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CrowdStrike CCCS-203b Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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 2	<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 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.

CrowdStrike Certified Cloud Specialist Sample Questions (Q38-Q43):

NEW QUESTION # 38

Which of the following scenarios would most likely indicate an account with unnecessary access privileges, as identified by a CIEM solution?

- A. A developer account with write access to a production database but no recent access activity for six months.
- B. An account with a revoked role assignment due to a policy change.
- C. A monitoring service account with read-only access to application logs.
- D. An administrator account used daily to manage identity policies.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Option A: CIEM solutions identify accounts with excessive or unused privileges, such as a developer account with elevated access that hasn't been used in a significant period. Such privileges pose a risk of being exploited and should be reviewed or revoked if not necessary.

Option B: A revoked role assignment indicates proactive access management. CIEM would not flag this as unnecessary access, as the issue has already been addressed.

Option C: Regular use of administrator accounts for their designated purpose would not typically indicate unnecessary access privileges. However, best practices encourage limiting the scope of administrator roles when possible.

Option D: This account demonstrates the principle of least privilege. The service account has minimal necessary permissions, and its activity aligns with its purpose, so it would not be flagged by CIEM.

NEW QUESTION # 39

Which of the following is not a benefit of using CrowdStrike Falcon's one-click sensor deployment for cloud security?

- A. Ensures that sensors are automatically installed on all cloud workloads, even those running ephemeral instances.
- B. Reduces operational overhead for security teams by eliminating the need for manual sensor installation.
- C. Minimizes the time required to secure new cloud workloads by automating deployment.
- D. Provides security administrators with the ability to deploy and manage sensors directly from the Falcon console.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Option A: While the Falcon platform supports automated deployment, it does not always guarantee installation on ephemeral instances (e.g., serverless functions, short-lived containers) unless configured properly. Security teams may need orchestration tools to ensure persistent coverage.

Option B: The Falcon console provides direct control over sensor deployment and management, enabling security teams to efficiently oversee cloud security.

Option C: Automating sensor deployment reduces the operational burden by eliminating manual installation steps, allowing security teams to focus on threat detection and response.

Option D: One-click sensor deployment significantly reduces the time required to secure cloud workloads by automating deployment, ensuring immediate protection.

NEW QUESTION # 40

When should you enable Drift Prevention for containers?

- A. When containers are used for development and testing
- B. When your workloads have been designed to be immutable
- C. When images launch and need to download and install packages
- D. When deploying a brand new image

Answer: B

Explanation:

CrowdStrike recommends enabling Drift Prevention when container workloads have been designed to be immutable. Immutable infrastructure is a core cloud-native principle where containers are not modified after deployment. Any change to a running container—such as installing packages or modifying files—indicates potential misconfiguration or malicious activity.

Drift Prevention enforces this principle by blocking or alerting on runtime changes that deviate from the original container image. This makes it highly effective for production environments where containers should run exactly as built and deployed. In development or testing environments, containers often change dynamically, making Drift Prevention impractical due to excessive false positives. Similarly, containers that must download or install packages at startup inherently require runtime modification and are not suitable candidates for Drift Prevention. Enabling Drift Prevention at the wrong time can disrupt legitimate workloads. Therefore, CrowdStrike guidance clearly states that Drift Prevention should be enabled only after workloads are intentionally designed to be immutable, making option C the correct answer.

NEW QUESTION # 41

An organization wants to create a custom Indicator of Misbehavior (IOM) rule in Falcon Cloud Security to detect and alert when a container attempts to write to a restricted file system directory, such as /etc/passwd. What is the correct step to achieve this?

- A. Define the rule in the Kubernetes Admission Controller manifest.
- B. Modify the default Falcon Container Sensor YAML file.
- C. Create the custom IOM rule in the Falcon Cloud Security Console under the "IOM Rules" section.
- D. Use AWS IAM policies to block write attempts to the /etc/passwd file.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Option A: AWS IAM policies manage access permissions for AWS resources but cannot monitor or prevent runtime file system access in containers.

Option B: Falcon Cloud Security provides a dedicated section for creating and managing custom IOM rules. This is the appropriate place to define rules for detecting specific misbehavior, such as unauthorized file system writes.

Option C: Kubernetes Admission Controller policies are used for validating or mutating objects during deployment, not for runtime threat detection like monitoring file system activity.

Option D: The Falcon Container Sensor YAML file is used to deploy the sensor itself and cannot be modified to create custom IOM rules.

NEW QUESTION # 42

You are reviewing Azure Service Principals in your cloud environment using the CrowdStrike CIEM/Identity Analyzer. Which of the following scenarios indicates a risky Service Principal?

- A. A Service Principal with "Monitoring Reader" access for Azure Monitor.
- B. A Service Principal with "Reader" role assigned and limited to a specific resource group.
- C. A Service Principal configured with a client secret that expires in 30 days.
- D. A Service Principal with unused "Owner" role permissions for the past 90 days.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Option A: A Service Principal with the "Owner" role has high-privilege permissions. If these permissions are unused for an extended period, they represent a potential security risk due to unnecessary privilege exposure. Best practices recommend removing or reducing such permissions to align with the principle of least privilege.

Option B: This configuration aligns with the principle of least privilege. The "Reader" role provides read-only access and does not allow changes to resources, making it a low-risk setup.

Option C: While client secret expiration is an important consideration, an expiration window of 30 days is reasonable and aligns with secure practices. This is not inherently risky unless secrets are set to never expire.

Option D: The "Monitoring Reader" role provides restricted access to monitoring data and does not allow changes to resources. This configuration is low-risk and aligned with best practices for read-only access.

NEW QUESTION # 43

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