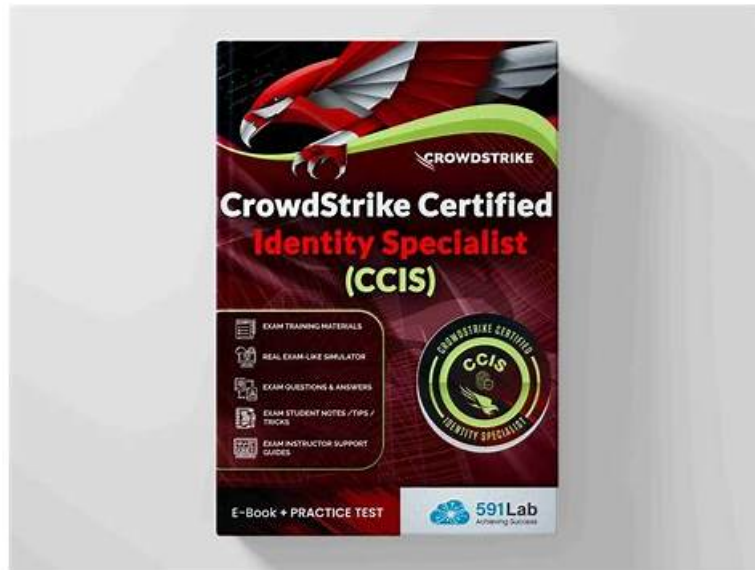


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CrowdStrike IDP Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 2	<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.
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"> Risk Management with Policy Rules: Covers creating and managing policy rules and groups, triggers, conditions, enabling disabling rules, applying changes, and required Falcon roles.
Topic 5	<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 6

- User Assessment: Examines user attributes, differences between users
- endpoints
- entities, risk baselining, risky account types, elevated privileges, watchlists, and honeypot accounts.

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CrowdStrike Certified Identity Specialist(CCIS) Exam Sample Questions (Q48-Q53):

NEW QUESTION # 48

Which of the following Falcon roles CANNOT enable and disable policy rules?

- A. Identity Protection Policy Manager
- **B. Identity Protection Domain Administrator**
- C. Identity Protection Administrator
- D. Falcon Administrator

Answer: B

Explanation:

Falcon Identity Protection enforces role-based access control (RBAC) to ensure that only authorized users can create, modify, or manage policy rules. Policy rules directly impact identity enforcement actions, making proper role separation critical. According to the CCIS documentation, the ability to enable and disable policy rules is granted to the Identity Protection Policy Manager and the Falcon Administrator roles. These roles are explicitly designed to manage enforcement logic, triggers, and automated identity controls.

The Identity Protection Domain Administrator role, however, is limited to domain-level visibility and management, such as reviewing domain configurations, monitoring risks, and assessing posture. This role does not have permissions to modify or control policy enforcement behavior.

This separation prevents accidental or unauthorized changes to identity enforcement rules. Therefore, Option A is the correct and verified answer.

NEW QUESTION # 49

What is the recommended action for the "Guest Account Enabled" risk?

- A. Add related endpoints to a watchlist
- **B. Disable Guest accounts on all endpoints**
- C. Apply a policy rule with an "Access" trigger and "Block" action on the Guest account
- D. Disable the endpoint in Active Directory

Answer: B

Explanation:

In Falcon Identity Protection, the "Guest Account Enabled" risk highlights the presence of local or domain guest accounts that remain active across endpoints. Guest accounts are inherently high-risk because they typically lack strong authentication controls, are rarely monitored, and are frequently abused by attackers for lateral movement and persistence.

The CCIS curriculum explicitly recommends disabling Guest accounts on all endpoints as the primary remediation action. This is because guest accounts often bypass standard identity governance processes and violate the principles of least privilege and Zero Trust, both of which are foundational to Falcon Identity Protection's security model. Disabling these accounts removes an unnecessary and dangerous authentication path from the environment.

Other options are incorrect because:

- * Adding endpoints to a watchlist does not remediate the risk.
- * Blocking access via a policy rule is less effective than eliminating the account entirely.
- * Disabling endpoints in Active Directory does not directly address the guest account exposure.

Falcon Identity Protection prioritizes elimination of weak identity configurations, and disabling guest accounts is a direct, effective action that immediately lowers identity risk scores and reduces attack surface.

Therefore, Option C is the correct and verified answer.

NEW QUESTION # 50

Which of the following statements is NOT true as it relates to Identity Events, Detections, and Incidents?

- A. A detection can become an element of an incident that preceded it in time
- **B. Events related to an incident that occur after the incident is marked In Progress will create a new incident**
- C. An event can become an element of a detection that preceded it in time
- D. Not all events are security events that become elements of detections

Answer: B

Explanation:

Falcon Identity Protection follows a correlation and enrichment model where events, detections, and incidents are dynamically linked over time. According to the CCIS curriculum, events that occur after an incident is marked In Progress do not automatically create a new incident. Instead, related events and detections are typically added to the existing incident, provided they fall within the incident's correlation and suppression window.

This behavior allows Falcon to present a single evolving incident, showing the full progression of an identity attack rather than fragmenting activity into multiple incidents. Therefore, statement A is not true.

The other statements are correct:

- * Detections can be retroactively associated with incidents that occurred earlier if correlation logic determines relevance.
- * Events can be linked to detections even if the detection is created after the event occurred.
- * Not all events are security-relevant; many remain informational and never become detections.

This adaptive correlation model is a core concept in CCIS training and supports efficient investigation and incident lifecycle management. Hence, Option A is the correct answer.

NEW QUESTION # 51

What basic configuration fields are typically required for cloud Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA) connectors?

- A. Domain controller host name and IP address
- **B. Connector application identifier and secret keys**
- C. Service account user name and password
- D. Domain Administrator user name and password

Answer: B

Explanation:

Cloud-based MFA connectors integrate Falcon Identity Protection with third-party MFA providers using application-based authentication, not user credentials. As outlined in the CCIS curriculum, these connectors require an application identifier (Client/Application ID) and secret keys to securely authenticate API communications.

This approach follows modern security best practices by avoiding the use of privileged user credentials and instead leveraging scoped, revocable application secrets. The connector uses these credentials to trigger MFA challenges and exchange authentication context securely.

Options involving usernames, passwords, or domain controller details are incorrect, as Falcon Identity Protection does not store or require privileged account credentials for MFA integrations. Therefore, Option D is the correct answer.

NEW QUESTION # 52

Within the Falcon Identity Protection portal, which page allows you to enable/disable Policy Rules?

- A. Identity-Based Detections
- B. Policy Enforcement
- C. Configure

