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## CrowdStrike CCCS-203b Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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 2	<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 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>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>

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## CrowdStrike Certified Cloud Specialist Sample Questions (Q325-Q330):

### NEW QUESTION # 325

Your organization is conducting a review of inactive cloud users identified through CrowdStrike's CIEM. Which of the following metrics would best help assess the security risk posed by inactive users?

- A. The time since the user's account was created in the cloud environment.
- B. The total number of users flagged as inactive over the past six months.
- C. The frequency of failed login attempts for inactive users.
- **D. The roles and permissions associated with inactive users.**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

Option A: The account creation date is irrelevant to identifying security risks posed by inactivity. A recently created account can still pose a high risk if it has excessive permissions or is compromised.

Option B: While the number of inactive users provides a broad overview, it does not assess the specific risk each user poses. Risk assessment requires detailed insights into permissions and access levels.

Option C: Inactive users with excessive permissions pose a significant security risk, as their accounts can be exploited for unauthorized access. Assessing the roles and permissions helps determine the potential damage that could occur if an inactive account is compromised. This analysis is critical for prioritizing remediation efforts, such as deactivating accounts or revoking permissions.

Option D: Failed login attempts could indicate a brute-force attack, but they are not the primary metric for assessing risk due to inactivity. Instead, permissions and roles are more indicative of potential impact.

### NEW QUESTION # 326

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

**Answer: D**

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 # 327

You need to update the registry connection details for an existing container registry in the CrowdStrike Falcon console. What is the correct sequence of steps to edit the connection details?

- A. Go to the "Cloud Connections" tab, select the registry, delete the existing connection, and create a new one with updated details.
- B. Access the "Integrations" page, select the container registry, and update the credentials under "API Keys."
- C. Export the existing connection settings, update them in a JSON file, and re-upload to the CrowdStrike console.
- **D. Navigate to the "Image Assessment" page, select the registry, click "Edit," modify the settings, and save changes.**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

Option A: CrowdStrike does not support exporting and re-uploading connection settings as JSON files for editing purposes. All updates must be done within the console's UI.

Option B: This is the standard procedure for editing registry connection details in the CrowdStrike Falcon console. The "Image Assessment" page is specifically designed to manage container registry connections, including editing settings such as credentials or URLs.

Option C: The "Integrations" page manages broader integrations but is not specifically for editing container registry connection details. API keys are not directly linked to registry connection settings.

Option D: Deleting the existing connection and creating a new one is unnecessary and inefficient.

Editing the connection directly avoids the loss of historical configuration or integration settings.

### NEW QUESTION # 328

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

**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 # 329

When using Falcon Fusion, how can administrators ensure they are notified immediately about critical threats detected in their cloud infrastructure?

- **A. Configure automated actions in Workflow Builder to trigger notifications.**
- B. Integrate Falcon Fusion with CrowdStrike Threat Graph for alerts.
- C. Activate the Immediate Alert Policy in Falcon Central.
- D. Set up recurring reports in the Falcon Dashboard.

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

Option A: Workflow Builder is the correct tool for setting up automated actions, such as sending email or webhook notifications, whenever a critical threat is detected. This provides immediate alerts based on predefined criteria.

Option B: Threat Graph integration enhances threat intelligence and event correlation but does not directly configure real-time notifications in Falcon Fusion workflows.

Option C: Recurring reports can provide regular updates, but they are not real-time notifications and are therefore unsuitable for immediate threat alerts.

Option D: There is no "Immediate Alert Policy" in Falcon Central. Notifications are handled within Falcon Fusion workflows, not through a standalone policy in Falcon Central.

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