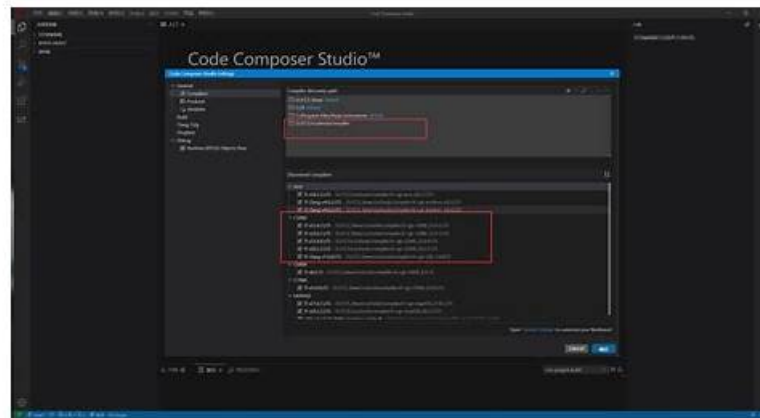


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## CrowdStrike CCCS-203b Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li></ul>
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li></ul>
Topic 3	<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 4	<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 5	<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 6	<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 (Q254-Q259):

### NEW QUESTION # 254

When registering a cloud account with Falcon, what is the first required step to ensure the registration process is successful?

- A. Granting CrowdStrike permissions to access the cloud account via an API role or service account.
- B. Deploying the CrowdStrike Falcon agent to all cloud workloads.
- C. Activating vulnerability scanning for all container images in the account.
- D. Synchronizing account metadata with the Falcon Console by uploading a CSV file.

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

Option A: Deploying the Falcon agent to workloads is not a prerequisite for registering the cloud account. Agent deployment is a separate step focused on workload protection, not account registration.

Option B: There is no requirement to upload metadata via a CSV file during the registration process. Falcon Cloud Security collects metadata automatically once permissions are granted.

Option C: While vulnerability scanning is an important feature of Falcon Cloud Security, it is not a step in the account registration process. Scanning requires additional configurations after registration.

Option D: Granting the necessary permissions through an API role or service account is a critical first step in registering a cloud account with Falcon. Without these permissions, Falcon Cloud Security cannot monitor or secure resources within the account.

### NEW QUESTION # 255

A cloud security engineer is responsible for ensuring that their Kubernetes-based microservices architecture adheres to industry security standards. The organization wants to implement runtime security best practices and verify that their cluster configuration complies with the latest CIS (Center for Internet Security) benchmarks.

Which CrowdStrike Falcon feature should the engineer use to perform a compliance check against industry benchmarks?

- A. Falcon Forensics Collection
- B. Falcon Prevent (NGAV)
- C. Falcon Identity Protection
- D. Falcon Horizon (CSPM)

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

Option A: Falcon Identity Protection helps detect identity-based attacks and credential misuse but does not provide compliance checks for cloud or Kubernetes environments.

Option B: Falcon Prevent is a next-generation antivirus (NGAV) solution that protects against malware and endpoint threats, but it does not assess cloud infrastructure or Kubernetes configurations against compliance benchmarks.

Option C: Falcon Forensics is useful for post-incident investigations but does not provide real-time security posture monitoring or compliance checks against industry benchmarks.

Option D: Falcon Horizon is CrowdStrike's Cloud Security Posture Management (CSPM) solution, designed to monitor cloud, Kubernetes, and Docker configurations for compliance with security benchmarks such as CIS, NIST, and PCI-DSS. It provides continuous monitoring and remediation recommendations for misconfigurations, making it the best choice for compliance verification.

### NEW QUESTION # 256

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. Custom Alerts Manager
- **D. Workflow Builder**

**Answer: D**

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 # 257

An organization is attempting to register its AWS account with CrowdStrike Falcon Cloud, but the process fails. The error message indicates insufficient permissions. The security team verifies that the CrowdStrike Falcon role was created in AWS IAM.

What is the most likely cause of this issue?

- A. The CrowdStrike Falcon Console does not support AWS account registrations unless the Falcon sensor is installed on at least one EC2 instance.
- **B. The role was created, but it was not granted the required permissions or trust policy for CrowdStrike Falcon to assume it.**
- C. The Falcon role needs to be assigned to an AWS Lambda function for it to be recognized during the registration process.
- D. The AWS account must be linked to an Azure subscription before it can be registered in CrowdStrike Falcon.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Option A: There is no requirement to link AWS and Azure for Falcon integration. Each cloud provider has its own independent registration process.

Option B: Falcon sensors are not required for cloud account registration. Sensors provide endpoint protection, whereas registration integrates Falcon with AWS APIs for monitoring.

Option C: CrowdStrike Falcon requires a properly configured IAM role with the necessary permissions and a trust policy allowing Falcon to assume the role. If the trust relationship is not set up correctly, Falcon cannot access the account to complete registration.

Option D: The IAM role is not assigned to a Lambda function but is instead created for Falcon to assume. Registering a cloud account does not require Lambda integration.

### NEW QUESTION # 258

A security administrator at a mid-sized company wants to automate security monitoring and ensure compliance with security policies by scheduling cloud security reports in the CrowdStrike Falcon platform.

Which of the following best describes the primary purpose of scheduled reports in CrowdStrike's cloud security offering?

- A. To act as a replacement for real-time security monitoring tools like SIEMs
- B. To execute immediate remediation actions based on predefined security policies
- C. To provide continuous, real-time alerts on security threats as they occur
- **D. To automate periodic security insights and compliance monitoring for cloud environments**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

Option A: The primary purpose of scheduled reports is to provide automated security insights, compliance overviews, and periodic monitoring of cloud environments, helping teams proactively manage risks.

Option B: Scheduled reports complement real-time monitoring but do not replace tools like SIEMs, which aggregate and analyze security data continuously.

Option C: Scheduled reports are designed for periodic insights, not for real-time alerting. Real-time alerts are handled by Falcon's detection and response mechanisms, not scheduled reports.

Option D: While security reports provide valuable insights, they do not execute remediation actions directly. Remediation is handled

