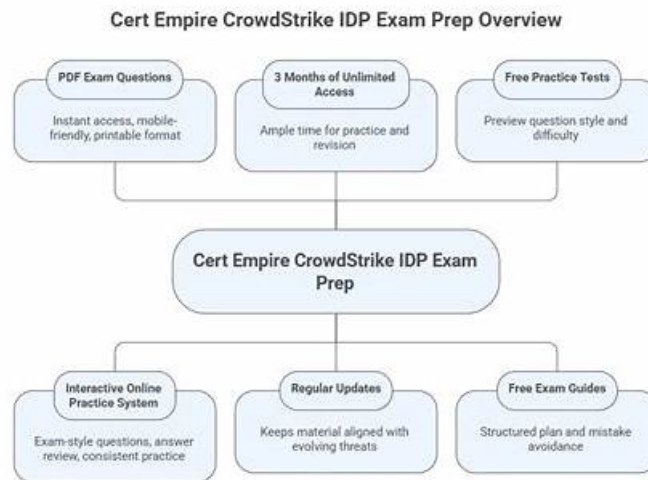


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CrowdStrike IDP Exam Syllabus Topics:

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"> 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 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"> • 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 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Falcon Fusion SOAR for Identity Protection: Explores SOAR workflow automation including triggers, conditions, actions, creating custom • templated • scheduled workflows, branching logic, and loops.

CrowdStrike Certified Identity Specialist(CCIS) Exam Sample Questions (Q27-Q32):

NEW QUESTION # 27

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

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

Answer: B

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 B is the correct answer.

NEW QUESTION # 28

To enforce conditional access policies with Identity Verification, an MFA connector can be configured for different authentication methods such as:

- A. Alarm
- B. Page
- C. Push
- D. Pull

Answer: C

Explanation:

Falcon Identity Protection integrates with third-party MFA providers through MFA connectors to support conditional access and identity verification. The CCIS documentation explains that these connectors allow organizations to enforce MFA challenges based on identity risk, authentication behavior, or policy conditions.

One of the supported MFA authentication methods is Push, where a notification is sent to a registered device or application for user approval. Push-based MFA is widely used due to its balance of usability and security and is fully supported by Falcon Identity

Protection when integrated with compatible MFA providers.

The other options are not valid MFA authentication methods within Falcon:

* Page and Pull are not recognized MFA mechanisms.

* Alarm is related to alerting, not authentication.

By enabling push-based MFA through an MFA connector, organizations can dynamically enforce identity verification in alignment with Zero Trust principles. Therefore, Option B is the correct and verified answer.

NEW QUESTION # 29

Which entity tab will show an administrator how to lower the account's risk score?

- A. Timeline
- **B. Risk**
- C. Activity
- D. Asset

Answer: B

Explanation:

In CrowdStrike Falcon Identity Protection, the Risk tab within a user or account entity provides administrators with direct visibility into why an account has a specific risk score and what actions can be taken to reduce that score. This functionality is a core component of the User Assessment and Risk Assessment sections of the CCIS (CrowdStrike Identity Specialist) curriculum. The Risk tab aggregates both analysis-based risks and detection-based risks, clearly identifying contributing factors such as compromised passwords, excessive privileges, risky authentication behavior, stale or never-used accounts, and policy violations. It also highlights the severity, likelihood, and consequence of each risk factor, allowing administrators to prioritize remediation efforts effectively. Most importantly, this tab provides actionable guidance, enabling teams to understand which specific remediation steps—such as enforcing MFA, resetting credentials, reducing privileges, or disabling unused accounts—will directly lower the account's overall risk score.

Other entity tabs do not provide this capability. The Timeline tab focuses on chronological events and detections, the Activity tab displays authentication and behavioral activity, and the Asset tab shows associated endpoints and resources. Only the Risk tab is designed to explain risk drivers and guide remediation, making Option B the correct and verified answer.

NEW QUESTION # 30

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

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

Answer: B

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:

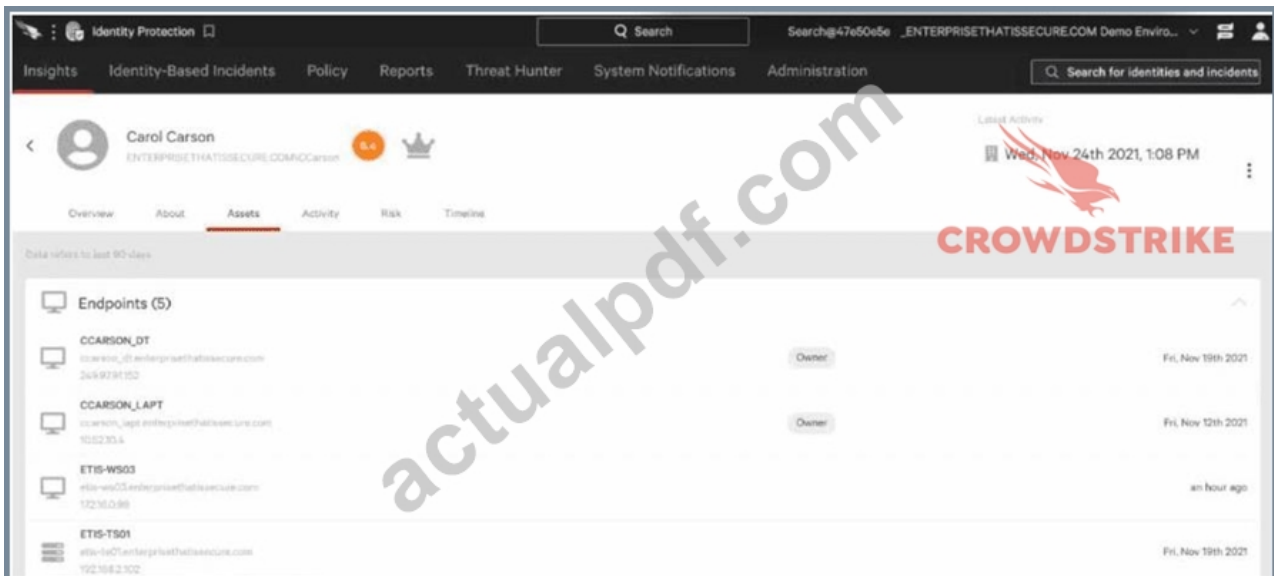
* Medium risks should not be prioritized over higher-impact risks.

* 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 B the correct answer.

NEW QUESTION # 31



Which of the following BEST indicates that this user has an established baseline?

- A. The user has recent logon activity on ETIS-WS03
- B. The user was found logging into five endpoints
- C. The user has endpoints that they are considered owners of
- D. The user has a risk score of 6.4

Answer: C

Explanation:

In Falcon Identity Protection, a user baseline is established by observing consistent and repeatable behavior over time, including authentication patterns, endpoint associations, and usage context. According to the CCIS curriculum, one of the strongest indicators that a user has an established baseline is the presence of endpoints for which the user is identified as an owner.

Endpoint ownership is determined through historical authentication behavior and usage frequency. When Falcon identifies that a user consistently logs into specific endpoints over time, those endpoints are marked as owned, which signifies that sufficient historical data exists to confidently model the user's normal behavior.

This ownership relationship is only created after Falcon has observed the user long enough to establish a reliable baseline.

The other options do not definitively indicate a baseline:

* Logging into multiple endpoints may occur during initial discovery or anomalous activity.

* A risk score reflects current risk posture, not baseline maturity.

* Recent logon activity alone does not imply historical consistency.

Because endpoint ownership requires sustained, predictable behavior over time, it is the clearest indicator that Falcon has successfully established a user baseline. Therefore, Option C is the correct and verified answer.

NEW QUESTION # 32

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