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CrowdStrike CCCS-203b Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 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.
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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.
Topic 4	<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.
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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.

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CrowdStrike Certified Cloud Specialist Sample Questions (Q155-Q160):

NEW QUESTION # 155

A security engineer is conducting a review of cloud security controls within an AWS environment protected by CrowdStrike Falcon. During the evaluation, the engineer identifies that an attacker could gain elevated permissions through misconfigured IAM policies. Which of the following is the most likely misconfiguration leading to this high-risk practice?

- A. The cloud environment uses Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA) for privileged accounts.
- **B. An IAM policy grants Administrator Access privileges to an EC2 instance profile.**
- C. The security group associated with the instance has inbound SSH access restricted to a specific IP range.
- D. The Falcon sensor is installed in detection mode rather than prevention mode.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Option A: Detection mode allows Falcon to monitor and alert on threats, but it does not create a direct privilege escalation risk. While switching to prevention mode enhances security, the misconfiguration in this scenario is related to IAM permissions rather than Falcon sensor settings.

Option B: Restricting SSH access to specific IPs is a best practice for minimizing exposure. While open SSH access is a security risk, a properly restricted IP range does not directly contribute to privilege escalation.

Option C: Granting Administrator Access to an EC2 instance profile is a critical security misconfiguration. It allows any process running on the instance to assume unrestricted administrative privileges, potentially leading to privilege escalation and lateral movement by an attacker. This is a high-risk practice that should be avoided by implementing least privilege principles.

Option D: Enforcing MFA enhances security by requiring an additional authentication factor.

While MFA alone does not prevent all privilege escalation risks, it does not contribute to misconfiguration or high-risk practices.

NEW QUESTION # 156

What is one purpose of the CrowdStrike Kubernetes Admission Controller?

- A. Forwards Kubernetes event logs to CrowdStrike NG SIEM
- **B. Monitors and enforces security policies in any containerized environment**
- C. Provides security visibility into EKS, AKS, and self-managed clusters

Answer: B

Explanation:

The CrowdStrike Kubernetes Admission Controller is a pre-runtime security control designed to enforce security policies before workloads are allowed to run in a Kubernetes environment. Its primary purpose is to monitor and enforce security policies in any containerized environment by intercepting Kubernetes API requests at admission time.

When a deployment, pod, or container is submitted to the Kubernetes API server, the Admission Controller evaluates the request against Falcon Cloud Security policies. These policies can include rules related to image risk posture, vulnerabilities, malware presence, secrets, or compliance violations. If an image violates defined policies, the Admission Controller can block the deployment, preventing insecure or non-compliant workloads from entering the cluster.

This capability is critical for implementing a shift-left security model, ensuring that threats are stopped before runtime, rather than detected after execution. While Falcon also provides runtime protection and visibility across managed Kubernetes platforms such as EKS and AKS, those capabilities are not the primary function of the Admission Controller itself.

The Admission Controller does not forward Kubernetes logs to SIEM platforms; instead, it acts as an enforcement gate. Therefore, the correct answer is Monitors and enforces security policies in any containerized environment.

NEW QUESTION # 157

A user successfully registers a cloud account into CrowdStrike Falcon but notices that certain resources are not visible in the dashboard.

What is the most likely cause of this issue?

- A. The CrowdStrike API key used during registration has expired.
- B. The user's CrowdStrike account does not have sufficient administrative privileges.
- C. The CrowdStrike integration only supports compute instances and does not track other resources.
- **D. The cloud account lacks the appropriate read-only permissions for specific resource types.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Option A: The inability to view certain resources is typically caused by missing permissions in the assigned IAM role or policy. For instance, the policy might lack permissions to query specific resource types, like storage or networking configurations. Verifying and updating the IAM policy would resolve this issue.

Option B: While an expired API key can cause connectivity issues, it would prevent all data from being visible, not just certain resources. This scenario points to a more specific permissions issue.

Option C: This is incorrect as CrowdStrike supports a wide range of cloud resources depending on the integration configuration. Limiting visibility to compute instances would suggest a configuration or permission issue, not a feature limitation.

Option D: This is incorrect because user privileges within the CrowdStrike Falcon interface do not impact the resources visible during a cloud account integration. The issue lies with the cloud account configuration.

NEW QUESTION # 158

An organization is planning to deploy the CrowdStrike Kubernetes protection agent to secure their containerized workloads. Which of the following is a prerequisite for deploying the Kubernetes protection agent?

- A. The Kubernetes cluster must be running on bare-metal hardware, as cloud-based clusters are unsupported.
- B. The organization must enable automatic pod scaling before installing the Kubernetes protection agent.
- **C. The Kubernetes cluster must have internet access to connect to CrowdStrike's cloud.**
- D. Each Kubernetes node must have Docker installed as the only supported container runtime.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Option A: This is incorrect because CrowdStrike supports Kubernetes clusters running in both on- premises and cloud-based environments, including managed services like Amazon EKS, Azure AKS, and Google GKE.

Option B: This is incorrect because while Docker is supported, the Kubernetes protection agent also supports other container runtimes like containerd. Requiring Docker exclusively is a misconception.

Option C: This is incorrect as automatic pod scaling is unrelated to the deployment of the Kubernetes protection agent. It is not a requirement and has no impact on the agent's functionality.

Option D: CrowdStrike's Kubernetes protection agent communicates with the CrowdStrike Falcon platform in the cloud. Internet access is a critical requirement to enable this communication.

Without it, the agent cannot send telemetry data or receive updates.

NEW QUESTION # 159

An organization plans to deploy a Kubernetes Admission Controller policy using Falcon Cloud Security to enforce the restriction of privileged containers in its clusters. What is the first step the security administrator should take to create this policy?

- A. Define the "PodSecurityPolicy" manifest in Kubernetes.
- B. Apply the Admission Controller policy via a Helm chart.
- **C. Use the Falcon Cloud Security Console to create a policy in the Admission Controller Policies section.**
- D. Configure the policy directly in the Kubernetes cluster's kube-apiserver.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Option A: PodSecurityPolicy is a deprecated Kubernetes feature. Falcon Cloud Security uses its Admission Controller functionality, which does not rely on Kubernetes-native PodSecurityPolicies.

Option B: Falcon Cloud Security provides a centralized console for managing Kubernetes Admission Controller policies. The administrator can define restrictions like prohibiting privileged containers directly within this console.

Option C: Helm charts are used for deploying applications and resources into Kubernetes clusters. While Helm can deploy the Falcon Container Sensor, it does not directly manage Admission Controller policies.

Option D: While Admission Controllers are invoked by the kube-apiserver, policies for Falcon's Admission Controller are managed

