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CrowdStrike CCCS-203b Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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.
Topic 2	• 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 3	• 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.

CrowdStrike Certified Cloud Specialist Sample Questions (Q352-Q357):

NEW QUESTION # 352
As a security analyst, you are tasked with assessing the asset inventory in the CrowdStrike Falcon platform. You notice several unmanaged assets appearing in the inventory, identified only by IP addresses.
Which of the following actions would be the most appropriate to take next?

- A. Tag the assets as "unmanaged" and move on to the next task.
- B. Block these IP addresses at the firewall to mitigate any potential threats.
- C. Activate Falcon sensor deployment to ensure visibility and management.
- D. Ignore these assets, as they are likely non-critical devices.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Option A: Simply tagging the devices without further action does not address the potential security risks associated with unmanaged assets. Additional steps, such as identifying and deploying the Falcon sensor, are required.
Option B: Unmanaged devices pose significant security risks, regardless of their perceived criticality. Ignoring them could lead to blind spots in your security posture.
Option C: Blocking these devices at the firewall could disrupt legitimate operations, particularly if they are critical to business processes. Investigating and managing them is a better approach.
Option D: Deploying the Falcon sensor is the most appropriate action to ensure these unmanaged assets are properly monitored and secured. Without the Falcon sensor, these devices remain unprotected and could serve as attack vectors. This step ensures they are brought under management and included in the asset inventory for continuous monitoring.

NEW QUESTION # 353
A containerized workload that spawns a background shell process outside of its original image configuration is considered a _____ event.

- A. drift
- B. validation
- C. benchmark
- D. kill-chain

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 354

What permissions must be granted to successfully register an AWS cloud account with Falcon Cloud Security?

- A. Permissions to read and monitor cloud resources using a role with the required API policies.
- B. Permissions to launch new EC2 instances within the account.
- C. Permissions to delete unused resources within the account for optimization purposes.
- D. Permissions to manage identity and access management (IAM) users and roles.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Option A: Permissions to launch EC2 instances are unnecessary for Falcon Cloud Security registration. The integration focuses on monitoring and assessment, not workload creation.
Option B: Falcon Cloud Security does not require permissions to manage IAM users or roles. IAM management is outside the scope of its monitoring responsibilities.
Option C: To register an AWS account with Falcon, a role with read and monitor permissions via required API policies (such as CloudWatch: Describe* or ec2: DescribeInstances) must be granted. These permissions enable Falcon to gather data about cloud resources for security analysis.
Option D: Falcon Cloud Security does not need or request permissions to delete resources in the account.
Its role is to monitor and assess, not manage resource lifecycle operations.

NEW QUESTION # 355
What is a key requirement for deploying the Falcon Container Sensor in a Kubernetes cluster?

- A. All containers in the cluster must run with root privileges.
- B. The cluster must have the Docker runtime installed on all nodes.
- C. The Kubernetes cluster must use a managed service like Amazon EKS or Google GKE.
- D. The sensor must be deployed using a Helm chart or Kubernetes manifest.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Option A: The Falcon Container Sensor is deployed in a Kubernetes cluster using a Helm chart or Kubernetes manifest. This deployment method ensures that the sensor is configured correctly and adheres to Kubernetes deployment standards. Helm charts simplify the deployment process by automating configurations and managing dependencies.
Option B: The Falcon Container Sensor supports both Docker and other container runtimes, such as containerd, as per Kubernetes standards. Limiting it to Docker would ignore the flexibility offered by modern Kubernetes environments.
Option C: While Falcon Container Sensor supports managed Kubernetes services like Amazon EKS and Google GKE, it is not a strict requirement. The sensor can also be deployed in self- managed Kubernetes clusters.
Option D: Running containers with root privileges is a security risk and not a requirement for deploying the Falcon Container Sensor. The sensor operates without requiring such elevated privileges for application containers.

NEW QUESTION # 356
What is a valid reason for adding your base images into Falcon Cloud Security?

- A. Base image CVEs cannot be exploited by adversaries
- B. Reduce duplicates when a base image is used multiple times
- C. All base image CVEs are less risky than other CVEs

Answer: B

Explanation:
A valid and recommended reason for adding base images into Falcon Cloud Security is toreduce duplicate findings when a base image is used multiple times. Base images are commonly shared across many application images, meaning vulnerabilities, secrets, or detections present in the base layer can appear repeatedly across derived images.
By onboarding base images directly into Falcon Cloud Security, the platform can more efficiently track and correlate vulnerabilities at their source. This allows security teams to remediate issues once at the base image level rather than addressing the same findings across every downstream image. As a result, vulnerability management becomes more accurate, scalable, and operationally efficient.
The other options are incorrect and potentially dangerous assumptions. Base image CVEscan absolutely be exploitedby adversaries, and base image vulnerabilities are not inherently less risky than other CVEs. In many cases, unpatched base images are a primary

attack vector in containerized environments.
CrowdStrike's container image strategy emphasizes reducing noise, improving prioritization, and enabling faster remediation. Adding base images supports these goals by minimizing duplicate alerts and providing clearer insight into risk inheritance across image hierarchies. Therefore, the correct answer isReduce duplicates when a base image is used multiple times.

NEW QUESTION # 357
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