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### **Free PDF 2026 CrowdStrike IDP: Professional Instant CrowdStrike Certified Identity Specialist(CCIS) Exam Discount**

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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>• 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 3	<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 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Configuration and Connectors: Addresses domain controller monitoring, subnet management, risk settings, MFA and IDaaS connectors, authentication traffic inspection, and country-based lists.</li></ul>
Topic 5	<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 6	<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>

## CrowdStrike Certified Identity Specialist(CCIS) Exam Sample Questions (Q23-Q28):

### NEW QUESTION # 23

The events are excluded by default while Low, Medium, and High detections are visible.

- A. Informational
- B. Indiscrete
- C. Inferior
- D. Internal

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

In Falcon Identity Protection, Informational detections represent low-impact events that provide context but do not indicate elevated identity risk. According to the CCIS curriculum, Informational events are excluded by default from standard detection views to reduce noise and allow analysts to focus on higher-risk activity.

By default, Low, Medium, and High severity detections remain visible, as these contribute directly to identity risk scoring, incident formation, and investigative workflows. Informational detections can still be viewed if filters are adjusted, but they are intentionally hidden in default views.

This design supports efficient threat triage by prioritizing detections that are more likely to represent real security concerns. The other options listed are not valid detection severity classifications within Falcon Identity Protection.

Because Informational events are excluded by default while higher-severity detections remain visible, Option A is the correct and verified answer.

### NEW QUESTION # 24

Within which Identity Protection menu would an administrator enable Authentication Traffic Inspection (ATI) for a domain?

- A. Configure > Settings
- B. Enforce > Policy Rules

- C. Configure > Identity Configuration Policies
- D. Enforce > Policy Settings

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

Authentication Traffic Inspection (ATI) is enabled through Identity Configuration Policies, which define how the Falcon sensor captures and inspects identity-related network traffic. According to the CCIS documentation, ATI configuration is performed under Configure > Identity Configuration Policies.

These policies allow administrators to specify which authentication protocols are inspected, which domain controllers are covered, and how identity telemetry is collected. This configuration step is mandatory to enable identity visibility and detection capabilities. The Enforce menu is used for policy rules and automated actions, not traffic inspection. General settings do not control sensor inspection behavior. Because ATI directly affects sensor data capture, it is managed exclusively through Identity Configuration Policies.

Therefore, Option Dis the correct and verified answer.

### NEW QUESTION # 25

When an endpoint that has not been used in the last 90 days becomes active, a detection for Use of Stale Endpoint is reported.

- A. 30 days
- B. 60 days
- C. 90 days
- D. 180 days

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

Falcon Identity Protection identifies stale endpoints as systems that have not authenticated or shown activity for an extended period and then suddenly become active. According to the CCIS curriculum, an endpoint that has been inactive for 90 days and then resumes activity will trigger a Use of Stale Endpoint detection.

This detection is important because attackers frequently exploit dormant or forgotten systems to re-enter environments, evade monitoring, or move laterally. A long period of inactivity followed by sudden authentication activity is considered a strong identity risk signal.

The 90-day threshold is used to establish a reliable inactivity baseline while minimizing false positives.

Shorter timeframes could incorrectly flag normal usage patterns, while longer timeframes could delay detection of genuine threats. Because Falcon explicitly defines stale endpoint activity using a 90-day inactivity window, Option Bis the correct answer.

### NEW QUESTION # 26

How should a user be classified if one requires observation for potential risk to the business?

- A. Marked User
- B. Honeytoken Account
- C. Watched User
- D. High Risk

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

Within Falcon Identity Protection, a Watched User is a user explicitly designated for heightened monitoring due to potential business risk. According to the CCIS curriculum, watchlists are designed to provide additional visibility into users whose behavior, access level, or role may warrant closer observation, even if they have not yet exhibited confirmed malicious activity.

Watched Users may include executives, administrators, users with access to sensitive systems, or accounts suspected of being targeted. Placing a user on a watchlist does not imply compromise; instead, it ensures their activity is prioritized in investigations, detections, and dashboards.

The other options are incorrect:

\* Honeytoken Accounts are decoy accounts designed to detect malicious usage.

\* High Risk is a calculated risk state, not a monitoring classification.

\* Marked User is not a valid Falcon Identity Protection classification.

Because the CCIS material explicitly identifies Watched Users as accounts requiring observation for potential risk, Option Cis the



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