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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">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.
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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.

Topic 4	<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 5	<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.

CrowdStrike Certified Cloud Specialist Sample Questions (Q53-Q58):

NEW QUESTION # 53

When using the Identity Analyzer feature in CrowdStrike CIEM to identify inactive users, which data source is primarily used to assess inactivity?

- A. Historical security alerts from CrowdStrike Falcon.
- B. Network traffic logs from connected endpoints.
- C. CrowdStrike Falcon sensor telemetry.
- D. Audit trails of API calls and resource utilization.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Option A: Network traffic logs are related to endpoint or network-level activity, not specific to cloud identities or IAM behavior. CIEM focuses on cloud-specific activity data like API calls and resource usage, making this an irrelevant data source.

Option B: Security alerts focus on threats and anomalies, not routine user activity patterns. CIEM uses operational data like API calls and resource usage to assess inactivity, which makes security alerts irrelevant for this purpose.

Option C: Falcon sensor telemetry is used for endpoint detection and response, not cloud IAM activity. While it complements CIEM for overall security, it does not directly contribute to inactivity analysis.

Option D: CIEM's Identity Analyzer uses audit trails, including API call records and resource utilization data, to detect inactivity. This ensures a holistic understanding of user behavior and accurately identifies users who no longer engage with cloud resources. This approach reduces false positives and enhances the security posture by identifying legitimate inactive accounts.

NEW QUESTION # 54

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. Setting the USER directive to a non-root user in the Dockerfile.
- C. Using a multi-stage build to reduce the final image size.
- 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 # 55

Which method is most effective for identifying Indicators of Attack (IOAs) in a cloud environment with minimal disruption to workloads?

- A. Employing a third-party vulnerability scanner for threat identification.
- B. Performing manual log analysis on cloud-native services.
- C. Deploying Falcon Sensor for real-time IOA monitoring.
- D. Leveraging Falcon Cloud Workload Protection (CWP) for runtime IOA detection.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Option A: Falcon Cloud Workload Protection (CWP) provides advanced runtime protection by monitoring for Indicators of Attack (IOAs). It integrates with container and cloud environments to detect malicious behaviors, including exploitation attempts, file modifications, and lateral movement. CWP focuses on runtime protection without impacting workloads, making it the most effective solution in this scenario.

Option B: Vulnerability scanners identify known weaknesses but are not effective in detecting real-time Indicators of Attack (IOAs) or runtime behaviors. They are complementary to runtime protection but not a substitute for it.

Option C: While Falcon Sensor provides real-time monitoring, deploying sensors in dynamic cloud environments may introduce operational overhead, especially in environments with ephemeral resources like containers.

Option D: Manual log analysis is labor-intensive, error-prone, and lacks the real-time detection capabilities required to identify IOAs effectively. It is not scalable for large or complex cloud environments.

NEW QUESTION # 56

A cloud security engineer is responsible for ensuring that all cloud workloads remain secure from vulnerabilities before execution. The engineer wants to use CrowdStrike Falcon's pre-runtime protection capabilities to detect vulnerabilities in installed packages across multiple cloud environments. Which of the following configurations best enables pre-runtime vulnerability detection and mitigation?

- A. Enable Falcon Spotlight and configure real-time vulnerability scanning for installed packages
- B. Manually check for CVEs using open-source vulnerability databases and apply patches reactively
- C. Use a container image registry with basic signature verification but without vulnerability scanning
- D. Disable vulnerability scanning and rely only on cloud provider security controls

Answer: A

Explanation:

Option A: Signature verification ensures the integrity of container images but does not detect vulnerabilities in installed packages. Without scanning, vulnerabilities in software dependencies may go undetected.

Option B: Falcon Spotlight provides real-time vulnerability management, detecting security issues in installed packages before runtime. This allows proactive remediation, reducing the attack surface before an exploit can occur.

Option C: Manually checking CVE databases is inefficient and does not provide real-time detection. This reactive approach increases the risk of running vulnerable workloads before security teams can apply patches.

Option D: While cloud provider security controls offer some baseline protections, they do not provide comprehensive pre-runtime scanning for vulnerabilities in installed packages. A dedicated vulnerability management solution is required.

NEW QUESTION # 57

A financial services company needs to register multiple cloud accounts while adhering to strict compliance regulations such as SOC 2, GDPR, and HIPAA. The company must ensure that the cloud account registration method provides strong access controls, auditability, and compliance tracking.

Which of the following is the best approach?

- A. Allow developers to register their cloud accounts independently with no oversight to speed up onboarding.
- B. Register each cloud account using an administrator's personal access credentials.
- C. Use a shared service account with a single set of credentials for registering all cloud accounts.
- D. Use an automated cloud registration workflow integrated with identity and access management (IAM) policies.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Option A: Allowing developers to register cloud accounts without oversight creates a shadow IT problem, making it difficult to enforce security policies and track compliance. Unauthorized or improperly registered accounts may violate regulatory requirements.

enforce security policies and track compliance. Unauthorized or improperly registered accounts may violate regulatory requirements. Option B: Using a shared service account violates least privilege principles and creates compliance risks. If the shared credentials are compromised, multiple accounts could be affected, and it becomes difficult to track individual actions for compliance audits.

Option C: Using an administrator's personal credentials introduces security and compliance risks.

If the administrator leaves the company or their credentials are compromised, it could affect multiple cloud accounts, violating least privilege access principles.

Option D: An automated cloud registration workflow with IAM integration ensures security, auditability, and compliance tracking. IAM policies enforce access controls, ensuring that only authorized users and services can register accounts while maintaining compliance with regulations.

NEW QUESTION # 58

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