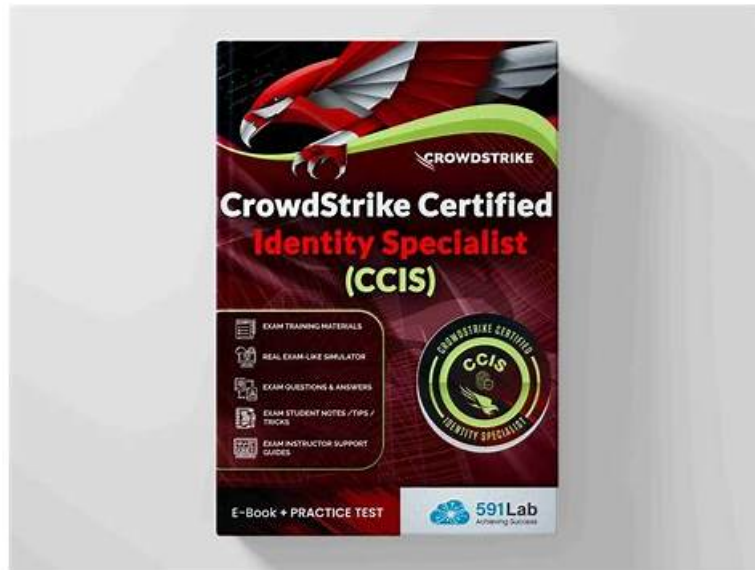


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CrowdStrike IDP Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Configuration and Connectors: Addresses domain controller monitoring, subnet management, risk settings, MFA and IDaaS connectors, authentication traffic inspection, and country-based lists.
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Multifactor Authentication (MFA) and Identity-as-a-service (IDaaS) Configuration Basics: Focuses on accessing and configuring MFA and IDaaS connectors, configuration fields, and enabling third-party MFA integration.

Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Falcon Fusion SOAR for Identity Protection: Explores SOAR workflow automation including triggers, conditions, actions, creating custom • templated • scheduled workflows, branching logic, and loops.
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Zero Trust Architecture: Covers NIST SP 800-207 framework, Zero Trust principles, Falcon's implementation, differences from traditional security models, use cases, and Zero Trust Assessment score calculation.
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Risk Management with Policy Rules: Covers creating and managing policy rules and groups, triggers, conditions, enabling • disabling rules, applying changes, and required Falcon roles.
Topic 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Threat Hunting and Investigation: Focuses on identity-based detections and incidents, investigation pivots, incident trees, detection evolution, filtering, managing exclusions and exceptions, and risk types.

CrowdStrike Certified Identity Specialist(CCIS) Exam Sample Questions (Q31-Q36):

NEW QUESTION # 31

How does the Falcon sensor for Windows contribute to the enforcement in Falcon Identity Protection?

- A. Encrypts network traffic to ensure secure communication
- **B. Collects and validates domain authentication events**
- C. Manages user access and permissions on domain controllers
- D. Enforces strict password complexity rules for user accounts

Answer: B

Explanation:

The Falcon sensor for Windows plays a critical role in Falcon Identity Protection by collecting and validating domain authentication events directly from domain controllers. According to the CCIS curriculum, the sensor inspects authentication protocols such as Kerberos, NTLM, and LDAP through Authentication Traffic Inspection (ATI).

This telemetry enables Falcon Identity Protection to analyze authentication behavior, build identity baselines, detect anomalies, and generate identity-based detections. The sensor does not enforce password policies, manage permissions, or encrypt network traffic—those functions belong to Active Directory and network infrastructure components.

By providing high-fidelity authentication telemetry without relying on log ingestion, the Falcon sensor enables real-time identity threat detection and Zero Trust enforcement. Therefore, Option B is the correct and verified answer.

NEW QUESTION # 32

The Enforce section of Identity Protection is used to:

- A. Configure domains, appliances, subnets, connectors, risk configuration, and settings
- **B. Define policy rules that determine what actions to take in response to certain triggers observed in the environment**
- C. Gain an overview of the domain and indicate whether the domain follows best security practice
- D. View all identity-based detections and identity-based incidents in the environment

Answer: B

Explanation:

The Enforce section of Falcon Identity Protection is dedicated to policy-based identity enforcement.

According to the CCIS curriculum, this section allows administrators to define and manage Policy Rules and Policy Groups that specify how the platform should respond when identity-related conditions are detected.

These rules evaluate triggers such as risky authentication behavior, privilege misuse, compromised credentials, or elevated risk scores, and then execute actions like blocking access, enforcing MFA, or initiating Falcon Fusion workflows. Enforce is therefore the execution layer of Falcon's identity security model.

The other options correspond to different sections of the platform:

Configuration tasks are handled in Configure.

Detections and incidents are reviewed in Monitor or Explore.

Domain posture overviews are displayed in Domain Security Overview.

Because Enforce directly controls what actions are taken in response to identity risk, Option B is the correct and verified answer.

NEW QUESTION # 33

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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.

NEW QUESTION # 34

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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.

NEW QUESTION # 35

How many days will an identity-based incident be suppressed if new events related to the same incident occur?

- A. 5 days
- B. 7 days

