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CrowdStrike Certified Cloud Specialist - 2025 Version Sample Questions (Q294-Q299):

NEW QUESTION # 294

CrowdStrike Falcon Cloud Security provides integration with Kubernetes admission controllers to enhance security by enforcing

policies on workloads.

What is the primary function of a Kubernetes admission controller in this security model?

- A. It monitors outbound network traffic from pods to detect anomalies and prevent data exfiltration.
- B. It scans container images at runtime to detect threats and automatically stops malicious processes.
- C. It replaces Kubernetes Role-Based Access Control (RBAC) to provide more granular permissions for cloud-native applications.
- **D. It intercepts and evaluates requests to the Kubernetes API server before objects are persisted in etcd, enforcing security policies.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Option A: Kubernetes admission controllers operate within the API request lifecycle and evaluate incoming requests before they are committed to etcd, the Kubernetes database. In Falcon Cloud Security, the admission controller enforces policies such as allowing only trusted container images, preventing the deployment of misconfigured workloads, and ensuring security compliance. This ensures that threats are mitigated before they are deployed, reducing the attack surface.

Option B: Network monitoring is a different function handled by network security tools such as Falcon Cloud Security's workload protection capabilities, which inspect outbound traffic.

Admission controllers, however, focus on evaluating and enforcing security policies during deployment.

Option C: Runtime security scanning is an essential security function but is separate from admission controllers. Runtime protection is handled by tools like Falcon Container Security, which continuously monitors running containers for threats. Admission controllers operate at the deployment phase rather than runtime.

Option D: Kubernetes RBAC controls access to resources, while admission controllers validate or mutate requests before resources are created. They do not replace RBAC but can complement it by enforcing additional security policies.

NEW QUESTION # 295

Which of the following is the correct step when setting up an automated assessment schedule for Cloud Security Posture Management (CSPM) in CrowdStrike?

- A. Enable default cloud provider security tools and assume CrowdStrike will synchronize automatically.
- B. Manually initiate security posture assessments each time a review is required.
- C. Use the CrowdStrike API to trigger one-time scans only when issues are suspected.
- **D. Define a schedule in the CrowdStrike console, specifying the frequency and cloud account scope.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Option A: Using the CrowdStrike API to trigger one-time scans can supplement assessments but is not a replacement for an automated schedule. Without regular scans, potential vulnerabilities may go unnoticed, reducing overall security efficacy.

Option B: Manually initiating security posture assessments each time is inefficient and prone to human error. CSPM tools like CrowdStrike support automated scheduling to ensure consistent monitoring and compliance without manual intervention.

Option C: While enabling default cloud provider security tools is a good practice, these tools are separate from CrowdStrike's CSPM capabilities. Assuming synchronization without explicitly setting up a schedule in CrowdStrike will leave the assessments incomplete.

Option D: Defining a schedule in the CrowdStrike console is the correct approach. The console provides options to set frequency (e.g., daily, weekly) and scope (e.g., specific cloud accounts or all accounts), ensuring continuous posture monitoring. This setup is foundational for proactive security management.

NEW QUESTION # 296

You are tasked with reviewing a cloud image configured for deployment in a Kubernetes environment.

Which of the following practices identifies a potential misconfiguration that could compromise security?

- A. Utilizing an official base image from a trusted source without scanning it.
- B. Using a multi-stage build to reduce the final image size.
- C. Setting the USER directive to a non-root user in the Dockerfile.
- **D. Including hardcoded credentials in the image's environment variables.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Option A: Multi-stage builds are a best practice for creating minimal and efficient images by excluding unnecessary build artifacts. This enhances security by reducing the attack surface. It is not a misconfiguration.

Option B: This is a best practice to enhance security. Running the application as a non-root user reduces the impact of a potential compromise, as the attacker's privileges would be limited. This is not a misconfiguration but a security-strengthening measure.

Option C: While using official base images is a good starting point, they can still contain vulnerabilities. Scanning these images for known issues before use is a necessary step to ensure security compliance. Relying solely on their "official" status is a common misconception.

Option D: Hardcoded credentials in environment variables are a critical security misconfiguration.

If the image is shared or deployed in an environment where logs or configurations can be accessed, these credentials can be exposed, leading to unauthorized access. Best practices recommend using a secure secrets management solution instead of hardcoding sensitive information.

NEW QUESTION # 297

While auditing a cloud image configured for deployment, which of the following findings represents a deployment misconfiguration?

- A. The image uses a private container registry with role-based access control (RBAC).
- B. The image has labels for versioning and maintainability metadata.
- C. The image lacks a health check directive in the Dockerfile.
- **D. The image includes unused software packages.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Option A: While missing a health check directive is not ideal for production readiness, it is not a security misconfiguration. Health checks are primarily for operational monitoring and ensuring high availability.

Option B: This is a best practice to ensure only authorized users can access the image. It strengthens the security of the deployment pipeline and does not represent a misconfiguration.

Option C: Adding labels for versioning and maintainability metadata (e.g., LABEL version="1.0") is a best practice. It aids in managing image lifecycles and troubleshooting deployments. This does not constitute a misconfiguration.

Option D: Including unused software packages increases the attack surface and may introduce unnecessary vulnerabilities. Attackers could exploit unmaintained or outdated components, even if they are not actively used by the application. Removing unnecessary packages during the build process is a key security best practice.

NEW QUESTION # 298

Which of the following scenarios would indicate a risky Azure Service Principal as identified by a Cloud Infrastructure Entitlement Manager (CIEM)?

- A. A Service Principal with an expired credential and no associated roles.
- B. A Service Principal with "Contributor" role used exclusively for deploying infrastructure.
- C. A Service Principal with "Reader" role assigned to an isolated development environment.
- **D. A Service Principal with "Owner" role and no restrictions on its scope, accessible by an unused application.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Option A: The "Contributor" role has elevated permissions, but if the Service Principal is actively used for its intended purpose and scoped appropriately, it is not inherently risky.

Option B: An expired credential and no roles assigned effectively nullify any risk associated with the Service Principal. It would not be flagged as risky by CIEM.

Option C: The "Reader" role is read-only and does not allow modification of resources, making it a low-risk assignment. It is scoped to an isolated environment, further reducing risk.

Option D: An unused application with "Owner" role poses significant risk because it has unrestricted permissions across the subscription. If compromised, this Service Principal could enable attackers to gain full control over the environment.

NEW QUESTION # 299

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