

Guaranteed CrowdStrike CCCS-203b Passing, CCCS-203b Certification Test Questions



The CrowdStrike Certified Cloud Specialist (CCCS-203b) certification is one of the hottest career advancement credentials in the modern CrowdStrike world. The CCCS-203b certification can help you to demonstrate your expertise and knowledge level. With only one badge of CCCS-203b certification, successful candidates can advance their careers and increase their earning potential. The CrowdStrike CCCS-203b Certification Exam also enables you to stay updated and competitive in the market which will help you to gain more career opportunities.

CrowdStrike CCCS-203b Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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.
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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.
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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.
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.

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CrowdStrike Certified Cloud Specialist Sample Questions (Q253-Q258):

NEW QUESTION # 253

When CrowdStrike Falcon detects a suspicious outbound network connection from a runtime workload, what is the best immediate action to mitigate potential risks?

- A. Enable DNS Filtering Across All Hosts
- B. Quarantine the Affected Host
- C. Generate an Incident Report for Future Review
- D. Manually Terminate the Suspected Network Connection

Answer: B

Explanation:

Option A: DNS filtering is a preventative measure that helps reduce exposure to known malicious domains but does not address active suspicious connections in a runtime environment.

Option B: Generating a report is useful for documentation but does not provide an immediate mitigation strategy against ongoing threats.

Option C: Quarantining the host is the most effective immediate response, as it isolates the workload to prevent further communication or lateral movement while the suspicious activity is investigated. CrowdStrike Falcon facilitates such actions to mitigate risks promptly.

Option D: While terminating the connection might stop immediate communication, it does not address the root cause or prevent the host from initiating other malicious connections.

NEW QUESTION # 254

When managing API clients and keys in the Falcon platform, what is the best practice to ensure security and operational integrity?

- A. Rotate API keys regularly and delete unused keys.
- B. Share API keys with all third-party vendors for easy integration.
- C. Use one API key for all integrations to reduce complexity in management.
- D. Grant API keys full access to all modules for flexibility and ease of use.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Option A: Regularly rotating API keys and deleting unused ones minimizes the risk of unauthorized access, ensuring operational security and compliance with best practices.

Option B: Sharing API keys with multiple vendors is insecure and violates best practices. Each vendor should have unique keys with specific permissions.

Option C: Using a single API key for multiple integrations increases the risk of compromise and makes it harder to isolate issues or rotate keys when needed.

Option D: Granting full access unnecessarily increases the attack surface and violates the principle of least privilege, which is essential for security.

NEW QUESTION # 255

Falcon Horizon, a key component of CrowdStrike Falcon Cloud Security, provides Cloud Security Posture Management (CSPM) for multi-cloud environments.

Which of the following best describes a primary capability of Falcon Horizon?

- A. It continuously assesses cloud configurations against industry best practices and regulatory compliance frameworks to

identify security risks

- B. It automatically remediates all vulnerabilities in cloud environments without requiring administrator intervention
- C. It replaces traditional cloud firewalls by blocking all traffic not originating from CrowdStrike- managed IP addresses
- D. It only scans AWS environments and lacks support for multi-cloud security assessment

Answer: A

Explanation:

Option A: Falcon Horizon does not function as a firewall. It provides security posture management and misconfiguration detection rather than controlling network traffic.

Option B: Falcon Horizon offers continuous security posture assessment, identifying misconfigurations, compliance violations, and security risks across multi-cloud environments (AWS, Azure, GCP). It helps organizations proactively address vulnerabilities.

Option C: Falcon Horizon supports multiple cloud platforms, including AWS, Microsoft Azure, and Google Cloud, enabling organizations to manage security posture across different cloud providers.

Option D: While Falcon Horizon provides remediation guidance and automation options, it does not force automatic remediation of all vulnerabilities without administrator control.

NEW QUESTION # 256

An organization wants to create a custom Indicator of Misbehavior (IOM) rule in Falcon Cloud Security to detect and alert when a container attempts to write to a restricted file system directory, such as /etc/passwd.

What is the correct step to achieve this?

- A. Modify the default Falcon Container Sensor YAML file.
- B. Define the rule in the Kubernetes Admission Controller manifest.
- **C. Create the custom IOM rule in the Falcon Cloud Security Console under the "IOM Rules" section.**
- D. Use AWS IAM policies to block write attempts to the /etc/passwd file.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Option A: AWS IAM policies manage access permissions for AWS resources but cannot monitor or prevent runtime file system access in containers.

Option B: Falcon Cloud Security provides a dedicated section for creating and managing custom IOM rules. This is the appropriate place to define rules for detecting specific misbehavior, such as unauthorized file system writes.

Option C: Kubernetes Admission Controller policies are used for validating or mutating objects during deployment, not for runtime threat detection like monitoring file system activity.

Option D: The Falcon Container Sensor YAML file is used to deploy the sensor itself and cannot be modified to create custom IOM rules.

NEW QUESTION # 257

You are configuring the CrowdStrike Falcon sensor on a Linux server. Which of the following is a requirement for the sensor to function properly?

- A. Install Kubernetes tools like kubectl on the Linux server.
- B. Configure the Linux server to use a static IP address.
- C. Install third-party endpoint security software alongside the Falcon sensor for comprehensive protection.
- **D. Ensure the Linux server has outbound HTTPS connectivity to CrowdStrike cloud endpoints.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Option A: Tools like kubectl are not required for the Falcon sensor to function. These are administrative tools for managing Kubernetes clusters and do not impact the sensor's operation.

Option B: A static IP address is not required for the Falcon sensor. The sensor identifies devices using unique identifiers rather than relying on network configurations.

Option C: Installing third-party endpoint security software can cause conflicts with the Falcon sensor. CrowdStrike provides comprehensive protection, eliminating the need for additional endpoint security solutions.

Option D: The Falcon sensor requires outbound HTTPS connectivity to communicate with CrowdStrike's cloud infrastructure. This connection allows the sensor to receive updates and send telemetry data.

Without this, the sensor cannot function effectively.

NEW QUESTION # 258

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