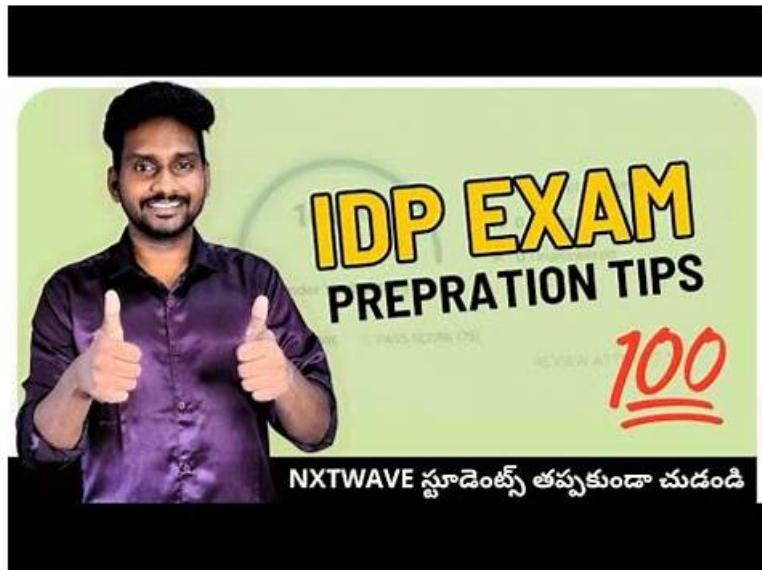


# IDP Examinations Actual Questions - IDP Authorized Certification



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## CrowdStrike IDP Exam Syllabus Topics:

| Topic   | Details  |
|---------|--|
| Topic 1 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li></ul>    |
| Topic 2 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Falcon Fusion SOAR for Identity Protection: Explores SOAR workflow automation including triggers, conditions, actions, creating custom templated scheduled workflows, branching logic, and loops.</li></ul>                          |
| Topic 3 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>GraphQL API: Covers Identity API documentation, creating API keys, permission levels, pivoting from Threat Hunter to GraphQL, and building queries.</li></ul>  |
| Topic 4 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Domain Security Assessment: Focuses on domain risk scores, trends, matrices, severity likelihood consequence factors, risk prioritization, score reduction, and configuring security goals and scopes.</li></ul>                     |
| Topic 5 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li></ul> |
| Topic 6 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li></ul>            |
| Topic 7 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Risk Assessment: Covers entity risk categorization, risk and event analysis dashboards, filtering, user risk reduction, custom insights versus reports, and export scheduling.</li></ul>   |

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

### NEW QUESTION # 12

How does CrowdStrike Falcon Identity Protection help customers identify different types of accounts in their domain?

- A. Analyzes authentication traffic and automatically classifies programmatic and human accounts
- B. Conducts regular vulnerability assessments on programmatic accounts
- C. Implements advanced encryption algorithms for account metadata
- D. Assigns a human authorizer to each programmatic account for approval

### Answer: A

#### Explanation:

Falcon Identity Protection automatically differentiates human and programmatic accounts by analyzing authentication traffic patterns. According to the CCIS curriculum, the platform uses behavioral analytics to observe how accounts authenticate, including frequency, protocol usage, timing, and access patterns.

Human users typically authenticate interactively and exhibit variable behavior, while programmatic or service accounts authenticate predictably and non-interactively. Falcon leverages these differences to automatically classify account types without requiring manual tagging or administrative input.

This classification is critical for accurate risk scoring, privilege analysis, and detection logic. Programmatic accounts often carry elevated privileges and long-lived credentials, making them attractive targets for attackers. Automatically identifying them allows Falcon to apply appropriate risk models and detections.

Because Falcon uses authentication traffic analysis to classify account types, Option C is the correct and verified answer.

### NEW QUESTION # 13

Falcon Identity Protection can continuously assess identity events and associate them with potential threats WITHOUT which of the following?

- A. Ingesting logs
- B. API-based connectors
- C. Machine-learning-powered detection rules
- D. The need for string-based queries

### Answer: D

#### Explanation:

Falcon Identity Protection is architected as a log-free identity security platform, a core tenet emphasized throughout the CCIS curriculum. Unlike traditional SIEM- or log-based solutions, Falcon Identity Protection does not require string-based queries to continuously assess identity events or associate them with threats.

Instead, the platform relies on machine-learning-powered detection rules, real-time authentication traffic inspection, and API-based connectors to collect and analyze identity telemetry directly from domain controllers and identity providers. This approach eliminates the operational complexity of building, tuning, and maintaining query logic.

String-based queries are commonly associated with legacy log aggregation tools and SIEM platforms, where analysts must manually search logs to identify suspicious behavior. Falcon Identity Protection replaces this model with behavioral baselining and automated correlation, enabling continuous identity risk assessment without human-driven query execution.

Because Falcon does not require string-based queries to operate, Option D is the correct and verified answer.

#### NEW QUESTION # 14

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

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

**Answer: B**

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

In the Predefined Reports Subject dropdown, which category is associated with endpoints?

- A. Insights
- B. Incidents
- C. Accounts
- **D. Events**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

Within Falcon Identity Protection, Predefined Reports allow administrators to generate standardized reports based on specific data subjects. The Subject dropdown determines the type of data the report will be built from, such as identity risks, authentication activity, or endpoint-related telemetry.

The category associated with endpoints in the Subject dropdown is Events. Endpoint-related data—such as authentication attempts, logons, protocol usage, and domain controller-observed activity—is captured and represented as events within Falcon. These events form the foundational telemetry used for identity detections, investigations, and reporting.

By contrast:

- \* Insights represent aggregated analytical findings derived from events.
- \* Incidents group multiple detections into a single investigative narrative.
- \* Accounts focus on identity entities such as users and service accounts.

Endpoint visibility in reporting is therefore tied directly to Events, as events reflect the raw and enriched activity observed on endpoints and domain controllers. This structure aligns with Falcon's identity-first security model, where endpoint-observed authentication behavior feeds identity risk scoring and Zero Trust decisions.

The CCIS curriculum explicitly associates endpoint-related reporting with the Events subject, making Option B the correct and verified answer.

#### NEW QUESTION # 16

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

**Answer: B**

### Explanation:

In Falcon Identity Protection, the three-dot (#) action menu on a 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 Watchlists 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.

## NEW QUESTION # 17

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