

認定するCCCS-203b対策学習 &合格スムーズCCCS-203b更新版 |大人気CCCS-203b模擬トレーニング



ちなみに、ShikenPASS CCCS-203bの一部をクラウドストレージからダウンロードできます：
す：https://drive.google.com/open?id=1FN4IPjyV9qm0IquD8gD18DrIxZJ_BGrS

ShikenPASSのCrowdStrikeのCCCS-203b試験トレーニング資料は正確性が高く、カバー率も広いです。それは君の文化知識を増強でき、君の実践水準も増強でき、君をIT業種での本当のエリートになって、君に他人に羨ましい給料のある仕事をもたらすことができます。うちのCrowdStrikeのCCCS-203b試験トレーニング資料を購入する前に、ShikenPASSのサイトで、一部分のフリーな試験問題と解答をダウンロードでき、試用してみます。

CCCS-203b学習教材を選択し、当社の製品を適切に使用する場合、CCCS-203b試験に合格し、CCCS-203b認定を取得することをお約束します。そうすれば、あなたは段階的に社会的影響力と成功の大きなレベルに前進するチャンスがたくさんあることに気付くでしょう。CCCS-203bガイド急流は、CCCS-203b試験問題を確認できるコンサートを除外するために、すべての受験者に無料デモを提供することもできます。CCCS-203b学習ガイドがお気に召されると思います。

>> CCCS-203b対策学習 <<

最新CCCS-203b | 素晴らしいCCCS-203b対策学習試験 | 試験の準備方法 CrowdStrike Certified Cloud Specialist更新版

ShikenPASSはあなたの100パーセントの合格率を保証します。例外がないです。いまShikenPASSを選んで、あなたが始めたいトレーニングを選んで、しかも次のテストに受かったら、最も良いソース及び市場適合性と信頼性を得ることができます。ShikenPASSのCrowdStrikeのCCCS-203b問題集と解答はCCCS-203b認定試験に一番向いているソフトです。

CrowdStrike CCCS-203b 認定試験の出題範囲:

トピック	出題範囲
トピック 1	<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.
トピック 2	<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.
トピック 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.

CrowdStrike Certified Cloud Specialist 認定 CCCS-203b 試験問題 (Q279-Q284):

質問 # 279

You are registering a new AWS account with CrowdStrike Falcon, but the process fails with an error stating: 1. "Insufficient permissions for role ARN." What is the most likely cause of this issue?

- A. The IAM role created for the account lacks the required policies for CrowdStrike integration.
- B. The AWS account is already registered with another CrowdStrike instance.
- C. Multi-factor authentication (MFA) is disabled on the AWS account.
- D. The CrowdStrike Falcon sensor is not installed on the EC2 instances in the account.

正解: A

解説:

Option A: MFA is not a requirement for registering an AWS account with CrowdStrike Falcon. Its absence does not affect the IAM role's ability to function properly.

Option B: While this might cause an issue during registration, the error message in the scenario specifically references "insufficient permissions," which points to an IAM role misconfiguration rather than a duplicate registration problem.

Option C: The CrowdStrike Falcon sensor installation is unrelated to the cloud account registration process. Sensor deployment happens after the account registration for endpoint protection.

Option D: This is the correct answer because the error indicates a permissions issue. The IAM role must have the correct policies attached to allow CrowdStrike to access the necessary resources in the AWS account. Common policies required include read-only access to services like EC2, CloudTrail, and VPC. Misconfiguring these policies will lead to registration errors.

質問 # 280

Which of the following is an example of automated remediation within CrowdStrike's cloud security ecosystem?

- A. Sending a notification email to administrators after a detection.
- B. Generating a weekly summary of security incidents for analysis.
- C. Manually updating firewall rules to block known malicious IPs.
- D. Automatically isolating a virtual machine upon detecting malware.

正解: D

解説:

Option A: Manual actions do not qualify as automated remediation. Automated remediation would involve dynamic blocking without manual intervention.

Option B: While useful for insights, this is a reporting function and not an automated remediation action. Automated remediation focuses on immediate response to incidents.

Option C: Automated remediation involves taking immediate action, such as isolating a compromised virtual machine, based on predefined triggers. This minimizes the risk of further spread or damage.

Option D: Sending notifications is an alerting function, not remediation. Remediation involves actions that directly address and mitigate the threat.

質問 # 281

When creating an API client for cloud account integration in CrowdStrike Falcon, which of the following is a required step?

- A. Generate a public-private key pair and upload the private key to Falcon
- B. Grant the API client administrator privileges to all cloud accounts
- C. Assign specific API scopes to limit the client's access
- D. Configure the API client to use legacy authentication methods

正解: C

解説:

Option A: This is incorrect because legacy authentication methods are less secure and not recommended.

CrowdStrike uses token-based authentication for API clients.

Option B: This is correct because assigning API scopes defines the level of access the API client has, ensuring the principle of least privilege is followed. For cloud account integration, API scopes like read, write, or view are tailored to the required tasks without over-provisioning access.

Option C: This is incorrect because granting administrator privileges violates security best practices. Over-provisioning access can increase the risk of accidental or malicious actions.

Option D: This is incorrect because CrowdStrike Falcon requires generating API keys within the platform rather than relying on external key-pair uploads.

質問 # 282

A company needs to ensure that its cloud environment aligns with PCI DSS (Payment Card Industry Data Security Standard) requirements.

Which configuration should the company implement to meet compliance requirements?

- A. Allow plaintext storage of sensitive customer payment data.
- **B. Encrypt all sensitive data both at rest and in transit using strong cryptographic protocols.**
- C. Share administrative credentials among multiple team members to enhance collaboration.
- D. Store sensitive data in publicly accessible cloud buckets.

正解: B

解説:

Option A: This is incorrect because publicly accessible storage creates a significant security risk and violates PCI DSS requirements for restricted access to sensitive data.

Option B: This violates PCI DSS guidelines, which mandate unique credentials for each user to ensure accountability and limit access to authorized personnel only. Sharing credentials undermines security and traceability.

Option C: This violates PCI DSS requirements, which explicitly mandate the encryption of sensitive data to protect against unauthorized access. Plaintext storage is a major compliance failure.

Option D: This is the correct answer because PCI DSS mandates encryption of sensitive data to protect it from unauthorized access during storage and transmission. Strong encryption protocols (e.g., AES-256) are critical for ensuring compliance and mitigating risks of data breaches.

質問 # 283

How can you find if there are any remediable vulnerabilities in your running containers?

- A. Filter container assets by container running status and detection remediation
- B. Filter image detections by container running status and remediation
- C. Filter container assets by container running status and vulnerability remediation
- **D. Filter image vulnerabilities by container running status and remediation**

正解: D

解説:

To identify remediable vulnerabilities in running containers, CrowdStrike Falcon Cloud Security recommends filtering image vulnerabilities by container running status and remediation. This approach correlates container runtime state with image assessment results, allowing security teams to focus on vulnerabilities that are both present in images and actively impacting running workloads. Image vulnerability findings include remediation metadata such as fixed versions, patch availability, and upgrade paths. By filtering on container running status, you ensure that attention is limited to vulnerabilities that pose immediate risk rather than those in dormant or unused images. Adding the remediation filter further refines results to show only vulnerabilities that can realistically be addressed, helping teams prioritize efficiently.

Other options are incorrect because container assets and detections focus on runtime behavior, not vulnerability remediation context. Image detections relate to malware or suspicious artifacts, not CVEs.

This filtering method aligns with CrowdStrike best practices for vulnerability prioritization by combining runtime relevance and remediation feasibility, making option C the correct answer.

質問 # 284

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