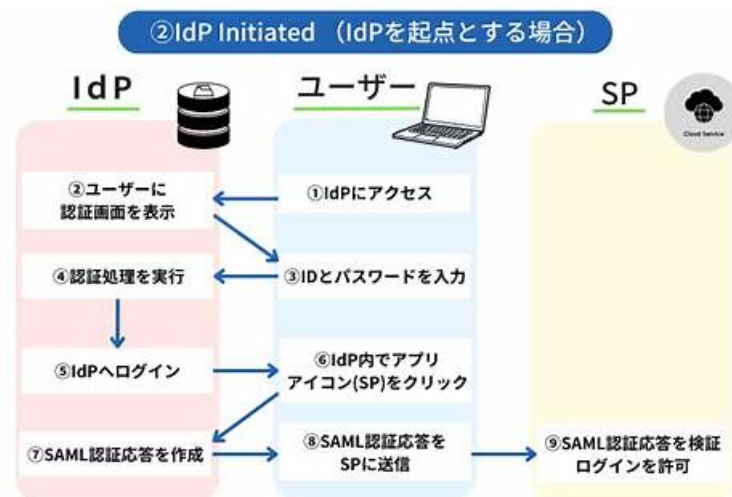


IDP Antworten & IDP Testing Engine



Ihnen bei dem Bestehen der CrowdStrike IDP Prüfung erfolgreich zu helfen bedeutet die beste Anerkennung unseres Fleißes. Um diesen Wunsch zu verwirklichen verbessern wir die Prüfungsunterlagen der CrowdStrike IDP immer wieder. Sie können sie beruhigt benutzen. Wenn Sie Fragen über unsere Produkte oder Service haben, können Sie mit uns einfach online kontaktieren oder uns mailen. Nachdem Sie die CrowdStrike IDP Prüfungsunterlagen gekauft haben, geben wir Ihnen die neueste Informationen über die Aktualisierung per E-Mail.

Wenn Sie die Zertifizierungsprüfung für CrowdStrike IDP einmalig bestehen oder Ihre IT-Fähigkeiten erhöhen wollen, ist ZertFragen Ihre beste Wahl. Nach langjährigen Bemühungen beträgt die Bestehensrate der CrowdStrike IDP Prüfung bereits 100%. Unsere Schulungsunterlagen zur CrowdStrike IDP Prüfung enthalten vollständige und grenzlose Dumps, mit den Sie ganz einfach die IDP Prüfung bestehen können.

>> IDP Antworten <<

IDP Testing Engine & IDP German

Die CrowdStrike IDP Zertifizierungsprüfungen werden normalerweise von den IT-Spezialisten gemäß ihren Berufserfahrungen bearbeitet. So ist es auch bei ZertFragen. Die IT-Experten bieten Ihnen CrowdStrike IDP Prüfungsfragen und Antworten (CrowdStrike Certified Identity Specialist(CCIS) Exam), mit deren Hilfe Sie die Prüfung erfolgreich bestehen können. Die Genauigkeit von unseren Prüfungsfragen und Antworten beträgt 100%. Mit ZertFragen Produkten können Sie ganz leicht die CrowdStrike IDP Zertifikate bekommen, was Ihnen eine große Beförderung in der IT-Branche ist.

CrowdStrike Certified Identity Specialist(CCIS) Exam IDP Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q36-Q41):

36. Frage

What basic configuration fields are typically required for cloud Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA) connectors?

- A. Connector application identifier and secret keys
- B. Service account user name and password
- C. Domain Administrator user name and password
- D. Domain controller host name and IP address

Antwort: A

Begründung:

Cloud-based MFA connectors integrate Falcon Identity Protection with third-party MFA providers using application-based authentication, not user credentials. As outlined in the CCIS curriculum, these connectors require an application identifier (Client/Application ID) and secret key to securely authenticate API communications.

This approach follows modern security best practices by avoiding the use of privileged user credentials and instead leveraging

scoped, revocable application secrets. The connector uses these credentials to trigger MFA challenges and exchange authentication context securely.

Options involving usernames, passwords, or domain controller details are incorrect, as Falcon Identity Protection does not store or require privileged account credentials for MFA integrations. Therefore, Option D is the correct answer.

37. Frage

Which of the following are NOT included within the three-dot menu on Identity-based Detections?

□ Which of the following are not included within the three-dot menu on Identity-based Detections?

- A. Add to Watchlist
- B. Add exclusion
- C. Add comment
- D. Edit status

Antwort: A

Begründung:

In Falcon Identity Protection, the three-dot (#) action menu on an identity-based detection provides analysts with a limited set of actions that apply directly to the detection itself. According to the CCIS curriculum, these actions are designed to support investigation workflow, tuning, and documentation.

The supported actions in the detection-level three-dot menu include:

- * Edit status, which allows analysts to update the detection state (for example, New, In Progress, or Closed).
- * Add comment, which enables collaboration and documentation directly on the detection.
- * Add exclusion, where supported, to suppress future detections that match known benign behavior.

Add to Watchlist is not included in this menu because watchlists are applied to entities (such as users, service accounts, or endpoints), not to detections. Watchlists are managed from entity views or investigation workflows and are used to increase visibility and monitoring priority for specific identities—not to act on individual detections.

This distinction is emphasized in CCIS training to reinforce the separation between entity-centric actions and detection-centric actions. Because watchlists operate at the entity level, Option B is the correct and verified answer.

38. Frage

Which of the following statements is NOT true as it relates to Identity Events, Detections, and Incidents?

- A. Events related to an incident that occur after the incident is marked In Progress will create a new incident
- B. An event can become an element of a detection that preceded it in time
- C. Not all events are security events that become elements of detections
- D. A detection can become an element of an incident that preceded it in time

Antwort: A

Begründung:

Falcon Identity Protection follows a correlation and enrichment model where events, detections, and incidents are dynamically linked over time. According to the CCIS curriculum, events that occur after an incident is marked In Progress do not automatically create a new incident. Instead, related events and detections are typically added to the existing incident, provided they fall within the incident's correlation and suppression window.

This behavior allows Falcon to present a single evolving incident, showing the full progression of an identity attack rather than fragmenting activity into multiple incidents. Therefore, statement A is not true.

The other statements are correct:

- * Detections can be retroactively associated with incidents that occurred earlier if correlation logic determines relevance.
- * Events can be linked to detections even if the detection is created after the event occurred.
- * Not all events are security-relevant; many remain informational and never become detections.

This adaptive correlation model is a core concept in CCIS training and supports efficient investigation and incident lifecycle management. Hence, Option A is the correct answer.

39. Frage

Where would a Falcon administrator enable authentication traffic inspection (ATI) for Domain Controllers?

- A. Identity configuration policies
- B. Identity detection configuration
- C. Identity management settings
- D. Identity protection settings

Antwort: A

Begründung:

Authentication Traffic Inspection (ATI) is a foundational capability of Falcon Identity Protection that enables the platform to analyze authentication traffic from domain controllers. According to the CCIS documentation, ATI is enabled through Identity configuration policies.

Identity configuration policies define how the Falcon sensor captures and inspects authentication-related traffic, including Kerberos, NTLM, LDAP, and other identity protocols. Enabling ATI at this level ensures that domain controllers provide the necessary telemetry for identity risk analysis, detections, and behavioral profiling.

The other options are incorrect because:

- * Identity management settings focus on identity governance and administration.
- * Identity detection configuration controls detection logic, not traffic inspection.
- * Identity protection settings manage high-level configuration but do not directly enable ATI.

Because ATI must be explicitly enabled via Identity configuration policies, Option A is the correct and verified answer.

40. Frage

An account without a phone number, operating system, or role of CEO would typically be defined as:

- A. Corporate
- B. Programmatic
- C. Human
- D. Enterprise

Antwort: B

Begründung:

Falcon Identity Protection classifies accounts based on observed authentication behavior and associated identity attributes, not solely on naming conventions. According to the CCIS curriculum, programmatic accounts (such as service accounts or application accounts) typically lack human-centric attributes like a phone number, assigned operating system, job title, or executive role (for example, CEO).

Human accounts generally have enriched identity context sourced from directory services and identity providers, including user profile details, interactive login behavior, and endpoint associations. In contrast, programmatic accounts authenticate non-interactively, often on predictable schedules, and do not require personal attributes to function.

Falcon analyzes authentication traffic to automatically identify these characteristics and classify the account accordingly. An account missing human identity signals—such as a phone number or endpoint ownership—strongly aligns with programmatic behavior.

Because the absence of personal attributes and interactive context is a defining indicator of a programmatic account, Option A is the correct and verified answer.

41. Frage

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Nach der Schulzeit haben wir mehr Verantwortungen und die Zeit fürs Lernen vermindert sich. Wenn Sie sich im IT-Bereich besser entwickeln möchten, dann ist die internationale Zertifizierungsprüfung wie CrowdStrike IDP Prüfung zu bestehen sehr notwendig. Wir ZertFragen bieten Sie mit alle Kräfte vieler IT-Profis die effektivste Hilfe bei der CrowdStrike IDP Prüfung. 3 Versionen (PDF, online sowie Software) von CrowdStrike IDP Prüfungsunterlagen haben Ihre besondere Überlegenheit. Dadurch, dass Sie die kostenlose Demos probieren, können Sie nach Ihre Gewohnheiten die geeignete Version wählen.

IDP Testing Engine: https://www.zertfragen.com/IDP_pruefung.html

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- [illegible]