebuilt, managed IOM policiesthat are automatically updated to reflect the latest CIS guidance. Leveraging existing IOM policies ensures immediate coverage without the operational risk or overhead of creating and maintaining custom rules. These policies assess IAM configurations, permissions usage, service access controls, and policy enforcement related to CloudShell usage.
IOAs are designed for runtime behavioral detections and are not suitable for posture or configuration validation. Creating custom IOMs is unnecessary for CIS-aligned controls because CrowdStrike already provides validated, benchmark-mapped policies maintained by CrowdStrike security research.
Therefore,leveraging existing IOM policiesis the correct and recommended approach to maintain continuous, benchmark-aligned visibilityacross multi-cloud environments.

NEW QUESTION # 85
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