

CrowdStrike CCCS-203b試題 & CCCS-203b考試證照綜述



P.S. NewDumps在Google Drive上分享了免費的、最新的CCCS-203b考試題庫：<https://drive.google.com/open?id=18VgC5ZuChVtiuW18jU6pbycnur6W1-i>

想獲得各種IT認證證書？為什麼不嘗試NewDumps的CrowdStrike CCCS-203b最新考古題？所有的問題和答案由資深的IT專家針對相關的CCCS-203b認證考試研究出來的。我們網站的CCCS-203b學習資料是面向廣大群眾的，是最受歡迎且易使用和易理解的題庫資料。您可以隨時隨地在任何設備上使用CrowdStrike CCCS-203b題庫，簡單易操作，並且如果您購買我們的考古題，還將享受一年的免費更新服務。

CrowdStrike CCCS-203b 考試大綱：

主題	簡介
主題 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.
主題 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.
主題 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.
主題 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.
主題 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.
主題 6	<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.

>> CrowdStrike CCCS-203b試題 <<

CCCS-203b考試證照綜述 & CCCS-203b最新試題

當你準備CCCS-203b考試的時候，盲目地學習與考試相關的知識是很不理想的學習方法。其實想要通過考試是有竅門的。如果你使用了好的工具，不僅可以節省很多的時間，還能得到輕鬆通過考試的保證。如果你想問什麼工具，那當然是NewDumps的CCCS-203b考古題了。

最新的 CrowdStrike Certified Cloud Specialist CCCS-203b 免費考試真題 (Q116-Q121):

問題 #116

When editing an existing image assessment policy in Falcon Cloud Security, what should you prioritize to minimize disruptions to the development workflow?

- A. Create broad rules that apply to all images regardless of their origin or purpose.
- B. Apply the updated policy immediately without testing to enforce changes quickly.
- C. Review and validate any exclusions to ensure they are still relevant and justified.
- D. Disable all existing exclusions to ensure maximum security coverage.

答案： C

解題說明：

Option A: Policies should be tested in an audit-only mode or a controlled environment to ensure they do not disrupt workflows or block legitimate activities.

Option B: While disabling exclusions might improve security, it can also disrupt legitimate workflows, leading to operational inefficiencies and developer frustration.

Option C: Broad rules can cause unnecessary noise and block legitimate activities. Image assessment policies should be as granular as possible to target specific risks.

Option D: Exclusions are necessary to prevent unnecessary alerts or blocks, but they must be reviewed regularly to ensure they remain relevant. Overly permissive exclusions can weaken security, while irrelevant exclusions can cause unnecessary complexity. Validating exclusions helps maintain a balance between security and operational efficiency.

問題 #117

What is the most critical prerequisite when registering a cloud account with CrowdStrike Falcon?

- A. A dedicated IAM role or user with the appropriate permissions must be created and configured for integration.
- B. The Falcon agent must be installed on all virtual machines in the cloud account before registration.
- C. All cloud account users must be enrolled in Falcon platform authentication prior to registration.
- D. The cloud account must have administrator-level access to all resources within the environment.

答案： A

解題說明：

Option A: It is not necessary for all users in the cloud account to be enrolled in Falcon platform authentication. Only the role or user performing the integration needs access.

Option B: Administrator-level access is not required and is considered a poor security practice.

CrowdStrike's design uses least-privilege access to minimize exposure.

Option C: To register a cloud account with CrowdStrike Falcon, a dedicated IAM role (for AWS) or service principal (for Azure) must be configured with the appropriate permissions for CrowdStrike integration. This ensures secure, granular access to the necessary resources for monitoring without over-provisioning access rights.

Option D: Installing the Falcon agent on virtual machines is not a prerequisite for account registration. The registration process focuses on cloud API integration, not individual agent deployment.

問題 #118

How can unassessed images be a security concern in your cloud environment?

- A. They are actively running in your environment but have not been checked for vulnerabilities
- B. They are in one of your connected image registries but have not been checked for vulnerabilities
- C. They are in one of your connected image registries but have never been actively running in your environment
- D. They are actively running in your environment but do not have the Falcon Container Sensor installed

答案： B

解題說明：

Unassessed images pose a security risk because they exist in connected image registries but have not been evaluated for vulnerabilities. Even if they are not currently running, these images can be deployed at any time, potentially introducing critical vulnerabilities, secrets, or malware into production environments.

Falcon Cloud Security emphasizes proactive image assessment to ensure risks are identified before deployment. Unassessed images represent blind spots where vulnerabilities may go unnoticed until runtime, increasing exposure and response time.

Options describing actively running containers are incorrect because running workloads are typically assessed through runtime sensors. The primary concern with unassessed images is their unknown risk posture prior to use.

Therefore, the correct answer is They are in one of your connected image registries but have not been checked for vulnerabilities.

問題 #119

Which CrowdStrike Falcon capability is most effective for identifying suspicious or malicious network connections initiated by workloads in a runtime environment?

- A. Network Threat Detection in Development Pipelines
- **B. Real-Time Network Monitoring with Behavioral Analytics**
- C. IP Blacklist Integration for Inbound Traffic Only
- D. Scheduled Audits of Network Configurations

答案： B

解題說明：

Option A: Relying solely on inbound traffic blacklists limits the scope of protection. Many malicious activities, such as data exfiltration or beaconing, involve outbound connections.

Option B: Periodic audits can identify misconfigurations but lack the ability to detect or respond to real-time network activity or emerging threats.

Option C: CrowdStrike Falcon provides real-time monitoring and behavioral analytics to detect abnormal network activity in runtime environments. This feature allows security teams to identify and investigate malicious connections based on patterns or anomalies in communication, such as unusual ports, destinations, or traffic volumes.

Option D: While development pipeline scanning is useful for ensuring secure code and configurations, it does not address runtime network behavior or connections initiated by running workloads.

問題 #120

A security administrator at a company using CrowdStrike Falcon in a multi-cloud environment needs to configure runtime sensor policies to ensure optimal security while maintaining operational efficiency. The administrator wants to prevent unauthorized process executions, enforce strict file integrity monitoring, and ensure container runtime security.

Which of the following runtime sensor policy configurations would best meet these requirements?

- A. Disable process blocking but enable container runtime security
- **B. Enable process blocking, enable file integrity monitoring, and enforce container security policies**
- C. Disable process blocking, file integrity monitoring, and container runtime security for minimal impact on system resources
- D. Enable only file integrity monitoring and allow all processes by default

答案： B

解題說明：

Option A: Enabling container security without process blocking may still allow unauthorized processes to execute, potentially leading to container escapes or privilege escalation attacks.

Process blocking is essential for preventing unauthorized execution.

Option B: While file integrity monitoring is crucial, allowing all processes by default increases the attack surface and enables unauthorized execution of malicious scripts or binaries. A proper runtime sensor policy should also include process blocking.

Option C: This option prioritizes system performance at the cost of security, making the system highly vulnerable to runtime threats such as unauthorized code execution and data exfiltration.

Option D: This configuration provides a balanced approach to security, ensuring unauthorized processes are blocked, file integrity is monitored for changes that could indicate tampering, and container security policies are enforced to mitigate container runtime threats. This setup aligns with best practices for runtime security in cloud environments.

