

CCCS-203b學習筆記 & CCCS-203b權威考題



BONUS!!! 免費下載KaoGuTi CCCS-203b考試題庫的完整版：<https://drive.google.com/open?id=19xkFik16Eb3xdevBTMmTfqrbgBXvWPo>

KaoGuTi的產品是由很多的資深IT專家利用他們的豐富的知識和經驗針對IT相關認證考試研究出來的。所以你要是參加CrowdStrike CCCS-203b 認證考試並且選擇我們的KaoGuTi，KaoGuTi不僅可以保證為你提供一份覆蓋面很廣和品質很好的考試資料來讓您做好準備來面對這個非常專業的考試，而且幫你順利通過CrowdStrike CCCS-203b 認證考試拿到認證證書。

CrowdStrike CCCS-203b 考試大綱：

主題	簡介
主題 1	<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.
主題 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.
主題 3	<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.

>> CCCS-203b學習筆記 <<

CCCS-203b權威考題，CCCS-203b題庫最新資訊

如果你選擇了KaoGuTi的幫助，我們一定不遺餘力地幫助你通過考試。而且我們還會為你提供一年的免費的更新考試練習題和答案的售後服務。不用再猶豫了！請選擇KaoGuTi，它將會是你通過CCCS-203b認證考試的最好保證。快將KaoGuTi加入你的購物車吧！

最新的 CrowdStrike Certified Cloud Specialist CCCS-203b 免費考試真題 (Q250-Q255):

問題 #250

What is the correct sequence of steps to register a cloud account with CrowdStrike Falcon?

- A. Disable unnecessary services in the cloud account, create a read-only user, and enable Falcon monitoring.
- B. Configure an IAM role or service principal with the required permissions, provide the credentials or role ARN to Falcon,

and enable the integration in the Falcon console.

- C. Install Falcon agents on all virtual machines, enable CloudTrail logging, and register the account in the Falcon platform.
- D. Create an IAM role or service principal, assign full administrative access, and integrate it with Falcon.

答案: B

解題說明:

Option A: To register a cloud account with Falcon, you must:

1. Configure an IAM role (AWS) or service principal (Azure) with the necessary permissions.
2. Provide the required credentials or role ARN to Falcon.
3. Enable the integration in the Falcon console.

This process ensures secure and effective monitoring of cloud resources using least-privilege access. Option B: Installing Falcon agents is not a prerequisite for cloud account registration. The integration focuses on API-based monitoring.

Option C: While creating a read-only user aligns with security principles, disabling unnecessary services is not part of the registration process. CrowdStrike focuses on monitoring, not cloud configuration.

Option D: Full administrative access is unnecessary and violates best practices of least-privilege access. Only the required permissions should be assigned.

問題 #251

A technology company is running a Kubernetes-based microservices architecture deployed across both on-premises data centers and multiple cloud environments, including AWS and Google Cloud. The security team wants a unified solution that provides runtime protection, threat detection, and container visibility across their hybrid cloud infrastructure.

Which CrowdStrike Falcon sensor should they deploy?

- A. Falcon Sensor for Mobile Devices
- B. Falcon Cloud Workload Protection (CWP) Sensor
- C. Falcon Forensic Collection Tool
- D. Falcon Sensor for MacOS

答案: B

解題說明:

Option A: Falcon CWP is designed to secure containerized workloads across hybrid cloud environments, providing real-time threat detection, runtime protection, and visibility into Kubernetes clusters regardless of where they are deployed. It supports multi-cloud and on-premises deployments, making it the best fit for this scenario.

Option B: This sensor is tailored for Mac endpoint security and does not provide Kubernetes runtime protection. It is intended for user devices rather than containerized environments.

Option C: This tool is useful for post-incident forensic investigations but does not provide proactive runtime protection. It is not intended for continuous security monitoring in Kubernetes environments.

Option D: Mobile security sensors are designed for iOS and Android devices, focusing on mobile endpoint security rather than cloud-native workloads. They do not offer runtime protection for Kubernetes environments.

問題 #252

You need to register one AWS account as part of a deployment of Falcon Cloud Security. You decide to complete the registration process in the Falcon UI.

What will be utilized during this process if you choose the recommended method to register an individual AWS account?

- A. A Terraform script
- B. A Bash script
- C. AWS CloudFormation
- D. AWS Config

答案: C

解題說明:

When registering an individual AWS account in CrowdStrike Falcon Cloud Security using the Falcon UI, the recommended and supported method is AWS CloudFormation. CrowdStrike provides a prebuilt CloudFormation template that automates the creation of required AWS resources, including IAM roles, permissions, and trust relationships needed for secure, read-only API access. Using CloudFormation ensures the deployment is consistent, auditable, and aligned with AWS best practices. It minimizes human

error by automatically configuring the correct permissions required for Falcon to collect configuration, identity, and resource metadata from AWS. This method also simplifies lifecycle management-resources can be updated or removed cleanly by managing the CloudFormation stack.

Other options are not recommended for this use case. AWS Config is a native AWS compliance service but does not handle Falcon onboarding. Terraform scripts may be used in advanced or large-scale automation scenarios, but they are not the default or recommended approach for single-account registration in the Falcon UI. Bash scripts lack governance, validation, and repeatability. Therefore, when registering a single AWS account through the Falcon console, AWS CloudFormation is the correct and CrowdStrike-recommended method.

問題 #253

When creating a Falcon Fusion workflow to notify a security team about an image assessment result, which configuration is most important to ensure timely and accurate notifications?

- A. Select a recurring schedule to run the workflow hourly
- B. Enable auto-remediation for flagged images
- C. Use the default workflow template provided by Falcon Fusion
- D. Set a "Critical" severity threshold in the workflow conditions

答案： D

解題說明：

Option A: Setting a "Critical" severity threshold ensures that only the most urgent image assessment results trigger notifications. This minimizes noise and focuses the security team's attention on high-priority issues. Configuring thresholds is a best practice for efficient incident response.

Option B: Falcon Fusion does not perform auto-remediation directly. Instead, it enables notifications and orchestration. Auto-remediation requires integration with other tools or scripts outside of Falcon Fusion's workflow capabilities.

Option C: Recurring schedules are helpful for some workflows, but notifications based on real-time triggers (e.g., image assessment results) are more effective in ensuring timely action. Hourly schedules might delay critical notifications.

Option D: While default templates can be helpful as a starting point, they may not address specific organizational needs, such as customized triggers for cloud image assessments. Custom workflows are often required for precise tailoring.

問題 #254

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

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

答案： C

解題說明：

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.

問題 #255

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