

# Quiz 2026 CrowdStrike CCCS-203b Accurate Customizable Exam Mode



Just the same as the free demos of our CCCS-203b learning quiz, we have provided three kinds of versions of our CCCS-203b preparation exam, among which the PDF version is the most popular one. It is understandable that many people give their priority to use paper-based materials rather than learning on computers, and it is quite clear that the PDF version is convenient for our customers to read and print the contents in our CCCS-203b Study Guide.

## CrowdStrike CCCS-203b Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li></ul>
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li></ul>
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li></ul>

>> Customizable CCCS-203b Exam Mode <<

## CCCS-203b Reliable Exam Cram & CCCS-203b Exam Actual Tests

There is almost no innovative and exam-oriented format that can be compared with the precision and relevance of the actual CrowdStrike Certified Cloud Specialist exam questions, you get with ActualtestPDF brain dumps PDF. As per the format of the CCCS-203b Exam, our experts have consciously created a questions and answers pattern. It saves your time by providing you direct and precise information that will help you cover the syllabus contents within no time.

## CrowdStrike Certified Cloud Specialist Sample Questions (Q20-Q25):

### NEW QUESTION # 20

Which component of Falcon Fusion is primarily responsible for automating responses to detected threats within a cloud environment?

- A. Threat Intelligence Orchestrator
- B. Event Correlation Dashboard
- C. Workflow Builder

- D. Custom Alerts Manager

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

Option A: The Workflow Builder is the core component of Falcon Fusion for designing and automating workflows. It enables administrators to define automated actions, such as isolating hosts, generating alerts, or notifying teams when threats are detected.

Option B: While this may sound relevant, the Threat Intelligence Orchestrator focuses on integrating and managing external intelligence feeds rather than automating responses to detected threats.

Option C: This dashboard provides insights into correlated events for analysis but does not facilitate automation of threat responses. It is a visualization and reporting tool rather than an active automation feature.

Option D: This tool allows administrators to manage and customize alerts based on specific threat criteria, but it does not automate responses. It is a configuration tool, not an automation component.

**NEW QUESTION # 21**

Which action is required when creating a new image registry connection that accesses a privately hosted registry?

- A. Verify the registry URL
- B. **Verify the token and secret**
- C. Add CrowdStrike IP addresses to registry allowlists
- D. Confirm expiration date of the secret for any used service accounts

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

When configuring a new image registry connection for a privately hosted container registry in CrowdStrike Falcon Cloud Security, the required and most critical action is to verify the token and secret used for authentication. Private registries require explicit credentials so Falcon can securely access and assess container images for vulnerabilities, malware, and misconfigurations.

CrowdStrike supports multiple private registry types (such as private Docker registries or cloud-native registries with restricted access). In all cases, Falcon relies on valid authentication credentials—typically a token, username/password, or service account secret—to pull image metadata and layers. If these credentials are incorrect, expired, or misconfigured, image assessment will fail even if the registry connection appears configured.

Other options may be relevant in specific environments but are not universally required at creation time.

Registry URLs are validated during setup, and allowlisting IP addresses may be necessary only if strict network controls are in place.

Secret expiration checks are a maintenance concern, not a mandatory creation step.

Therefore, the required action when creating a private registry connection is to verify the token and secret.

**NEW QUESTION # 22**

A company using CrowdStrike Falcon Cloud Security wants to ensure that all container images deployed in their cloud environment are scanned for vulnerabilities before deployment.

Which image assessment policy should they implement?

- A. Enable post-deployment scanning to assess vulnerabilities after an image has already been running in production.
- B. Only assess images manually when security teams request a scan.
- **C. Enforce pre-deployment scanning to block images with critical vulnerabilities from being deployed.**
- D. Allow all container images to be deployed, regardless of vulnerabilities, but notify administrators if an image contains high-severity vulnerabilities.

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

Option A: Pre-deployment scanning with enforcement ensures that only secure images are deployed, blocking those with critical vulnerabilities. This helps mitigate security risks before they reach production.

Option B: While notifying administrators about vulnerabilities is useful, allowing all images regardless of severity increases risk by deploying insecure workloads.

Option C: Relying on manual assessments makes security processes inefficient and inconsistent, leading to gaps in protection.

Option D: Post-deployment scanning is useful for continuous monitoring, but it does not prevent vulnerable images from being deployed in the first place.

### NEW QUESTION # 23

How can cloud groups reduce noise and focus responsibility for users?

- A. Assign permissions to users within the group
- B. Apply exclusions for accounts assigned to the cloud group
- C. **Narrow a user's scope of analysis by filtering cloud resources**

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

Cloud Groups in CrowdStrike Falcon Cloud Security are designed to logically segment cloud resources so users can focus only on what is relevant to their role or responsibility. The primary way cloud groups reduce noise is by narrowing a user's scope of analysis through filtered cloud resources.

By grouping resources based on criteria such as account, region, service, or tags, Cloud Groups ensure that analysts and responders only see findings related to the resources they own or manage. This minimizes alert fatigue, reduces unnecessary exposure to unrelated findings, and improves investigation efficiency.

Cloud Groups do not assign permissions directly; permissions are managed through Falcon RBAC roles. They also do not primarily function as exclusion mechanisms—although exclusions may be applied, their core purpose is scoping and contextualization.

CrowdStrike best practices emphasize Cloud Groups as a way to align security visibility with organizational structure, enabling teams to operate more efficiently and responsibly. Therefore, the correct answer is **Narrow a user's scope of analysis by filtering cloud resources**.

### NEW QUESTION # 24

An organization wants to use CrowdStrike Falcon to identify running workloads in their cloud environment without deploying a Falcon sensor.

Which of the following tools or techniques can accomplish this task?

- A. Falcon Spotlight Vulnerability Management
- B. Falcon Prevent Next-Gen Antivirus
- C. Manual process using cloud provider dashboards
- D. **Falcon Horizon (CSPM)**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

Option A: Falcon Spotlight focuses on identifying vulnerabilities in systems where a Falcon sensor is deployed. It cannot independently identify running workloads in a cloud environment without sensors.

Option B: Falcon Horizon (CrowdStrike's Cloud Security Posture Management tool) is specifically designed to provide visibility into cloud environments, including identifying running workloads, exposed services, and configurations. It achieves this without requiring a Falcon sensor, as it integrates directly with the APIs of cloud service providers such as AWS, Azure, and Google Cloud Platform to collect data on workloads and resources.

Option C: Falcon Prevent requires the deployment of a Falcon sensor on workloads to provide protection and visibility. It is not suitable for identifying running workloads without sensor deployment.

Option D: While cloud provider dashboards can be used to manually view running workloads, this approach lacks the automation, centralization, and advanced analytics provided by Falcon Horizon. It is a time-intensive and error-prone process compared to using CSPM tools.

### NEW QUESTION # 25

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