

# Latest CCCS-203b Intereactive Testing Engine–100% Valid New CrowdStrike Certified Cloud Specialist Exam Labs



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## CrowdStrike CCCS-203b Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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 2	<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>
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pre-Runtime Protection: This domain covers managing registry connections, selecting image assessment methods, and analyzing assessment reports to identify malware, CVEs, leaked secrets, Dockerfile misconfigurations, and vulnerabilities before deployment.</li> </ul>
Topic 5	<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>

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## CrowdStrike Certified Cloud Specialist Sample Questions (Q185-Q190):

### NEW QUESTION # 185

You are tasked with assigning policies in a cloud environment using CrowdStrike's Identity Analyzer. Which of the following configurations aligns best with the principle of least privilege?

- A. Assigning identical policies to all users regardless of their roles or responsibilities.
- **B. Creating role-based policies that restrict access to only the services and actions necessary for specific job functions.**
- C. Assigning a single, broad policy to grant all users access to all cloud services.
- D. Granting unrestricted administrative privileges to all roles to ensure productivity.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Option A: A one-size-fits-all approach ignores the unique requirements of different roles and leads to over-permissioning or under-permissioning, both of which are undesirable from a security perspective.

Option B: Granting administrative privileges universally undermines security and increases the likelihood of human error or exploitation. Only specific roles requiring administrative capabilities should have such access.

Option C: Broad policies that grant universal access violate the principle of least privilege. They expose the environment to unnecessary risks, such as unauthorized data access or resource modification.

Option D: This approach follows the principle of least privilege, ensuring users and roles have access only to the resources and actions required for their responsibilities. This minimizes the attack surface, reduces the risk of accidental or malicious misuse, and adheres to best practices in identity and access management.

### NEW QUESTION # 186

Which two configurations are necessary for successful deployment of the Falcon Container Sensor in Kubernetes? (Choose two)

- **A. DaemonSet deployment configuration**
- B. Access to Docker Hub
- C. Manual agent token import
- **D. Correct namespace and permissions**

**Answer: A,D**

### NEW QUESTION # 187

When reviewing container images in a cloud environment for security vulnerabilities, which of the following practices is considered the most effective in ensuring a secure deployment?

- A. Encrypt the container images to prevent unauthorized access.
- B. Rely on the cloud provider's default container images for security.
- **C. Use a scanning tool to identify vulnerabilities and ensure all detected issues are addressed before deployment.**
- D. Manually review the Dockerfile for potential vulnerabilities and remove any unnecessary lines.

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

Option A: Encryption helps protect the image from unauthorized access during storage or transit but does not address vulnerabilities within the image itself.

Option B: While cloud provider images may have baseline security, they are not immune to vulnerabilities, especially as dependencies update over time. Trusting default images without further review can lead to unnoticed vulnerabilities being deployed.

Option C: Using a scanning tool is an industry-standard best practice for identifying vulnerabilities in container images. Tools like CrowdStrike Falcon Horizon, Aqua Security, or Snyk can analyze images for known vulnerabilities in their dependencies and configurations. Addressing the issues before deployment reduces the risk of exposing a production environment to potential exploits.

Option D: While reviewing the Dockerfile is a good practice, it is insufficient on its own.

Automated scanning tools can identify vulnerabilities in underlying layers and dependencies that manual reviews might miss.

### NEW QUESTION # 188

An organization's security team is using CrowdStrike Falcon Cloud Security to monitor their cloud infrastructure. During an assessment, they discover that some workloads are not generating security alerts, even though they should be monitored under the configured security policies.

Which of the following is the most likely indicator of misconfiguration (IOM) that could explain this issue?

- A. The security policies applied in Falcon Cloud Security are too strict, which prevents alert generation.
- B. The Falcon console is displaying normal operational logs, so there are no security concerns.
- C. The cloud instances are running in a Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) without internet access.
- **D. The Falcon sensor was installed on cloud instances but lacks the required permissions to collect and analyze security telemetry.**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

Option A: While internet access is necessary for cloud-based management features (e.g., reporting and policy updates), Falcon sensors can still perform local analysis and generate alerts based on predefined policies. The lack of alerts is more likely due to a permissions misconfiguration than a network restriction.

Option B: The Falcon sensor requires specific permissions to collect logs, analyze behavior, and report findings to the Falcon console. If permissions are misconfigured or missing, the sensor may fail to generate security alerts, leading to undetected threats.

Option C: Strict security policies do not prevent alerts. Instead, they may lead to increased logging and alerting. If no alerts are being generated, it is more likely a configuration or permissions issue rather than an overly strict policy.

Option D: Normal logs do not necessarily indicate a secure environment. If Falcon is not detecting threats due to misconfigurations, this could create a false sense of security. Security teams should always validate configurations rather than assuming security based on system logs alone.

### NEW QUESTION # 189

You are investigating IOAs found in your cloud environment after a security breach. You must find any IOAs signifying that the threat actor has used techniques to maintain access to your cloud resources.

What filter on the IOA dashboard can you use to only view these specific IOAs?

- A. Execution
- B. Ransomware
- C. Privilege Escalation
- **D. Persistence**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

In CrowdStrike Falcon Cloud Security, IOAs are categorized using MITRE ATT&CK-aligned tactics to help analysts quickly identify attacker objectives. When investigating how a threat actor may have maintained access to cloud resources after an initial breach, the appropriate tactic to focus on is Persistence.

Persistence IOAs represent techniques such as creating backdoor IAM roles, modifying access policies, adding API keys, enabling long-lived credentials, or altering cloud configurations to survive reboots or credential rotation. Filtering the IOA dashboard by Persistence isolates these behaviors, enabling faster root-cause analysis and remediation.

Other filters serve different investigative purposes. Execution focuses on initial code execution, Privilege Escalation highlights elevation of permissions, and Ransomware identifies encryption-related activity. None of these specifically address long-term access maintenance.

Therefore, filtering by Persistence is the correct and most effective way to identify IOAs related to maintaining access within cloud environments.

### NEW QUESTION # 190

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