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CrowdStrike CCCS-203b Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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.
Topic 2	<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.
Topic 3	<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.
Topic 4	<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.
Topic 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.
Topic 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.

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CrowdStrike Certified Cloud Specialist Sample Questions (Q309-Q314):

NEW QUESTION # 309

A technology company is running a Kubernetes-based microservices architecture deployed across both on-premises data centers and multiple cloud environments, including AWS and Google Cloud. The security team wants a unified solution that provides runtime protection, threat detection, and container visibility across their hybrid cloud infrastructure.

Which CrowdStrike Falcon?sensor should they deploy?

- A. Falcon Sensor for MacOS
- B. Falcon Sensor for Mobile Devices
- C. Falcon Cloud Workload Protection (CWP) Sensor
- D. Falcon Forensic Collection Tool

Answer: C

Explanation:

Option A: Falcon CWP is designed to secure containerized workloads across hybrid cloud environments, providing real-time threat detection, runtime protection, and visibility into Kubernetes clusters regardless of where they are deployed. It supports multi-cloud and on-premises deployments, making it the best fit for this scenario.

Option B: This sensor is tailored for Mac endpoint security and does not provide Kubernetes runtime protection. It is intended for user devices rather than containerized environments.

Option C: This tool is useful for post-incident forensic investigations but does not provide proactive runtime protection. It is not intended for continuous security monitoring in Kubernetes environments.

Option D: Mobile security sensors are designed for iOS and Android devices, focusing on mobile endpoint security rather than cloud-native workloads. They do not offer runtime protection for Kubernetes environments.

NEW QUESTION # 310

Your organization plans to deploy the Falcon Container Sensor in a Kubernetes cluster for enhanced security monitoring. Which of the following is a key requirement for deploying the sensor successfully?

- A. You must disable Kubernetes Role-Based Access Control (RBAC) before deploying the sensor.
- B. The Falcon Container Sensor requires a privileged DaemonSet for deployment.
- C. All Kubernetes worker nodes must run the CoreOS operating system
- D. The Falcon Container Sensor can only monitor containers running in a specific namespace.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Option A: The Falcon Container Sensor uses a privileged DaemonSet to gain access to host-level resources, allowing it to monitor containerized workloads effectively.

Option B: The sensor is compatible with various Linux-based operating systems, not just CoreOS.

Limiting the deployment to CoreOS is unnecessary and incorrect.

Option C: Disabling RBAC is not required and is strongly discouraged as it would reduce the security of the Kubernetes cluster. The Falcon Container Sensor can operate within an RBAC-enabled environment.

Option D: The Falcon Container Sensor monitors all containers across the cluster, not just those in a specific namespace. It operates at the cluster level to provide comprehensive security.

NEW QUESTION # 311

A security analyst using CrowdStrike Falcon Cloud Workload Protection (CWP) notices unusual outbound traffic from a Kubernetes pod to an unknown external IP. The analyst needs to determine whether the traffic is malicious and identify the process responsible for the connection.

Which CrowdStrike Falcon feature should the analyst use to identify network connections at the process level?

- A. Falcon LogScale
- B. Falcon Sandbox
- **C. Falcon Sensor Network Visibility**
- D. Falcon Identity Protection

Answer: C

Explanation:

Option A: Falcon LogScale provides log analytics and can collect network event logs, but it does not provide real-time visibility into active network connections at the process level. It is useful for post-incident investigations but not for immediate runtime detection.

Option B: Identity Protection helps detect credential-based attacks and unauthorized access attempts but does not monitor network connections at the process level. It is designed for preventing identity-based threats rather than inspecting runtime network traffic.

Option C: This feature enables deep visibility into network connections at the process level within cloud workloads, including Kubernetes containers. It allows the analyst to identify the specific containerized process making the outbound connection, investigate its behavior, and detect potential threats.

Option D: Falcon Sandbox is used for analyzing suspicious files in an isolated environment to detect malware behavior. It does not monitor active network connections within Kubernetes workloads.

NEW QUESTION # 312

What is the recommended practice when deleting a container registry connection from Falcon Cloud Security?

- A. Delete the connection directly without verifying its usage in any workflows.
- B. Notify all team members and pause all security assessments before deletion.
- C. Revoke all tokens associated with the registry immediately after deletion.
- **D. Ensure the registry is no longer referenced in any active policies or integrations before deletion.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Option A: Revoking tokens is a good practice but should occur after deletion is confirmed to avoid disrupting ongoing access prematurely.

Option B: Notifying the team is optional and pausing assessments is unnecessary, as deleting the connection does not typically require halting operations.

Option C: Deleting the connection without verification can break dependent workflows and cause image assessments or security scans to fail.

Option D: Before deleting a registry connection, it's critical to verify that it is no longer referenced in policies, workflows, or integrations to prevent disruption or errors in Falcon Cloud Security operations.

NEW QUESTION # 313

Which of the following steps is required to configure a cloud account using APIs for integration with CrowdStrike Falcon?

- A. Directly upload API credentials to the CrowdStrike Falcon Console without generating an API client.
- B. Manually deploy CrowdStrike agents on all workloads before registering the account via APIs.
- C. Provide read-only API access to the Falcon platform for monitoring and reporting.
- **D. Generate an API client with appropriate permissions and use it to authenticate and register the cloud account.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Option A: Read-only API access is insufficient for full functionality, as CrowdStrike Falcon requires the ability to monitor, enforce policies, and take corrective actions. Limited API access would restrict key security features.

Option B: Generating an API client ensures that CrowdStrike Falcon can authenticate securely and perform necessary tasks, such as registering the cloud account, retrieving metadata, and monitoring resources. The API client is configured with permissions scoped to

enable integration without over privileging.

Option C: Directly uploading API credentials without an API client configuration bypasses the secure framework established by CrowdStrike. Proper API client generation is critical to ensuring that permissions are managed securely and efficiently.

Option D: Deploying agents on workloads is not a prerequisite for account registration. Agents are workload-specific and managed after the account has been integrated using APIs. This step conflates workload setup with account configuration.

NEW QUESTION # 314

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