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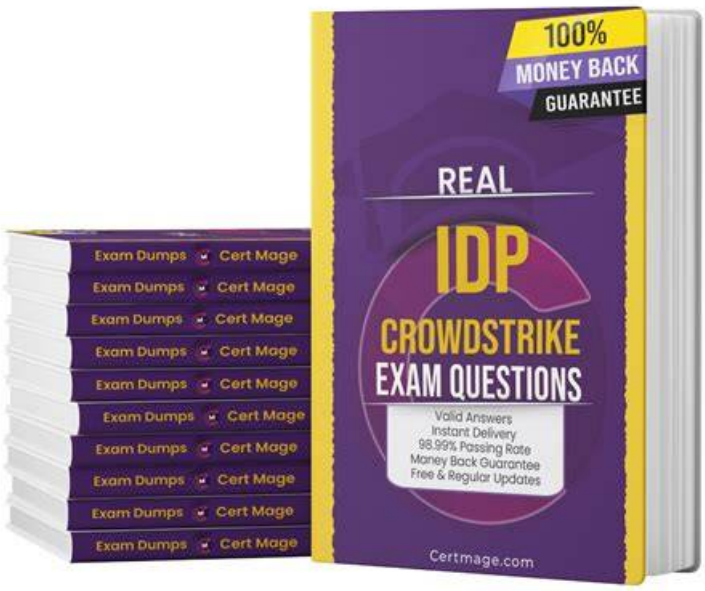

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CrowdStrike IDP Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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.
Topic 2	• 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	• 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	• User Assessment: Examines user attributes, differences between users • endpoints • entities, risk baselining, risky account types, elevated privileges, watchlists, and honeytoken accounts.
Topic 5	• Falcon Fusion SOAR for Identity Protection: Explores SOAR workflow automation including triggers, conditions, actions, creating custom • templated • scheduled workflows, branching logic, and loops.

Topic 6	• 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 7	• Domain Security Assessment: Focuses on domain risk scores, trends, matrices, severity • likelihood • consequence factors, risk prioritization, score reduction, and configuring security goals and scopes.
Topic 8	• Configuration and Connectors: Addresses domain controller monitoring, subnet management, risk settings, MFA and IDaaS connectors, authentication traffic inspection, and country-based lists.
Topic 9	• GraphQL API: Covers Identity API documentation, creating API keys, permission levels, pivoting from Threat Hunter to GraphQL, and building queries.
Topic 10	• Risk Assessment: Covers entity risk categorization, risk and event analysis dashboards, filtering, user risk reduction, custom insights versus reports, and export scheduling.
Topic 11	• 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.

Test IDP Question | New IDP Test Format

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CrowdStrike Certified Identity Specialist(CCIS) Exam Sample Questions (Q53-Q58):

NEW QUESTION # 53
The configuration of the Azure AD (Entra ID) Identity-as-a-Service connector requires which three pieces of information?

- A. Tenant Domain, Client Secret, User Identifier
- B. Tenant Domain, Token, Configuration File
- C. Tenant Domain, Application ID, Scope
- D. Tenant Domain, Application ID, Application Secret

Answer: D

Explanation:
To integrate Falcon Identity Protection withAzure AD (Entra ID)as an Identity-as-a-Service (IDaaS) provider, specific application-level credentials are required. According to the CCIS curriculum, the connector configuration requiresTenant Domain,Application (Client) ID, andApplication Secret.
These values are generated when registering an application in Azure AD and are used to authenticate Falcon Identity Protection securely via OAuth-based API access. This method ensures least-privilege access and allows the connector to ingest cloud authentication activity and apply SSO-related policy enforcement.
Other options list incomplete or incorrect credential combinations. Therefore,Option Dis the correct and verified answer.

NEW QUESTION # 54
The Enforce section of Identity Protection is used to:

- A. Configure domains, appliances, subnets, connectors, risk configuration, and settings

- B. Gain an overview of the domain and indicate whether the domain follows best security practice
- C. View all identity-based detections and identity-based incidents in the environment
- D. Define policy rules that determine what actions to take in response to certain triggers observed in the environment

Answer: D

Explanation:
The Enforce section of Falcon Identity Protection is dedicated to policy-based identity enforcement.
According to the CCIS curriculum, this section allows administrators to define and manage Policy Rules and Policy Groups that specify how the platform should respond when identity-related conditions are detected.
These rules evaluate triggers such as risky authentication behavior, privilege misuse, compromised credentials, or elevated risk scores, and then execute actions like blocking access, enforcing MFA, or initiating Falcon Fusion workflows. Enforce is therefore the execution layer of Falcon's identity security model.
The other options correspond to different sections of the platform:
Configuration tasks are handled in Configure.
Detections and incidents are reviewed in Monitor or Explore.
Domain posture overviews are displayed in Domain Security Overview.
Because Enforce directly controls what actions are taken in response to identity risk, Option B is the correct and verified answer.

NEW QUESTION # 55
Which of the following best describes how Policy Group and Policy Rule precedence works?

- A. Policy Groups are evaluated in the order in which the groups appear on the page; however, Policy Rules within those groups have no precedence
- B. There is no precedence with Policy Groups or Policy Rules; they enact policy if the conditions match
- C. Policy Groups are evaluated in the order in which the groups appear on the page. The Policy Rules within those groups are evaluated in the order in which they appear in the group
- D. Policy Groups only group Policy Rules together. Precedence is dictated by the Rules

Answer: C

Explanation:
Falcon Identity Protection enforces deterministic policy execution using a clear and predictable precedence model. As outlined in the CCIS curriculum, Policy Groups are evaluated top to bottom, based on their order in the console. Within each Policy Group, Policy Rules are evaluated sequentially, also from top to bottom.
This ordered evaluation ensures consistent enforcement behavior and allows administrators to design layered identity controls. When a rule's conditions are met and an action is executed, subsequent rules may or may not be evaluated depending on rule logic and configuration. This model gives administrators precise control over enforcement priority.
The incorrect options misunderstand how precedence works. Policy enforcement is not unordered, nor are Policy Groups merely visual containers. Both grouping and rule order matter.
This precedence model is critical for avoiding conflicting enforcement actions and aligns with Zero Trust principles by ensuring predictable, auditable identity enforcement. Therefore, Option A is the correct answer.

NEW QUESTION # 56
Any countries or regions included in the _ will trigger a geolocation detection.

- A. Exclusion
- B. Allowlist
- C. Blocklist
- D. Dictionary

Answer: C

Explanation:
Falcon Identity Protection supportsgeolocation-based detectionsto identify potentially risky authentication activity originating from unexpected or prohibited locations. According to the CCIS curriculum, any countries or regions added to theBlocklistwill automatically trigger a geolocation-based detection when authentication traffic is observed from those locations.
The Blocklist is designed to explicitly definedisallowed geographic regions. When an authentication attempt originates from a blocklisted country or region, Falcon treats the activity as suspicious and generates a detection or contributes to increased identity

risk.
By contrast:
* An Allowlist defines approved locations and suppresses detections.
* A Dictionary is used for password-related analysis.
* An Exclusion suppresses detections rather than generating them.
Because geolocation detections are triggered byblocklisted locations,Option Ais the correct answer.

NEW QUESTION # 57
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. Secures the perimeter of a network and does not allow access to any entities deemed "zero trust"
- D. Issues trust certificates to internal entities and zero trust certificates to external entities

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 inNIST SP 800-207and reinforced in the CCIS curriculum, Zero Trust requirescontinuous 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 Dis the correct and verified answer.

NEW QUESTION # 58
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