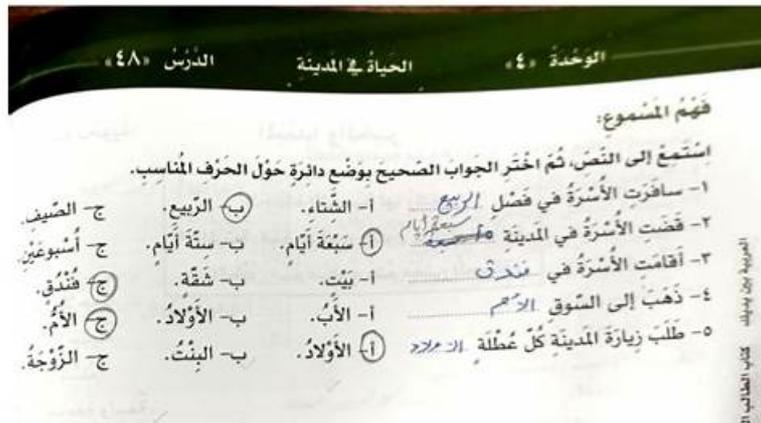
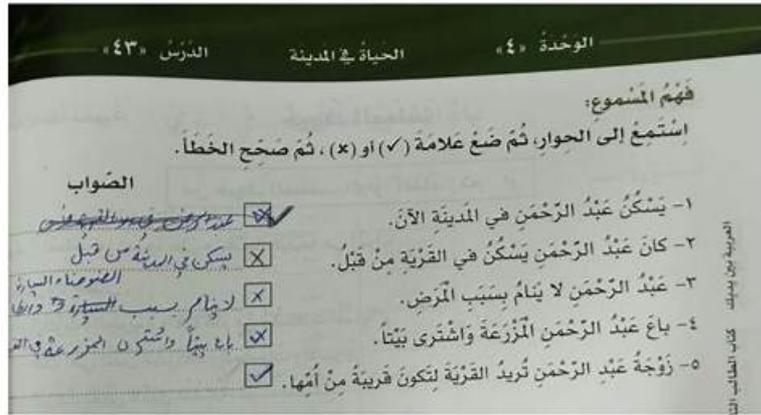


New CCCS-203b Test Book | CCCS-203b Latest Test Cost



VCETorrent offers authentic CCCS-203b questions with accurate answers in their CrowdStrike Certified Cloud Specialist Exam practice questions file. These exam questions are designed to enhance your understanding of the concepts and improve your knowledge of the CCCS-203b Quiz dumps. By using these questions, you can identify your weak areas and focus on them, there by strengthening your preparation for the CrowdStrike Certified Cloud Specialist (CCCS-203b) Exam.

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"> 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"> 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 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 5	<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.
---------	---

>> New CCCS-203b Test Book <<

CCCS-203b Latest Test Cost | High CCCS-203b Quality

Before the clients purchase our CCCS-203b study materials, they can have a free trial freely. The clients can log in our company's website and visit the pages of our products. The pages of our products lists many important information about our CCCS-203b study materials and they include the price, version and updated time of our products, the exam name and code, the total amount of the questions and answers, the merits of our CCCS-203b Study Materials and the discounts. You can have a comprehensive understanding of our CCCS-203b study materials after you see this information. Then you can look at the free demos and try to answer them to see the value of our CCCS-203b study materials and finally decide to buy them or not.

CrowdStrike Certified Cloud Specialist Sample Questions (Q19-Q24):

NEW QUESTION # 19

What is the primary function of the Cloud Infrastructure Entitlement Manager (CIEM) in identifying accounts with unnecessary access privileges?

- A. To manage encryption keys for securing sensitive cloud data.
- B. To provision new accounts with baseline privileges automatically.
- C. To enforce multi-factor authentication (MFA) across all cloud accounts.
- **D. To analyze permissions and identify accounts with excessive or unused access rights.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Option A: Encryption key management is a distinct function typically handled by Key Management Services (KMS). CIEM addresses access and entitlement, not cryptographic management.

Option B: CIEM is not primarily used for account provisioning. Its goal is to analyze and optimize existing permissions rather than create new accounts or manage initial privilege assignments.

Option C: CIEM solutions, such as Identity Analyzer, are designed to evaluate user and service account permissions, highlighting instances where access exceeds what is necessary. This helps prevent potential privilege abuse or misconfigurations that could lead to security vulnerabilities.

Option D: While enforcing MFA is a critical security measure, it is not the primary function of CIEM. CIEM focuses on identifying and managing access entitlements to minimize unnecessary privileges. MFA falls under identity security measures but does not directly address unnecessary access rights.

NEW QUESTION # 20

Which of the following best describes a "cloud service misconfiguration" in the context of Falcon Cloud Security?

- **A. Exposing sensitive data through misconfigured AWS S3 bucket permissions**
- B. Allowing outbound network traffic from a containerized application
- C. Running an outdated operating system on a virtual machine
- D. Failing to enable multi-factor authentication for all user accounts

Answer: A

Explanation:

Option A: This is incorrect because allowing outbound traffic might be a security consideration but is not inherently a misconfiguration. It depends on the context and the specific security policies in place.

Option B: This is incorrect because, while enabling MFA is a critical security practice, it pertains to identity and access management (IAM) policies rather than a cloud service misconfiguration.

Option C: This is correct because a misconfigured AWS S3 bucket is a classic example of a cloud service misconfiguration. Falcon Cloud Security identifies and alerts on such misconfigurations to prevent potential data breaches and compliance violations.

Option D: This is incorrect because this is an example of poor patch management or system maintenance, not a cloud service misconfiguration. Falcon Spotlight might identify such vulnerabilities, but they are not classified under "cloud service misconfiguration."

NEW QUESTION # 21

You are a cloud administrator for a company using CrowdStrike's Cloud Infrastructure Entitlement Manager (CIEM) to enhance identity security in the cloud. You want to identify users who have been inactive for the past six months to evaluate whether they need continued access to critical resources. Which of the following steps is the most appropriate way to identify inactive users in CIEM?

- A. Search for inactive users by using CIEM's "High-Risk Permissions" filter.
- B. Rely solely on CrowdStrike's AI recommendations to flag inactive users automatically.
- C. Run the "Inactive Users Report" within the CIEM dashboard and filter users by the "Last Activity" timestamp.
- D. Manually cross-reference activity logs from CIEM with logs from your Identity and Access Management (IAM) provider.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Option A: CIEM provides a built-in "Inactive Users Report" that simplifies the process of identifying inactive users based on the "Last Activity" timestamp. This approach is efficient and ensures that you are leveraging CIEM's automated analysis capabilities, which are designed for accurate and timely reporting of inactivity. Filtering by "Last Activity" provides the most reliable data without requiring additional manual effort.

Option B: The "High-Risk Permissions" filter in CIEM is designed to identify users with excessive or unnecessary permissions, not to track activity. While these filters are useful for identifying potential security risks, they do not address inactivity directly.

Option C: CrowdStrike's AI recommendations can assist in identifying potential risks but are not designed to automatically flag inactivity comprehensively. AI insights complement manual review or built-in tools like the "Inactive Users Report" but are not a standalone solution.

Option D: While possible, this method is time-consuming and prone to human error. CIEM already integrates with IAM providers to automate the identification of inactive users. Relying on manual cross-referencing undermines CIEM's automation capabilities and increases the chances of oversight.

NEW QUESTION # 22

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. Requires users to manually configure firewall rules and endpoint security settings before initiating sensor deployment.
- C. Allows security teams to deploy Falcon sensors automatically across cloud workloads without requiring manual intervention.
- D. Enables administrators to deploy sensors only on Windows-based cloud workloads; Linux and macOS require manual installation.

Answer: C

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 # 23

You are reviewing user accounts in your organization using the CrowdStrike CIEM/Identity Analyzer. Which of the following

myportal.utt.edu.tt, www.stes.tyc.edu.tw, blogfreely.net, www.stes.tyc.edu.tw, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt,
myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt,
myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, www.stes.tyc.edu.tw, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt,
myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt,
myportal.utt.edu.tt, Disposable vapes