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## CrowdStrike CCCS-203b Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 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>
Topic 2	<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 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 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.</li></ul>
Topic 4	<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>

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With both CCCS-203b exam practice test software you can understand the CrowdStrike Certified Cloud Specialist (CCCS-203b) exam format and polish your exam time management skills. Having experience with CCCS-203b exam dumps environment and structure of exam questions greatly help you to perform well in the final CCCS-203b Exam. The desktop practice test software is

supported by Windows. Our web-based practice exam is compatible with all browsers and operating systems.

## CrowdStrike Certified Cloud Specialist Sample Questions (Q44-Q49):

### NEW QUESTION # 44

When configuring runtime protection rules in Falcon Cloud Security, what is the recommended approach to minimize false positives while maintaining security?

- A. Configure rules to allow all container activity and focus only on external threats.
- **B. Customize rules based on workload behavior and monitor their impact before enforcement.**
- C. Enable all available runtime rules to ensure comprehensive coverage.
- D. Use default rules provided by Falcon Cloud Security without modifications.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Option A: Default rules provide a baseline but may not account for the specific needs or behavior of your workloads, leading to either gaps in protection or excessive alerts.

Option B: Enabling all rules indiscriminately increases the likelihood of false positives, which can lead to alert fatigue and hinder operational efficiency.

Option C: Customizing runtime rules ensures they are tailored to specific workload behaviors, minimizing false positives while providing effective security. Monitoring their impact before enforcement helps refine the rules further.

Option D: Allowing all container activity undermines runtime protection, as internal threats and unauthorized activity would go undetected. Security must account for both internal and external threats.

### NEW QUESTION # 45

An organization uses a private container registry protected by strict access controls. To enable CrowdStrike to perform image assessment, what must the organization do?

- A. Grant CrowdStrike full administrative access to the container registry.
- B. Configure CrowdStrike to scan images only after they are deployed.
- **C. Add CrowdStrike's IP addresses to the registry's allowlist to enable access.**
- D. Add all container registry IP addresses to the CrowdStrike allowlist.

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

Option A: For CrowdStrike to assess images in a private registry, it needs network access to the registry. Adding CrowdStrike's IP addresses to the allowlist ensures that its traffic isn't blocked by access controls, enabling effective scanning while maintaining security.

Option B: CrowdStrike doesn't require administrative access to the registry. It only needs permission to scan images, granted through the allowlisting of its IP addresses. Providing administrative access introduces unnecessary security risks.

Option C: Allowlisting all registry IPs in CrowdStrike is unnecessary and could create security vulnerabilities. The proper approach is to allowlist CrowdStrike's IPs in the registry, not the reverse.

Option D: Scanning images post-deployment introduces security risks. CrowdStrike's design emphasizes scanning images pre-deployment to detect vulnerabilities before they are introduced into the environment.

### NEW QUESTION # 46

A technology company is running a Kubernetes-based microservices architecture deployed across both on-premises data centers and multiple cloud environments, including AWS and Google Cloud. The security team wants a unified solution that provides runtime protection, threat detection, and container visibility across their hybrid cloud infrastructure.

Which CrowdStrike Falcon sensor should they deploy?

- A. Falcon Forensic Collection Tool
- B. Falcon Sensor for Mobile Devices
- C. Falcon Sensor for MacOS
- **D. Falcon Cloud Workload Protection (CWP) Sensor**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

Option A: Falcon CWP is designed to secure containerized workloads across hybrid cloud environments, providing real-time threat detection, runtime protection, and visibility into Kubernetes clusters regardless of where they are deployed. It supports multi-cloud and on-premises deployments, making it the best fit for this scenario.

Option B: This sensor is tailored for Mac endpoint security and does not provide Kubernetes runtime protection. It is intended for user devices rather than containerized environments.

Option C: This tool is useful for post-incident forensic investigations but does not provide proactive runtime protection. It is not intended for continuous security monitoring in Kubernetes environments.

Option D: Mobile security sensors are designed for iOS and Android devices, focusing on mobile endpoint security rather than cloud-native workloads. They do not offer runtime protection for Kubernetes environments.

#### NEW QUESTION # 47

Which Fusion workflow trigger can be used to take an action when a vulnerability is found on one of your container images?

- A. Vulnerabilities user action > Host
- B. Vulnerabilities user action > Vulnerabilities
- C. Kubernetes and containers > Container detections > Vulnerabilities
- D. Kubernetes and containers > Image assessment > Vulnerabilities

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

To automate response actions when a vulnerability is discovered in a container image, CrowdStrike Falcon Fusion uses the trigger Kubernetes and containers > Image assessment > Vulnerabilities. This trigger activates when Falcon identifies vulnerabilities during container image scanning and assessment.

Image assessment vulnerabilities occur pre-runtime, making this trigger ideal for shift-left security automation. Actions such as sending notifications, opening tickets, tagging images, or blocking deployments via policy enforcement can be automatically initiated before vulnerable images reach production.

The Container detection trigger applies to runtime events, not image vulnerabilities. Vulnerabilities user action triggers depend on manual interaction and are not suitable for automated detection-driven workflows.

By using the image assessment vulnerability trigger, organizations can integrate Falcon Cloud Security findings directly into CI/CD pipelines and remediation workflows, ensuring faster response and reduced risk exposure.

Therefore, the correct Fusion workflow trigger is Kubernetes and containers > Image assessment > Vulnerabilities.

#### NEW QUESTION # 48

When creating a Falcon Fusion workflow to notify a security team about an image assessment result, which configuration is most important to ensure timely and accurate notifications?

- A. Enable auto-remediation for flagged images
- B. Use the default workflow template provided by Falcon Fusion
- C. Select a recurring schedule to run the workflow hourly
- D. Set a "Critical" severity threshold in the workflow conditions

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

Option A: Setting a "Critical" severity threshold ensures that only the most urgent image assessment results trigger notifications. This minimizes noise and focuses the security team's attention on high-priority issues. Configuring thresholds is a best practice for efficient incident response.

Option B: Falcon Fusion does not perform auto-remediation directly. Instead, it enables notifications and orchestration. Auto-remediation requires integration with other tools or scripts outside of Falcon Fusion's workflow capabilities.

Option C: Recurring schedules are helpful for some workflows, but notifications based on real-time triggers (e.g., image assessment results) are more effective in ensuring timely action. Hourly schedules might delay critical notifications.

Option D: While default templates can be helpful as a starting point, they may not address specific organizational needs, such as customized triggers for cloud image assessments. Custom workflows are often required for precise tailoring.

#### NEW QUESTION # 49

