

# CCCS-203b Prüfungsfragen Prüfungsvorbereitungen, CCCS-203b Fragen und Antworten, CrowdStrike Certified Cloud Specialist



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## CrowdStrike CCCS-203b Prüfungsplan:

Thema	Einzelheiten
Thema 1	<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>
Thema 2	<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>
Thema 3	<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>

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Manchmal bedeutet ein kleinem Schritt ein großem Fortschritt des Lebens. Die CrowdStrike CCCS-203b Prüfung scheidet nur ein kleinem Test zu sein, aber der Vorteil der Prüfungszertifizierung der CrowdStrike CCCS-203b für Ihr Arbeitsleben darf nicht übersehen werden. Diese internationale Zertifikat beweist Ihre ausgezeichnete IT-Fähigkeit. Neben CrowdStrike CCCS-203b sind auch andere Zertifizierungsprüfung sehr wichtig, deren neueste Unterlagen können Sie auch auf unserer Webseite finden.

## CrowdStrike Certified Cloud Specialist CCCS-203b Prüfungsfragen mit

## Lösungen (Q255-Q260):

### 255. Frage

Your company operates a hybrid cloud environment spanning AWS, Azure, and Google Cloud.

The security team wants to implement a pre-runtime protection strategy to prevent containerized applications from running vulnerable or malicious images. The organization requires a solution that integrates seamlessly across cloud providers while enforcing strict security policies before deployment. Which image assessment method would be the most appropriate for this use case?

- A. Registry Scanning
- B. Application Sandboxing
- C. Host-Based Malware Scanning
- D. Network-Based Intrusion Detection

**Antwort: A**

Begründung:

Option A: Network-based intrusion detection systems (NIDS) monitor network traffic for malicious activity but do not assess container images for vulnerabilities before deployment. They are useful for runtime threat detection, not pre-runtime protection.

Option B: Sandboxing isolates applications to observe their behavior and detect potential threats.

However, this method is typically used for testing unknown executables rather than scanning container images in a registry before deployment. It does not provide proactive pre-runtime assessment.

Option C: Registry scanning is the most effective method for assessing container images before they are deployed. It integrates with container registries (e.g., Amazon ECR, Azure Container Registry, Google Artifact Registry) to scan images for vulnerabilities, misconfigurations, and malware before they are pulled into a runtime environment. This pre-runtime approach ensures security compliance across multiple cloud platforms.

Option D: Host-based scanning is focused on identifying threats already present on a running system. While useful for runtime protection, it does not prevent vulnerable images from being deployed in the first place, making it an inadequate choice for pre-runtime security.

### 256. Frage

How does CrowdStrike's Application Security Posture Management (ASPM) enhance container security?

- A. By scanning deployed pods
- B. By enforcing MFA on cloud users
- C. By deploying agentless runtime protection
- D. By identifying and fixing insecure configurations in code before deployment

**Antwort: D**

### 257. Frage

A security team using CrowdStrike Falcon wants to reduce alert noise and improve resource visibility by organizing cloud resources into cloud groups.

Which of the following best describes a key benefit of using cloud groups?

- A. Forces all cloud accounts to be grouped together under a single security policy, eliminating flexibility in security management.
- B. Requires manual intervention for every new cloud resource, preventing automated assignment of resources to groups.
- C. Only works for multi-cloud environments and cannot be used within a single cloud provider's infrastructure.
- D. Allows security teams to segment resources by cloud provider, region, or application to streamline threat monitoring.

**Antwort: D**

Begründung:

Option A: Cloud groups do not force all accounts into a single security policy; they enable flexible segmentation, allowing different teams to manage security for different resource sets.

Option B: Cloud groups in Falcon allow security teams to segment cloud resources by various attributes (e.g., cloud provider, region, application, business unit). This helps organize assets, reduce noise, and assign appropriate security responsibilities.

Option C: Falcon supports automated resource grouping based on predefined criteria, reducing manual work when new resources are added.

Option D: Cloud groups can be used in both single-cloud and multi-cloud environments, making them useful for organizations regardless of their cloud strategy.

### 258. Frage

A security administrator at a company using CrowdStrike Falcon in a multi-cloud environment needs to configure runtime sensor policies to ensure optimal security while maintaining operational efficiency. The administrator wants to prevent unauthorized process executions, enforce strict file integrity monitoring, and ensure container runtime security.

Which of the following runtime sensor policy configurations would best meet these requirements?

- A. Disable process blocking but enable container runtime security
- **B. Enable process blocking, enable file integrity monitoring, and enforce container security policies**
- C. Disable process blocking, file integrity monitoring, and container runtime security for minimal impact on system resources
- D. Enable only file integrity monitoring and allow all processes by default

**Antwort: B**

Begründung:

Option A: Enabling container security without process blocking may still allow unauthorized processes to execute, potentially leading to container escapes or privilege escalation attacks.

Process blocking is essential for preventing unauthorized execution.

Option B: While file integrity monitoring is crucial, allowing all processes by default increases the attack surface and enables unauthorized execution of malicious scripts or binaries. A proper runtime sensor policy should also include process blocking.

Option C: This option prioritizes system performance at the cost of security, making the system highly vulnerable to runtime threats such as unauthorized code execution and data exfiltration.

Option D: This configuration provides a balanced approach to security, ensuring unauthorized processes are blocked, file integrity is monitored for changes that could indicate tampering, and container security policies are enforced to mitigate container runtime threats. This setup aligns with best practices for runtime security in cloud environments.

### 259. Frage

While auditing a cloud image configured for deployment, which of the following findings represents a deployment misconfiguration?

- A. The image has labels for versioning and maintainability metadata.
- B. The image lacks a health check directive in the Dockerfile.
- C. The image uses a private container registry with role-based access control (RBAC).
- **D. The image includes unused software packages.**

**Antwort: D**

Begründung:

Option A: While missing a health check directive is not ideal for production readiness, it is not a security misconfiguration. Health checks are primarily for operational monitoring and ensuring high availability.

Option B: This is a best practice to ensure only authorized users can access the image. It strengthens the security of the deployment pipeline and does not represent a misconfiguration.

Option C: Adding labels for versioning and maintainability metadata (e.g., LABEL version="1.0") is a best practice. It aids in managing image lifecycles and troubleshooting deployments. This does not constitute a misconfiguration.

Option D: Including unused software packages increases the attack surface and may introduce unnecessary vulnerabilities. Attackers could exploit unmaintained or outdated components, even if they are not actively used by the application. Removing unnecessary packages during the build process is a key security best practice.

### 260. Frage

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