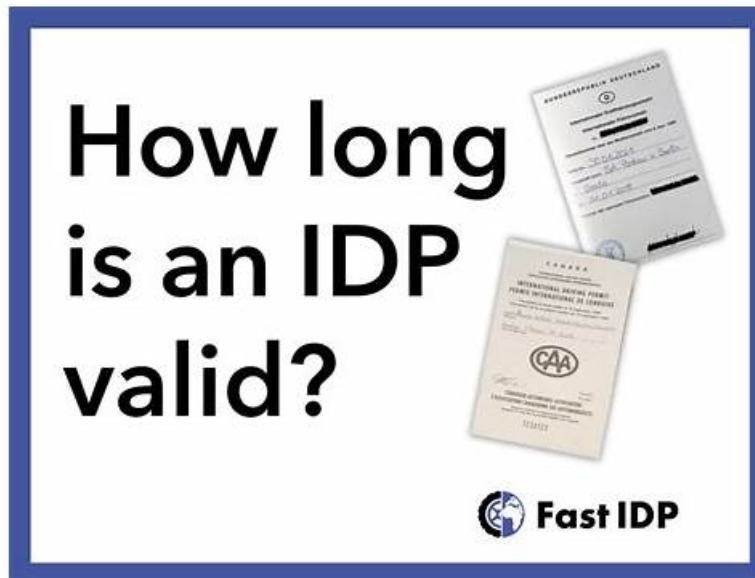


IDP Valid Test Camp - IDP Passleader Review



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CrowdStrike IDP Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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 2	<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.
Topic 3	<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 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"> Configuration and Connectors: Addresses domain controller monitoring, subnet management, risk settings, MFA and IDaaS connectors, authentication traffic inspection, and country-based lists.
Topic 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Falcon Fusion SOAR for Identity Protection: Explores SOAR workflow automation including triggers, conditions, actions, creating custom <ul style="list-style-type: none"> templated scheduled workflows, branching logic, and loops.
Topic 7	<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 8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Risk Management with Policy Rules: Covers creating and managing policy rules and groups, triggers, conditions, enabling <ul style="list-style-type: none"> disabling rules, applying changes, and required Falcon roles.

Topic 9	<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 10	<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 11	<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.

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CrowdStrike Certified Identity Specialist(CCIS) Exam Sample Questions (Q53-Q58):

NEW QUESTION # 53

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

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

Answer: C

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 # 54

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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 keys 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.

NEW QUESTION # 55

Which of the following is NOT a default insight but can be created with a custom insight?

- **A. Poorly Protected Accounts with SPN**
- B. GPO Exposed Password
- C. Using Unmanaged Endpoints
- D. Compromised Password

Answer: A

Explanation:

In Falcon Identity Protection, default insights are prebuilt analytical views provided by CrowdStrike to immediately highlight common and high-impact identity risks across the environment. These default insights are automatically available in the Risk

Analysis and Insights areas and are designed to surface well-known identity exposure patterns without requiring customization.

Examples of default insights include Using Unmanaged Endpoints, GPO Exposed Password, and Compromised Password. These insights are natively provided because they represent frequent and high-risk identity attack vectors such as credential exposure, unmanaged authentication sources, and password compromise, all of which directly contribute to elevated identity risk scores.

Poorly Protected Accounts with SPN (Service Principal Name), however, is not provided as a default insight. While Falcon Identity Protection does collect and analyze SPN-related risk signals—such as Kerberoasting exposure and weak service account protections—this specific grouping must be created by administrators using custom insight filters. Custom insights allow teams to define precise conditions, combine attributes (privilege level, SPN presence, password age, MFA status), and tailor risk visibility to their organization's threat model.

This distinction is emphasized in the CCIS curriculum, which explains that custom insights extend beyond default coverage, enabling deeper, organization-specific identity risk analysis. Therefore, Option D is the correct answer.

NEW QUESTION # 56

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

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

Answer: D

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 D is the correct and verified answer.

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