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Oracle 1z0-1065-22 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deployer Installation Management (IDP) • Provisioner Application Overview • Customise applications for Provisioners
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configure Provisioner hardware specifications, internal and external network configurations • Create Local Sites and Change Network, and assign Provisioner agent
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configure Provisioner user aware approval, SubPage Settings, Queue Messages, The Stage PDP • Update Provisioner user preparation activities
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Set up SCAM Provisioners and manage them actions, including Initiatives, Responses, Provisioner ID Allocation, and On-demand • Manage Provisioner configuration and Stage of site assignment
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Set up Provisioner of Configured Identity from Supplier, The Identity Manager, Service Center, B2B Communication • Define Provisioner Configuration and Document Styles

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IDP Valid Exam Tips, IDP Reliable Test Cost

More and more people hope to enhance their professional competitiveness by obtaining IDP certification. However, under the premise that the pass rate is strictly controlled, fierce competition makes it more and more difficult to pass the IDP examination. In

order to guarantee the gold content of the IDP Certification, the official must also do so. However, it is an indisputable fact that a large number of people fail to pass the IDP examination each year, some of them may choose to give it up while others may still choose to insist.

CrowdStrike IDP Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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 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"> GraphQL API: Covers Identity API documentation, creating API keys, permission levels, pivoting from Threat Hunter to GraphQL, and building queries.
Topic 4	<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 5	<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 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Risk Assessment: Covers entity risk categorization, risk and event analysis dashboards, filtering, user risk reduction, custom insights versus reports, and export scheduling.
Topic 7	<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 8	<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 9	<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 honeypot accounts.
Topic 10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identity Protection Tenets: Examines Falcon Identity Protection's architecture, domain traffic inspection, EDR complementation, human vulnerability protection, log-free detections, and identity-based attack mitigation.
Topic 11	<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.

CrowdStrike Certified Identity Specialist(CCIS) Exam Sample Questions (Q12-Q17):

NEW QUESTION # 12

What is the recommended action for the "Guest Account Enabled" risk?

- A. Disable Guest accounts on all endpoints
- B. Add related endpoints to a watchlist

- C. Disable the endpoint in Active Directory
- D. Apply a policy rule with an "Access" trigger and "Block" action on the Guest account

Answer: A

Explanation:

In Falcon Identity Protection, the "Guest Account Enabled" risk highlights the presence of local or domain guest accounts that remain active across endpoints. Guest accounts are inherently high-risk because they typically lack strong authentication controls, are rarely monitored, and are frequently abused by attackers for lateral movement and persistence.

The CCIS curriculum explicitly recommends disabling Guest accounts on all endpoints as the primary remediation action. This is because guest accounts often bypass standard identity governance processes and violate the principles of least privilege and Zero Trust, both of which are foundational to Falcon Identity Protection's security model. Disabling these accounts removes an unnecessary and dangerous authentication path from the environment.

Other options are incorrect because:

- * Adding endpoints to a watchlist does not remediate the risk.
- * Blocking access via a policy rule is less effective than eliminating the account entirely.
- * Disabling endpoints in Active Directory does not directly address the guest account exposure.

Falcon Identity Protection prioritizes elimination of weak identity configurations, and disabling guest accounts is a direct, effective action that immediately lowers identity risk scores and reduces attack surface.

Therefore, Option C is the correct and verified answer.

NEW QUESTION # 13

Which of the following would cause an identity-based incident type to change?

- A. A user changed the incident type in the console
- B. A user linked detections to the incident in the console
- C. An exclusion added to the incident
- **D. Detections related to the incident**

Answer: D

Explanation:

In Falcon Identity Protection, identity-based incidents are dynamic and can evolve over time as additional detections are associated with them. According to the CCIS curriculum, an incident's type is automatically recalculated based on the detections related to the incident, not by manual user actions.

As new identity-based detections are generated—such as credential misuse, lateral movement attempts, or abnormal authentication behavior—the platform continuously reassesses the incident. If the newly added detections indicate a different or more severe attack pattern, Falcon may automatically change the incident type to better reflect the observed threat activity.

Manual actions such as adding exclusions or linking detections do not directly change the incident type.

Similarly, users cannot manually override an incident's classification. The classification logic is driven entirely by Falcon's analytics engine to ensure consistent, objective threat categorization.

This automated behavior is emphasized in CCIS training to highlight Falcon's ability to adapt incident context as attacks progress, making Option D the correct answer.

NEW QUESTION # 14

Which of the following IDaaS connectors will allow Identity to ingest cloud activity along with applying SSO Policy?

- A. ADFS
- B. SAML
- C. Azure NPS
- **D. Okta SSO**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Falcon Identity Protection integrates with Identity-as-a-Service (IDaaS) providers to ingest cloud authentication activity and enforce identity-based policies. According to the CCIS curriculum, Okta SSO is a supported IDaaS connector that enables Falcon to ingest cloud authentication events while also applying Single Sign-On (SSO) policies.

Okta SSO provides rich identity telemetry, including login attempts, device context, and authentication outcomes. This data allows

Falcon Identity Protection to correlate on-premises and cloud-based identity activity, extending identity risk analysis beyond Active Directory.

The other options are incorrect:

- * ADFS is an on-premises federation service, not a cloud IDaaS.
- * Azure NPS is used for RADIUS-based MFA, not SSO ingestion.
- * SAML is a protocol, not an IDaaS connector.

Because Okta SSO provides both cloud activity ingestion and SSO enforcement, Option B is the correct and verified answer.

NEW QUESTION # 15

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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.

NEW QUESTION # 16

Which of the following users would most likely have a HIGH risk score?

- **A. Privileged user with a Compromised Password**
- B. User that is a member of the Domain Admins group
- C. User that has not logged in recently and is marked as Stale
- D. User that recently logged in from a shared endpoint

Answer: A

Explanation:

Falcon Identity Protection calculates user risk scores based on a combination of privilege level, credential exposure, and behavioral indicators. According to the CCIS curriculum, a privileged user with a compromised password represents one of the highest-risk identity scenarios.

Privileged accounts—such as administrators or service accounts with elevated access—already pose increased risk due to their access scope. When Falcon detects that such an account's credentials have been compromised, the risk escalates significantly because attackers can immediately gain high-impact access without further escalation.

The other options do not inherently represent the same level of risk:

- * Logging in from a shared endpoint may increase risk but is context-dependent.
- * Stale users are risky but typically lower risk than active compromised credentials.
- * Domain Admin group membership alone does not imply compromise.

Because credential compromise combined with privileged access dramatically increases attack potential, Option A is the correct and verified answer.

NEW QUESTION # 17

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