

Sie können so einfach wie möglich - CCCS-203b bestehen!



Außerdem sind jetzt einige Teile dieser PrüfungFrage CCCS-203b Prüfungsfragen kostenlos erhältlich:
<https://drive.google.com/open?id=1nibjSzj4OrI2StB0ws1HTIlegpTVUXPwb>

Machen Sie sich noch Sorgen um die schwere CrowdStrike CCCS-203b Zertifizierungsprüfung? Keine Sorgen. Mit den Schulungsunterlagen zur CrowdStrike CCCS-203b Zertifizierungsprüfung von PrüfungFrage ist jede IT-Zertifizierung einfacher geworden. Die Schulungsunterlagen zur CrowdStrike CCCS-203b Zertifizierungsprüfung von PrüfungFrage sind der Vorläufer für die CrowdStrike CCCS-203b Zertifizierungsprüfung.

CrowdStrike CCCS-203b Prüfungsplan:

| Thema | Einzelheiten |
|---------|---|
| Thema 1 | <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. |
| Thema 2 | <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. |
| Thema 3 | <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. |
| Thema 4 | <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. |
| Thema 5 | <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. |
| Thema 6 | <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. |

>> CCCS-203b Übungsmaterialien <<

CrowdStrike CCCS-203b Testengine & CCCS-203b Examengine

Die Materialien zur CrowdStrike CCCS-203b Zertifizierungsprüfung von PrüfungFrage werden speziell von dem IT-Expertenteam

entworfen. Sie sind zielgerichtet. Durch die Zertifizierung können Sie Ihren internationalen Wert in der IT-Branche verwirklichen. Viele Anbieter für Antwortenspeicherung und die Schulungsunterlagen versprechen, dass Sie die CrowdStrike CCCS-203b Zertifizierungsprüfung mit ihren Produkten bestehen können. PrüfungFrage sagen mit den Beweisen. Der Moment, wenn das Wunder vorkommt, kann jedes Wort von uns beweisen.

CrowdStrike Certified Cloud Specialist CCCS-203b Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q204-Q209):

204. Frage

Which of the following is a requirement for deploying the Kubernetes and Container Sensor in a Kubernetes cluster?

- A. The cluster must have at least three nodes with GPU support.
- B. The cluster must have the kube-proxy component disabled.
- C. All workloads in the cluster must use privileged containers.
- **D. The sensor requires a DaemonSet to be deployed within the Kubernetes cluster.**

Antwort: D

Begründung:

Option A: Requiring all workloads to use privileged containers would create unnecessary security risks. The Kubernetes and Container Sensor can secure non-privileged containers, which is the recommended best practice for containerized workloads.

Option B: Disabling the kube-proxy component is not required for deploying the Kubernetes and Container Sensor. Kube-proxy is an essential component of Kubernetes networking, and its removal would break cluster functionality.

Option C: The Kubernetes and Container Sensor is typically deployed as a DaemonSet to ensure that a sensor pod is running on each node in the Kubernetes cluster. This enables comprehensive monitoring and threat detection across all workloads in the cluster. The DaemonSet is a standard Kubernetes construct for deploying cluster-wide services.

Option D: GPU support is not a requirement for deploying the Kubernetes and Container Sensor.

GPU nodes are only necessary for specific workloads, such as machine learning applications, and are unrelated to the sensor's deployment.

205. Frage

A security administrator needs to edit an existing Falcon Sensor policy to reduce the potential for false positives.

What action is required to achieve this?

- **A. Lower the sensitivity of "Exploit Detection" to avoid triggering false alerts.**
- B. Move the policy to the bottom of the policy priority list in the Falcon Console.
- C. Delete the existing policy and recreate it with the updated configuration.
- D. Add an exclusion rule for all system processes to prevent unnecessary alerts.

Antwort: A

Begründung:

Option A: Excluding all system processes creates a significant security risk and is not an effective way to manage false positives.

Option B: Editing the existing policy is sufficient and does not require deletion. Recreating policies unnecessarily increases administrative overhead.

Option C: Lowering the sensitivity of "Exploit Detection" can help reduce false positives by adjusting the thresholds for detecting potential threats. This action retains proactive protection while improving alert accuracy.

Option D: Policy priority affects which policy is applied when multiple policies overlap but does not address false positives within a policy.

206. Frage

A company is deploying CrowdStrike Falcon runtime protection in a Kubernetes environment running both stateful and stateless workloads across multiple cloud providers. They require real-time threat detection, minimal performance overhead, and compatibility with their Kubernetes clusters.

Which Falcon sensor should they use?

- **A. Falcon Container Sensor, deployed as a DaemonSet, for full runtime protection of containerized workloads.**
- B. Falcon Windows Sensor, installed on Kubernetes nodes to provide visibility into containerized applications.

- C. Falcon Linux Sensor, installed on every Kubernetes node to provide per-container monitoring
- D. Falcon Complete, as it provides fully managed endpoint detection and response (EDR) for Kubernetes containers.

Antwort: A

Begründung:

Option A: The Falcon Windows Sensor is not designed for Kubernetes environments, which predominantly run on Linux-based containers.

Option B: Falcon Complete offers a managed EDR service but is not a sensor specifically optimized for Kubernetes container security.

Option C: The Falcon Container Sensor deployed as a DaemonSet is the best choice for runtime protection in Kubernetes environments. It ensures real-time detection and prevention of container threats while minimizing overhead.

Option D: While the Falcon Linux Sensor provides security for Linux-based systems, it is not optimized for containerized workloads running in Kubernetes environments.

207. Frage

Which method can be used to identify running processes in a cloud environment without deploying a Falcon sensor?

- A. Deploy Falcon Discover for Cloud Environments
- B. Rely on the built-in antivirus solutions of the cloud provider
- C. SSH into each virtual machine to manually inspect running processes
- **D. Cloud-native tools like AWS CloudWatch, Azure Monitor, or Google Cloud Operations Suite**

Antwort: D

Begründung:

Option A: While Falcon Discover provides comprehensive visibility into cloud workloads, it requires deployment on monitored environments. The question specifies identifying running processes without deploying a Falcon sensor, so this option is invalid.

Option B: Manually SSHing into VMs to inspect processes is inefficient and does not scale in modern cloud environments. This method increases administrative overhead and risks configuration drift. Additionally, SSH access may not be available due to strict security policies.

Option C: Cloud-native monitoring tools like AWS CloudWatch, Azure Monitor, and Google Cloud Operations Suite allow visibility into running processes, system metrics, and logs without requiring third-party agents. These services can provide runtime data and integrate with CrowdStrike for deeper insights. They are essential for environments where agent installation is limited by operational constraints.

Option D: Built-in antivirus solutions, such as Microsoft Defender for Endpoint or AWS GuardDuty, focus on threat detection rather than providing detailed runtime process visibility.

These tools lack the specificity required to identify and monitor all running processes.

208. Frage

A security analyst is reviewing a CrowdStrike Falcon Cloud Security detection report. The report flags a container running in a Kubernetes cluster as exhibiting suspicious behavior.

The following behaviors were detected:

?Execution of curl commands to an external unknown IP

?Multiple failed SSH connection attempts from within the container ?A new user account was created within the container

?A process spawned from /dev/shm

Based on these findings, what is the most likely conclusion, and what should the security team do next?

- A. The issue is likely due to the use of a non-root container user. Modify the container to run as root and retry the operation.
- B. The detection is a false positive caused by an automated update process. Mark the findings as benign and take no action.
- **C. The container is likely compromised, and an attacker may be attempting lateral movement. Investigate and isolate the container immediately.**
- D. The container is experiencing a misconfiguration issue with outbound networking. Restart the pod and reapply network policies.

Antwort: C

Begründung:

Option A: Networking misconfigurations can cause access issues but do not explain suspicious behaviors like unauthorized user

