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## Cost-Effective CrowdStrike CCCS-203b Exam [2026]

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## CrowdStrike CCCS-203b Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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 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>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 4	<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>

## CrowdStrike Certified Cloud Specialist Sample Questions (Q125-Q130):

### NEW QUESTION # 125

What is the recommended practice when deleting a container registry connection from Falcon Cloud Security?

- A. Delete the connection directly without verifying its usage in any workflows.
- B. Notify all team members and pause all security assessments before deletion.
- C. Ensure the registry is no longer referenced in any active policies or integrations before deletion.
- D. Revoke all tokens associated with the registry immediately after deletion.

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

Option A: Revoking tokens is a good practice but should occur after deletion is confirmed to avoid disrupting ongoing access prematurely.

Option B: Notifying the team is optional and pausing assessments is unnecessary, as deleting the connection does not typically require halting operations.

Option C: Deleting the connection without verification can break dependent workflows and cause image assessments or security scans to fail.

Option D: Before deleting a registry connection, it's critical to verify that it is no longer referenced in policies, workflows, or integrations to prevent disruption or errors in Falcon Cloud Security operations.

### NEW QUESTION # 126

A security team is tasked with ensuring that no Kubernetes workloads in the cluster can run as privileged containers. They decide to use an admission controller policy to enforce this restriction.

Which of the following policy configurations is the most appropriate?

- A. Use a Role-Based Access Control (RBAC) rule to prevent users from creating privileged pods
- B. Use a NetworkPolicy to block network traffic from privileged pods
- C. Use a MutatingWebhookConfiguration to automatically change securityContext.privileged: true to false in pod specifications
- D. Use a ValidatingWebhookConfiguration to check and deny any pod with securityContext.privileged: true

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

Option A: While a MutatingWebhookConfiguration can modify pod specifications, it is not ideal for security enforcement because attackers might still find a way to override or bypass it. A validating webhook provides stricter enforcement.

Option B: A ValidatingWebhookConfiguration allows for centralized policy enforcement and can explicitly reject requests that attempt to create privileged containers by checking securityContext.privileged.

Option C: RBAC rules control permissions for users and service accounts but do not enforce runtime security settings such as preventing privileged containers.

Option D: Network Policies are used to control communication between pods but do not restrict the creation of privileged containers.

### NEW QUESTION # 127

What is a primary function of the Containers and Images Compliance dashboard in CrowdStrike's Cloud Security platform?

- A. Allows users to automatically patch non-compliant containers and images
- B. Provides a visual summary of compliance across containers and images
- C. Displays the list of all containers that are unsupported by Falcon Cloud Security with Containers
- D. Tracks the network performance of containers and provides detailed network usage data

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

The Containers and Images Compliance dashboard in Falcon Cloud Security is designed to give security and DevOps teams a visual, aggregated view of compliance posture across container images and running containers.

This dashboard summarizes compliance status against benchmarks such as CIS, organizational policies, and security best practices. It highlights compliant versus non-compliant images and containers, severity distribution, and trending risk, enabling teams to quickly assess overall posture and prioritize remediation.

The dashboard does not perform network monitoring, automatic patching, or unsupported container enumeration. Those functions are handled by other Falcon modules or operational workflows.

Therefore, its primary function is to provide a visual summary of compliance across containers and images, making Option A correct.

### NEW QUESTION # 128

An organization is using CrowdStrike Falcon Runtime Protection to detect rogue containers and drift in their Kubernetes-based container infrastructure.

Which scenario best represents an example of runtime drift detection?

- A. A container fails to start due to a misconfigured Kubernetes manifest file.
- **B. A running container deviates from its original image by spawning an unauthorized process or modifying system binaries.**
- C. An application inside a container is updated using a rolling deployment strategy.
- D. A developer manually pulls a new container image from a trusted registry and deploys it via Helm.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Option A: Manually deploying a new container image does not indicate runtime drift unless it occurs in an unauthorized manner or introduces unexpected changes to a running container.

Option B: A container failing to start due to a misconfiguration is a deployment issue, not an instance of runtime drift.

Option C: Runtime drift occurs when a container's behavior deviates from its original image, such as spawning unauthorized processes, modifying system binaries, or introducing unexpected changes. This is a strong indicator of potential compromise or malicious activity.

Option D: Rolling updates are a legitimate deployment strategy and do not indicate runtime drift unless they introduce unexpected changes outside of the intended update process.

### NEW QUESTION # 129

You are using the CrowdStrike Cloud Infrastructure Entitlement Manager (CIEM) to audit cloud accounts.

Which of the following accounts should be flagged for unnecessary access privileges?

- A. An account with "limited" access to staging resources used for development purposes.
- B. An account with "read-only" permissions to production resources but no login activity in 90 days.
- C. An account with permissions scoped to the "least privilege" principle and limited to specific resources.
- **D. An account with "write" access to storage buckets and "admin" access to IAM policies but only performs read operations.**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

Option A: This account adheres to best practices for privilege management. It is unlikely to be flagged for unnecessary access privileges.

Option B: This account has unnecessary access privileges because its operations are limited to reading, yet it has higher permissions (write and admin). These excess privileges increase the attack surface and violate the principle of least privilege. This account should be reviewed and adjusted to remove unnecessary permissions.

Option C: While inactivity might warrant review, "read-only" permissions do not pose a significant risk in terms of access privilege misuse. This account would more likely be flagged for inactivity rather than unnecessary privileges.

Option D: This account aligns with the principle of least privilege and has access limited to a specific scope. It does not demonstrate unnecessary privileges.

### NEW QUESTION # 130

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