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CrowdStrike IDP Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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 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"> • 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 4	<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 5	<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 6	<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 7	<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 8	<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.

CrowdStrike Certified Identity Specialist(CCIS) Exam Sample Questions (Q35-Q40):

NEW QUESTION # 35

What setting can be switched under the Domain Security Overview for each Active Directory domain and/or Azure tenant?

- A. Privileged Identities
- B. Domains
- C. Scope
- D. Goal

Answer: C

Explanation:

In the Domain Security Overview, Scope is a configurable setting that allows administrators to switch between Active Directory domains and Azure tenants. This capability is essential for organizations managing multiple identity environments, as it enables targeted risk assessment and comparison across different identity infrastructures.

The CCIS documentation explains that Scope determines which domain or tenant's identity data is displayed in the Overview dashboard, including risk scores, trends, and prioritized remediation guidance.

Changing the scope does not alter risk calculations; it simply refocuses the analysis on the selected identity environment.

Other options are incorrect because:

* Privileged Identities represent a subset of users, not a switchable setting.

* Domains are entities, not a dashboard control.

* Goal changes how risks are evaluated, not which environment is displayed.

By allowing granular control over which domain or tenant is analyzed, Scope supports accurate identity risk management in complex, hybrid environments. Therefore, Option C is the correct answer.

NEW QUESTION # 36

Within the Falcon Identity Protection portal, which page allows you to enable/disable Policy Rules?

- A. Identity-Based Detections
- B. Enforce
- C. Policy Enforcement
- D. Configure

Answer: B

Explanation:

In Falcon Identity Protection, Policy Rules are managed within the Enforce section of the portal. The CCIS documentation explains that Enforce is the operational area where administrators create, enable, disable, and manage Policy Rules and Policy Groups.

This section is specifically designed for identity enforcement logic, allowing security teams to activate or suspend rules without modifying underlying configurations or analytics. Enabling or disabling a Policy Rule immediately affects how identity conditions are

enforced across the environment.

Other sections serve different purposes:

Configure manages connectors, domains, subnets, and risk settings.

Identity-Based Detections is used for investigation and monitoring.

Policy Enforcement is not a standalone navigation section in Falcon Identity Protection.

Because rule activation and enforcement control reside exclusively in Enforce, Option B is the correct and verified answer.

NEW QUESTION # 37

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

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

Answer: B

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 # 38

Which of the following demonstrates a detection is enabled?

- A. The toggle next to the Detection Enabled is marked in gray
- **B. The toggle next to the Detection Enabled is marked in green**
- C. The detection has a Disabled tag next to it
- D. The detection has an Enabled tag next to it

Answer: B

Explanation:

In Falcon Identity Protection, detection status is visually indicated using a toggle control within the detection configuration interface.

According to the CCIS documentation, when a detection is enabled, the toggle next to Detection Enabled is displayed in green.

A green toggle indicates that the detection logic is active and that Falcon will generate detections when the defined conditions are met. When the toggle is gray, the detection is disabled and will not generate alerts or contribute to incident formation.

Falcon does not rely on textual "Enabled" or "Disabled" tags to indicate detection status. Instead, the toggle color provides a clear, immediate visual indicator to administrators.

Because a green toggle explicitly represents an enabled detection, Option B is the correct and verified answer.

NEW QUESTION # 39

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

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

Answer: C

