

CCCS-203b Prüfungen, CCCS-203b Deutsch Prüfung



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CrowdStrike CCCS-203b Prüfungsplan:

Thema	Einzelheiten
Thema 1	<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.
Thema 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.
Thema 3	<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.

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Als Anbieter des CrowdStrike CCCS-203b (CrowdStrike Certified Cloud Specialist) IT-Prüfungskompendium bieten IT-Experten von ExamFragen ständig die Produkte von guter Qualität. Sie bieten den Kunden kostenlosen Online-Service rund um die Uhr und aktualisieren CrowdStrike CCCS-203b (CrowdStrike Certified Cloud Specialist) Prüfungsfragen und Antworten auch am schnellsten.

CrowdStrike Certified Cloud Specialist CCCS-203b Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q329-Q334):

329. Frage

When analyzing cloud findings for misconfigurations, which of the following would be considered a high-risk practice that should be

flagged for remediation?

- A. Enforcing multi-factor authentication (MFA) for all cloud administrator accounts
- **B. Allowing unrestricted inbound traffic to cloud-hosted resources on port 22**
- C. Using network security groups (NSGs) to limit traffic to trusted IP addresses
- D. Implementing role-based access control (RBAC) policies for cloud resources

Antwort: B

Begründung:

Option A: NSGs are an effective way to control network access to resources. Limiting traffic to trusted IPs reduces the attack surface and is a good security practice.

Option B: Port 22 is typically used for SSH access. Allowing unrestricted inbound traffic to this port exposes cloud-hosted resources to brute-force attacks and unauthorized access. This is a high-risk practice and a common misconfiguration that should be remediated by limiting access to trusted IPs or using VPNs.

Option C: RBAC is a best practice for managing permissions in the cloud. It ensures that users have access only to the resources they need, reducing the risk of over-privileged accounts. This is not a high-risk practice.

Option D: MFA is a critical security control that protects against unauthorized access, even if credentials are compromised. Enforcing MFA is a recommended practice, not a high-risk one.

330. Frage

What are the three Image properties that can be selected when editing a Cloud Group?

- A. Tag, Name, and Registry
- B. Name, Repository, and Registry
- C. Repository, Tag, and Name
- **D. Registry, Repository, and Tag**

Antwort: D

Begründung:

In CrowdStrike Falcon Cloud Security, Cloud Groups are used to logically group container images so that policies, assessments, and controls can be applied consistently across workloads. When editing or defining a Cloud Group for container images, Falcon allows administrators to select specific image properties to precisely target the desired scope.

The three supported image properties are Registry, Repository, and Tag.

* Registry identifies where the container image is hosted, such as Amazon ECR, Azure Container Registry, or Docker Hub.

* Repository defines the image namespace or project within the registry.

* Tag specifies the image version or variant (for example, latest, v1.2.3, or prod).

Using these three properties together enables highly granular targeting. For example, security teams can apply stricter policies only to production-tagged images from a specific registry and repository, while allowing more flexibility for development images.

Options that include Name are incorrect because CrowdStrike does not use a standalone "image name" field when defining Cloud Group image criteria. Instead, image identity is derived from the combination of registry, repository, and tag.

Therefore, the correct and fully supported selection is Registry, Repository, and Tag, which aligns with CrowdStrike Falcon Cloud Security configuration and documentation.

331. Frage

A cloud security engineer is responsible for ensuring that their Kubernetes-based microservices architecture adheres to industry security standards. The organization wants to implement runtime security best practices and verify that their cluster configuration complies with the latest CIS (Center for Internet Security) benchmarks.

Which CrowdStrike Falcon feature should the engineer use to perform a compliance check against industry benchmarks?

- A. Falcon Identity Protection
- B. Falcon Prevent (NGAV)
- C. Falcon Forensics Collection
- **D. Falcon Horizon (CSPM)**

Antwort: D

Begründung:

Option A: Falcon Identity Protection helps detect identity-based attacks and credential misuse but does not provide compliance checks for cloud or Kubernetes environments.

Option B: Falcon Prevent is a next-generation antivirus (NGAV) solution that protects against malware and endpoint threats, but it does not assess cloud infrastructure or Kubernetes configurations against compliance benchmarks.

Option C: Falcon Forensics is useful for post-incident investigations but does not provide real-time security posture monitoring or compliance checks against industry benchmarks.

Option D: Falcon Horizon is CrowdStrike's Cloud Security Posture Management (CSPM) solution, designed to monitor cloud, Kubernetes, and Docker configurations for compliance with security benchmarks such as CIS, NIST, and PCI-DSS. It provides continuous monitoring and remediation recommendations for misconfigurations, making it the best choice for compliance verification.

332. Frage

You are tasked with assigning policies in a cloud environment using CrowdStrike's Identity Analyzer. Which of the following configurations aligns best with the principle of least privilege?

- A. Granting unrestricted administrative privileges to all roles to ensure productivity.
- **B. Creating role-based policies that restrict access to only the services and actions necessary for specific job functions.**
- C. Assigning identical policies to all users regardless of their roles or responsibilities.
- D. Assigning a single, broad policy to grant all users access to all cloud services.

Antwort: B

Begründung:

Option A: A one-size-fits-all approach ignores the unique requirements of different roles and leads to over-permissioning or under-permissioning, both of which are undesirable from a security perspective.

Option B: Granting administrative privileges universally undermines security and increases the likelihood of human error or exploitation. Only specific roles requiring administrative capabilities should have such access.

Option C: Broad policies that grant universal access violate the principle of least privilege. They expose the environment to unnecessary risks, such as unauthorized data access or resource modification.

Option D: This approach follows the principle of least privilege, ensuring users and roles have access only to the resources and actions required for their responsibilities. This minimizes the attack surface, reduces the risk of accidental or malicious misuse, and adheres to best practices in identity and access management.

333. Frage

Your organization is conducting a review of inactive cloud users identified through CrowdStrike's CIEM. Which of the following metrics would best help assess the security risk posed by inactive users?

- **A. The roles and permissions associated with inactive users.**
- B. The time since the user's account was created in the cloud environment.
- C. The total number of users flagged as inactive over the past six months.
- D. The frequency of failed login attempts for inactive users.

Antwort: A

Begründung:

Option A: The account creation date is irrelevant to identifying security risks posed by inactivity. A recently created account can still pose a high risk if it has excessive permissions or is compromised.

Option B: While the number of inactive users provides a broad overview, it does not assess the specific risk each user poses. Risk assessment requires detailed insights into permissions and access levels.

Option C: Inactive users with excessive permissions pose a significant security risk, as their accounts can be exploited for unauthorized access. Assessing the roles and permissions helps determine the potential damage that could occur if an inactive account is compromised. This analysis is critical for prioritizing remediation efforts, such as deactivating accounts or revoking permissions.

Option D: Failed login attempts could indicate a brute-force attack, but they are not the primary metric for assessing risk due to inactivity. Instead, permissions and roles are more indicative of potential impact.

334. Frage

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