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CrowdStrike IDP Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> User Assessment: Examines user attributes, differences between users endpoints entities, risk baselining, risky account types, elevated privileges, watchlists, and honeytoken accounts.
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Falcon Identity Protection Fundamentals: Introduces the four menu categories (monitor, enforce, explore, configure), subscription differences between ITD and ITP, user roles, permissions, and threat mitigation capabilities.
Topic 4	<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 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"> • Domain Security Assessment: Focuses on domain risk scores, trends, matrices, severity • likelihood • consequence factors, risk prioritization, score reduction, and configuring security goals and scopes.
Topic 7	<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 (Q12-Q17):

NEW QUESTION # 12

For false positives, the Detection details can be set to new "Actions" using:

- A. exceptions
- B. recommendations
- C. remediations
- D. exits

Answer: A

Explanation:

When an identity-based detection is determined to be a false positive, Falcon Identity Protection allows administrators to take corrective action using exceptions. According to the CCIS curriculum, exceptions are the mechanism by which detections can be suppressed for specific entities or conditions without disabling the detection entirely.

Exceptions are configured from the Detection details view and are intended to handle known, acceptable behavior that would otherwise continue to trigger detections. This allows security teams to reduce noise while maintaining visibility into true threats. Exceptions are especially valuable in environments with complex authentication patterns or legacy configurations.

The other options are incorrect:

- * Exits are not a detection control mechanism.
- * Remediations refer to corrective actions, not suppression logic.
- * Recommendations provide guidance but do not change detection behavior.

By using exceptions, Falcon ensures that false positives are handled in a controlled and auditable way, aligning with best practices outlined in the CCIS material. Therefore, Option C is the correct answer.

NEW QUESTION # 13

Within Domain Security Overview, what Goal incorporates all risks into one security assessment report?

- A. Pen Testing
- B. Privileged User Management
- C. AD Hygiene
- D. Reduce Attack Surface

Answer: D

Explanation:

Within the Domain Security Overview, Goals are used to tailor how identity risks are grouped, evaluated, and reported. The Reduce Attack Surface goal is the only option that incorporates all identity risks into a single, comprehensive security assessment.

The CCIS curriculum explains that Reduce Attack Surface provides a holistic view of identity exposure by aggregating risks related to authentication paths, account hygiene, privileges, misconfigurations, and legacy identity weaknesses. This goal is designed for organizations seeking an overall understanding of their identity security posture rather than focusing on a specific domain such as privileged users or directory hygiene.

Other goals are more specialized:

- * AD Hygiene focuses on directory configuration issues.
- * Privileged User Management concentrates on high-privilege identities.

* Pen Testing aligns more with adversarial simulation than continuous risk assessment.

Reduce Attack Surface aligns directly with Zero Trust principles, helping organizations identify and eliminate unnecessary identity access paths. Therefore, Option C is the correct and verified answer.

NEW QUESTION # 14

Where in the Identity Protection module can one view the monitoring status of domain controllers?

- A. Domains
- B. Connectors
- C. System Notifications
- D. Settings

Answer: A

Explanation:

In Falcon Identity Protection, the Domains page is where administrators can view the monitoring and health status of domain controllers. The CCIS curriculum explains that this page provides visibility into which domain controllers are actively reporting authentication traffic, their inspection status, and whether Authentication Traffic Inspection (ATI) is enabled.

This view is essential for validating coverage and ensuring that Falcon Identity Protection has sufficient visibility into domain authentication activity. Administrators can quickly identify gaps, such as domain controllers that are not reporting or are misconfigured, and take corrective action.

The other options serve different purposes:

- * Settings manage general configuration.
- * System Notifications display alerts and messages.
- * Connectors manage integrations such as MFA and IDaaS.

Because domain controller visibility and monitoring health are managed at the domain level, Option C (Domains) is the correct and verified answer.

NEW QUESTION # 15

To enforce conditional access policies with Identity Verification, an MFA connector can be configured for different authentication methods such as:

- A. Page
- B. Push
- C. Alarm
- D. Pull

Answer: B

Explanation:

Falcon Identity Protection integrates with third-party MFA providers through MFA connectors to support conditional access and identity verification. The CCIS documentation explains that these connectors allow organizations to enforce MFA challenges based on identity risk, authentication behavior, or policy conditions.

One of the supported MFA authentication methods is Push, where a notification is sent to a registered device or application for user approval. Push-based MFA is widely used due to its balance of usability and security and is fully supported by Falcon Identity Protection when integrated with compatible MFA providers.

The other options are not valid MFA authentication methods within Falcon:

- * Page and Pull are not recognized MFA mechanisms.
- * Alarm is related to alerting, not authentication.

By enabling push-based MFA through an MFA connector, organizations can dynamically enforce identity verification in alignment with Zero Trust principles. Therefore, Option B is the correct and verified answer.

NEW QUESTION # 16

When creating an API client, which scope with Write permissions must be enabled prior to using Identity Protection API?

- A. Identity Protection Assessment
- B. Identity Protection GraphQL

