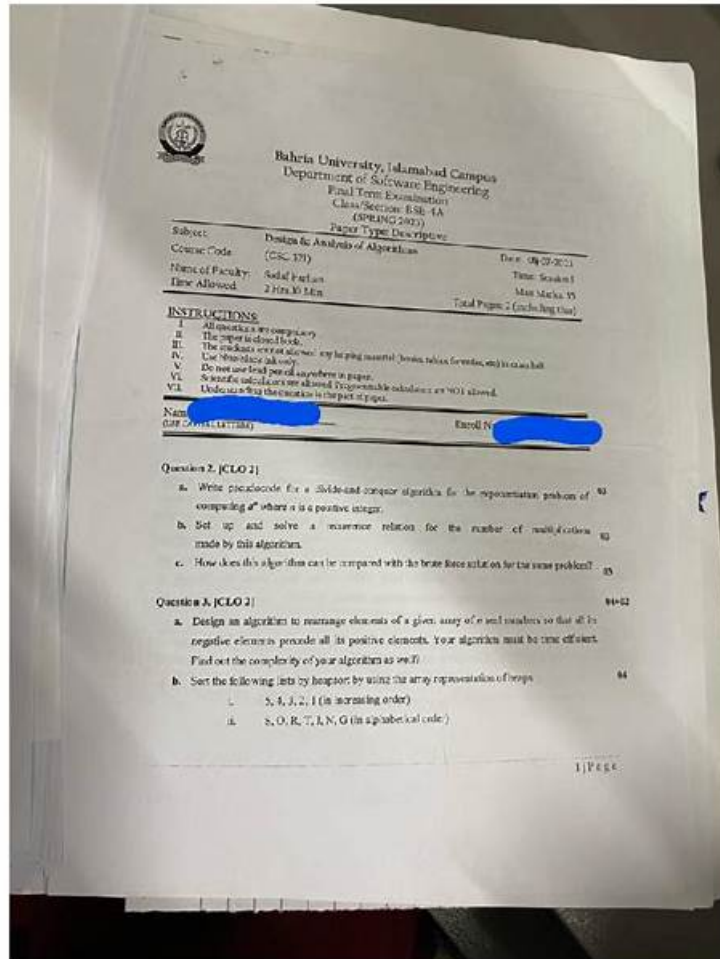


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CrowdStrike Certified Cloud Specialist Sample Questions (Q104-Q109):

NEW QUESTION # 104

CrowdStrike Falcon Cloud Security offers Zero Trust assessment capabilities to evaluate cloud workloads and enforce security policies.

Which of the following best describes how Falcon Cloud Security helps organizations implement a Zero Trust model?

- A. It automatically blocks all outbound traffic from cloud workloads unless explicitly allowed
- **B. It continuously evaluates cloud workloads for security posture, detects vulnerabilities, and enforces least privilege access policies**
- C. It prevents malware execution by only allowing applications signed by Microsoft to run on cloud workloads
- D. It relies solely on static signatures to identify threats in cloud environments

Answer: B

Explanation:

Option A: CrowdStrike Falcon uses advanced AI-driven techniques, behavioral analytics, and real-time threat intelligence rather than traditional signature-based detection, which is ineffective against modern threats.

Option B: Falcon Cloud Security does not rely solely on application signing as a security measure. Instead, it uses behavioral analysis, machine learning, and threat intelligence to detect and prevent threats.

Option C: While Falcon Cloud Security provides network monitoring and threat detection, it does not automatically block all outbound traffic. Instead, it offers real-time visibility and response mechanisms for cloud workloads.

Option D: CrowdStrike Falcon Cloud Security aligns with Zero Trust principles by continuously monitoring cloud workloads, assessing risks, and enforcing least privilege access policies. It leverages AI-powered threat detection, identity protection, and compliance automation to reduce risk.

NEW QUESTION # 105

You are using CrowdStrike's Cloud Infrastructure Entitlement Manager (CIEM) to manage access policies in your organization. You want to assign a policy that restricts access to a specific cloud storage service only to users in the "Finance" group.

What steps must you take to ensure this policy is correctly assigned and enforced?

- **A. Define a policy in CIEM targeting the "Finance" group and map it to the relevant roles and permissions for the cloud storage service.**
- B. Configure the policy in the cloud provider's IAM service and then synchronize it with CIEM.
- C. Use CIEM to deactivate all policies for other groups, leaving only the "Finance" group with permissions.
- D. Assign the policy at the cloud provider level and ensure it applies to all roles, overriding specific user permissions.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Option A: Configuring policies directly in the cloud provider's IAM service bypasses CIEM's centralized management capabilities, reducing visibility and control over entitlements.

Synchronization with CIEM is typically used for monitoring, not primary configuration.

Option B: Deactivating all other policies is not a scalable or secure approach. It can inadvertently disrupt other users' workflows and does not utilize CIEM's ability to manage entitlements effectively.

Option C: CIEM enables you to define and assign policies targeting specific groups, such as "Finance," and map them to roles and permissions for services like cloud storage. This approach ensures policies are aligned with organizational requirements and avoids over-provisioning.

Option D: While assigning policies at the cloud provider level is possible, it is not the recommended approach when using CIEM. CIEM provides granular control, allowing you to manage permissions based on groups or roles rather than applying blanket policies.

NEW QUESTION # 106

You are using CrowdStrike Identity Analyzer to audit password change behaviors in your organization.

Which of the following findings indicates the highest security risk?

- **A. A user's last password change was recorded over two years ago.**
- B. Users are changing their passwords once every 90 days as per the organization's policy.

- C. Users are required to enable multi-factor authentication (MFA) for password changes.
- D. Password changes are logged and monitored for anomalous behavior.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Option A: Logging and monitoring password changes for unusual activity is a security best practice that helps identify potential threats, such as compromised accounts.

Option B: A user not changing their password for an extended period, such as two years, poses a significant security risk. Long periods without password updates increase the likelihood that compromised credentials could remain valid. Regular password updates mitigate the risk of credential compromise due to phishing, leaks, or brute-force attacks.

Option C: This is a security best practice. Regular password changes (e.g., every 90 days) are a common policy to enhance credential security.

Option D: Requiring MFA during password changes is a strong security measure that ensures only authorized users can update credentials, reducing the likelihood of unauthorized password modifications.

NEW QUESTION # 107

You are concerned about an overprivileged cloud identity.

What steps should you take to identify issues with the account's permissions?

- A. Go to Cloud Indicators of Misconfiguration and filter for the identity to see any risky configurations related to its permissions
- B. Go to Falcon Users Roles and Permissions and filter for the identity to see any risky configurations related to its permissions
- C. Go to Investigate User Search and filter for the specific identity to see any risky activity related to its permissions
- D. Go to Cloud Indicators of Attack and filter for the identity to see any risky activity related to its permissions

Answer: A

Explanation:

To identify issues related to an overprivileged cloud identity, CrowdStrike Falcon Cloud Security directs users to Cloud Indicators of Misconfiguration (CIM). These indicators focus specifically on risky configurations, including excessive permissions, overly broad IAM roles, and violations of least-privilege principles.

By filtering Cloud Indicators of Misconfiguration for the specific identity, security teams can quickly identify misaligned permissions such as wildcard actions, unused privileges, or access that exceeds the role's intended function. This view is purpose-built for identifying configuration risk—not active attacks or behavioral anomalies.

Cloud Indicators of Attack (CIA) are used to detect suspicious or malicious activity, not static permission risk. Investigate User Search focuses on observed behavior rather than permission design. Falcon Users Roles and Permissions applies to Falcon console access, not cloud-provider IAM identities.

Therefore, the correct and CrowdStrike-aligned approach is to review Cloud Indicators of Misconfiguration for the identity in question.

NEW QUESTION # 108

There is a valid sensor update policy for all Linux hosts that is set to n-2. Some of the hosts have not updated their sensor version. What is the reason for this situation?

- A. None of the hosts have been restarted
- B. One-click sensor deployment has not been enabled
- C. DaemonSet was used for deployment

Answer: C

Explanation:

According to CrowdStrike Falcon documentation regarding Falcon Cloud Security (FCS) and Container Security, the method used to deploy sensors significantly impacts how updates are managed. When Linux hosts are part of a Kubernetes cluster and the Falcon sensor is deployed as a DaemonSet, the standard "Sensor Update Policy" configured in the Falcon Console does not automatically trigger a version change in the same way it does for a standard Windows or Linux workstation.

In a DaemonSet deployment, the sensor version is typically tied to the specific container image tag or the version defined in the Helm chart or YAML manifest used during deployment. If the manifest specifies a static version or if the orchestration layer (Kubernetes) is

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