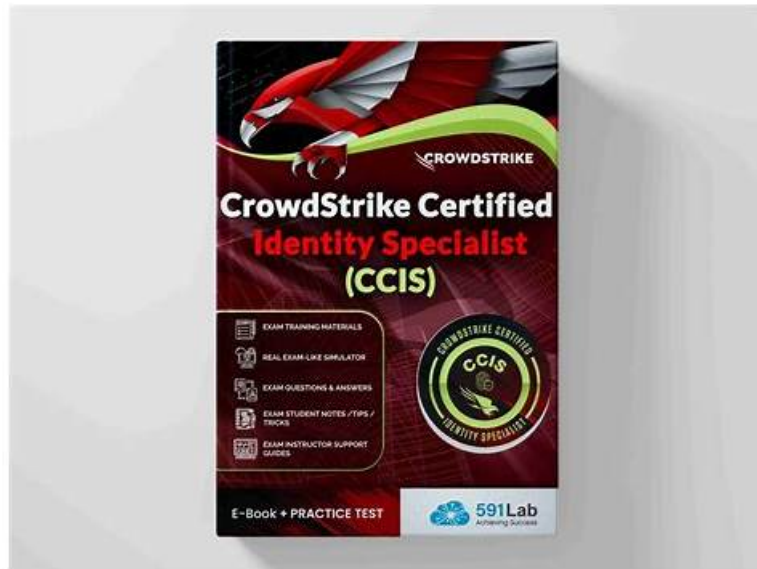


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CrowdStrike Certified Identity Specialist(CCIS) Exam Sample Questions (Q39-Q44):

NEW QUESTION # 39

How does Identity Protection extend the capabilities of existing multi-factor authentication (MFA)?

- A. Implementation of a second-layer security control using policy rules as it detects risky or abnormal behaviors
- B. Identity Protection is not going to detect risky user behavior
- C. Identity Protection does not support on-premises MFA connectors
- D. Identity Protection will replace third-party MFA and trigger as it detects risky or abnormal behaviors

Answer: A

Explanation:

Falcon Identity Protection is designed to extend—not replace—existing MFA solutions. According to the CCIS curriculum, Identity Protection enhances MFA by adding a risk-driven, policy-based enforcement layer that dynamically triggers MFA challenges when risky or abnormal identity behavior is detected.

Rather than applying MFA uniformly, Falcon evaluates authentication context such as behavioral deviation, privilege usage, and anomaly detection. When risk thresholds are exceeded, Policy Rules can enforce MFA through integrated connectors, providing adaptive, Zero Trust-aligned authentication.

The incorrect options misunderstand Falcon's role. Identity Protection does detect risky behavior, does not replace MFA providers, and fully supports both cloud and on-premises MFA connectors.

Because Falcon adds intelligence-driven enforcement on top of MFA, Option A is the correct and verified answer.

NEW QUESTION # 40

What does a modern Zero Trust security architecture offer compared to a traditional wall-and-moat (perimeter-based firewall) approach?

- A. Continuously authenticates entities regardless of origin
- B. Applies machine learning to gauge the trustworthiness of any external entities
- C. Issues trust certificates to internal entities and zero trust certificates to external entities
- D. Secures the perimeter of a network and does not allow access to any entities deemed "zero trust"

Answer: A

Explanation:

A modern Zero Trust security architecture fundamentally differs from the traditional wall-and-moat model by eliminating implicit trust based on network location. As defined in NIST SP 800-207 and reinforced in the CCIS curriculum, Zero Trust requires continuous authentication and authorization of all entities, regardless of whether they originate from inside or outside the network.

Traditional perimeter-based security assumes that users and devices inside the network are trusted, focusing defenses at the boundary. This approach fails in modern environments where cloud access, remote work, and compromised credentials allow attackers to operate internally without triggering perimeter controls.

Zero Trust replaces this assumption with continuous validation using identity, behavior, device posture, and risk signals. Falcon Identity Protection operationalizes this concept by continuously inspecting authentication traffic and reassessing trust throughout a session, not just at login time.

Because Zero Trust applies universally and continuously, Option D is the correct and verified answer.

NEW QUESTION # 41

How should an organization address the domain risk score found in the Domain Security Overview page?

- A. Address the risks on the list from top to bottom as risks are presented in a descending order
- B. Prioritizing the detections by severity, addressing the High (Red) detections first
- C. Prioritizing the risks by severity, addressing the Medium (Yellow) risks first
- D. Prioritizing the risks by severity, addressing the Low (Green) risks first

Answer: A

Explanation:

The Domain Security Overview page in Falcon Identity Protection presents domain risks in a prioritized, descending order, based on a combination of severity, likelihood, and consequence. The CCIS curriculum emphasizes that organizations should address risks from top to bottom, as the list is already optimized to reflect the most impactful identity risks first.

This ordering allows security teams to focus remediation efforts where they will produce the greatest reduction in overall domain risk score. Addressing risks sequentially ensures alignment with Falcon's risk modeling and avoids misprioritization that could occur if teams focus only on color-based severity or individual detections.

The incorrect options reflect common misconceptions:

* Medium risks should not be prioritized over higher-impact risks.

* Detections are different from risks and should not be addressed independently of risk context.

* Low risks are intentionally deprioritized by the platform.

By following the descending order provided in the Domain Security Overview, organizations align remediation with Falcon's Zero Trust-driven identity risk scoring methodology, making Option A the correct answer.

NEW QUESTION # 42

Describe the difference between a Human account and a Programmatic account.

- A. A programmatic account is only used interactively
- **B. A human account is often used interactively**
- C. A human account is an Administrator
- D. A programmatic account is never authorized for multi-factor authentication

Answer: B

Explanation:

Falcon Identity Protection differentiates human accounts and programmatic accounts based on authentication behavior, not naming conventions or assigned roles. According to the CCIS curriculum, human accounts are often used interactively, meaning they authenticate through direct user actions such as workstation logins, VPN access, or application access.

Programmatic accounts (such as service accounts) typically authenticate non-interactively, often on a predictable schedule or in response to automated processes. Falcon analyzes authentication frequency, protocol usage, timing, and access patterns to classify account types automatically.

The incorrect options reflect common misconceptions:

- * Human accounts are not always administrators.
- * Programmatic accounts can support MFA in some architectures.
- * Programmatic accounts are not used interactively.

Because interactive authentication behavior is the defining characteristic of human accounts, Option D is the correct and verified answer.

NEW QUESTION # 43

How long does it typically take Falcon Identity to develop a baseline of a user?

- A. Three months
- **B. One week**
- C. One month
- D. Two weeks

Answer: B

Explanation:

Falcon Identity Protection establishes a user baseline by observing authentication behavior over time, including login frequency, endpoints used, access patterns, and protocol usage. According to the CCIS curriculum, Falcon typically requires approximately one week of consistent activity to develop an initial, reliable baseline for a user.

This baseline allows Falcon to distinguish normal behavior from anomalies and to calculate accurate risk scores. While the baseline continues to mature over time and becomes more precise with additional data, the first usable behavioral model is generally formed within a week.

Longer timeframes such as one or three months are not required to begin detecting abnormal behavior.

Conversely, periods shorter than a week may not provide sufficient behavioral data to accurately model normal usage patterns.

Because Falcon can rapidly establish a functional baseline while continuously refining it, Option B (One week) is the correct and verified answer.

NEW QUESTION # 44

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