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## CrowdStrike CCCS-203b Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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 2	<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 3	<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>
Topic 4	<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 5	<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>

## Free Download CCCS-203b Valid Exam Duration & Updated CCCS-203b Latest Exam Cram: CrowdStrike Certified Cloud Specialist

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### CrowdStrike Certified Cloud Specialist Sample Questions (Q180-Q185):

#### NEW QUESTION # 180

What is the primary reason for reviewing the base image of a container when performing a security assessment?

- A. Reviewing the base image guarantees compatibility with orchestrators like Kubernetes.
- B. Base images must always include minimal layers to optimize storage.
- **C. The base image often contains outdated dependencies that may introduce vulnerabilities.**
- D. The base image configuration ensures proper runtime performance.

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

Option A: While runtime performance can be influenced by the image configuration, the primary focus of a security assessment is identifying and mitigating vulnerabilities, not performance optimization.

Option B: Although using minimal layers can improve storage efficiency, the goal of reviewing base images is to ensure security, not necessarily to reduce the image size.

Option C: The base image forms the foundation of a container. If it contains outdated or vulnerable dependencies, they can propagate to any containers built from it. Regularly reviewing and updating the base image ensures that known vulnerabilities are mitigated, which is critical for maintaining a secure environment.

Option D: Compatibility with orchestrators like Kubernetes is generally determined by the image's runtime requirements, not by reviewing the base image for security.

#### NEW QUESTION # 181

Which Fusion workflow trigger can be used to take an action when a vulnerability is found on one of your container images?

- A. Vulnerabilities user action > Host
- B. Kubernetes and containers > Container detections > Vulnerabilities
- **C. Kubernetes and containers > Image assessment > Vulnerabilities**
- D. Vulnerabilities user action > Vulnerabilities

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

To automate response actions when a vulnerability is discovered in a container image, CrowdStrike Falcon Fusion uses the trigger Kubernetes and containers > Image assessment > Vulnerabilities. This trigger activates when Falcon identifies vulnerabilities during container image scanning and assessment.

Image assessment vulnerabilities occur pre-runtime, making this trigger ideal for shift-left security automation. Actions such as sending notifications, opening tickets, tagging images, or blocking deployments via policy enforcement can be automatically initiated before vulnerable images reach production.

The Container detection trigger applies to runtime events, not image vulnerabilities. Vulnerabilities user action triggers depend on manual interaction and are not suitable for automated detection-driven workflows.

By using the image assessment vulnerability trigger, organizations can integrate Falcon Cloud Security findings directly into CI/CD pipelines and remediation workflows, ensuring faster response and reduced risk exposure.

Therefore, the correct Fusion workflow trigger is Kubernetes and containers > Image assessment > Vulnerabilities.

### NEW QUESTION # 182

Which feature in CrowdStrike Falcon enables the identification of potentially malicious network connections in a containerized environment?

- A. External firewalls integrated with the Falcon platform.
- B. Network Access Control (NAC) policies configured for each container.
- **C. Container Threat Detection (CTD) integrated with runtime protection.**
- D. CrowdStrike's endpoint protection suite without specific container policies.

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

Option A: NAC is a separate security mechanism that manages network permissions and access but does not provide real-time monitoring of network connections within container environments.

Option B: External firewalls provide perimeter security but cannot identify or monitor internal container network activity in real time.

Option C: The endpoint protection suite focuses on host-based security and does not inherently include container-specific runtime protections or network monitoring capabilities.

Option D: CTD identifies suspicious and malicious behaviors, including abnormal network activity, by monitoring container processes in real time. This is an essential capability of runtime protection in Falcon to secure workloads effectively.

### NEW QUESTION # 183

When configuring a cloud account using APIs in CrowdStrike, which of the following is the correct first step to ensure the account is successfully registered and operational in the CrowdStrike Falcon platform?

- A. Directly input the cloud provider's credentials into the CrowdStrike console.
- **B. Generate an API client ID and secret in the CrowdStrike Falcon console.**
- C. Use the CrowdStrike API to configure granular IAM policies before registration.
- D. Assign full administrator access to the CrowdStrike service account in the cloud provider.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Option A: Using the CrowdStrike API to configure granular IAM policies is a potential task during or after registration, but it is not the initial step. IAM roles and policies should be defined by the cloud provider's configuration tools, not CrowdStrike, as a preliminary task.

Option B: Inputting cloud provider credentials directly into the CrowdStrike console is not a step in the configuration process. Instead, API-based integrations rely on secure token-based authentication, not direct username/password access, to align with best practices for security and scalability.

Option C: Assigning full administrator access to the CrowdStrike service account is unnecessary and violates the principle of least privilege. Only specific permissions (e.g., read-only access for threat detection) are required, and overly broad access increases the attack surface.

Option D: Generating an API client ID and secret is the required first step to enable secure communication between the CrowdStrike Falcon platform and the cloud provider. The client ID and secret are used for authentication when configuring API integrations, ensuring secure access to the cloud account's data. Without this step, the integration cannot proceed.

### NEW QUESTION # 184

The security team wants to exclude a specific container image from being assessed by Falcon's image assessment policy. Which of the following steps should they take to configure this exclusion?

- A. Add the container image tag to the policy exclusion list.
- B. Configure an exception for the image repository in the Falcon runtime policies.
- C. Apply a "Do Not Scan" label to the container in Kubernetes.
- **D. Add the image digest to the allowlist under image assessment exclusions.**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

Option A: Runtime policies address runtime behavior and do not affect pre-deployment image assessments.

Option B: Excluding an image from the image assessment policy requires adding its immutable digest to the allowlist. This ensures

