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## CrowdStrike Certified Identity Specialist(CCIS) Exam Sample Questions (Q52-Q57):

### NEW QUESTION # 52

In the Predefined ReportsSubjectdropdown, which category is associated with endpoints?

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

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

Within Falcon Identity Protection,Predefined Reportsallow administrators to generate standardized reports based on specific data subjects. TheSubject dropdowndetermines 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 # 53

Which CrowdStrike documentation category would you search to find GraphQL examples?

- A. Identity Protection APIs
- B. Threat Intelligence
- C. CrowdStrike APIs
- D. XDR

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

GraphQL is the underlying query technology used by multiple CrowdStrike platforms, including Falcon Identity Protection. According to the CCIS curriculum, GraphQL examples are documented under the broader "CrowdStrike APIs" documentation category, not limited to a single product.

The CrowdStrike APIs section includes:

- \* Authentication and API key usage
- \* GraphQL schema references
- \* Example GraphQL queries and mutations
- \* Pagination, filtering, and response handling

While Identity Protection uses GraphQL for identity-specific queries, the examples themselves are centralized under CrowdStrike APIs to provide consistency across Falcon modules. Product-specific use cases are then layered on top of these core examples.

The other options are incorrect:

- \* Threat Intelligence focuses on adversary data.
- \* XDR covers detection and correlation concepts.
- \* Identity Protection APIs describe endpoints and permissions, not general GraphQL usage examples.

Therefore, Option A is the correct and verified answer.

### NEW QUESTION # 54

Within Domain Security Overview, what Goal incorporates all risks into one security assessment report?

- A. Reduce Attack Surface
- B. Pen Testing
- C. Privileged User Management
- D. AD Hygiene

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

Within the Domain Security Overview, Goals are used to tailor how identity risks are grouped, evaluated, and reported. The Reduce Attack Surface goal is the only option that incorporates all identity risks into a single, comprehensive security assessment.

The CCIS curriculum explains that Reduce Attack Surface provides a holistic view of identity exposure by aggregating risks related to authentication paths, account hygiene, privileges, misconfigurations, and legacy identity weaknesses. This goal is designed for organizations seeking an overall understanding of their identity security posture rather than focusing on a specific domain such as privileged users or directory hygiene.

Other goals are more specialized:

- \* AD Hygiene focuses on directory configuration issues.
  - \* Privileged User Management concentrates on high-privilege identities.
  - \* Pen Testing aligns more with adversarial simulation than continuous risk assessment.
- Reduce Attack Surface aligns directly with Zero Trust principles, helping organizations identify and eliminate unnecessary identity access paths. Therefore, Option C is the correct and verified answer.

#### NEW QUESTION # 55

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

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

**Answer: A**

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 A is the correct and verified answer.

#### NEW QUESTION # 56

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

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

**Answer: D**

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 # 57

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