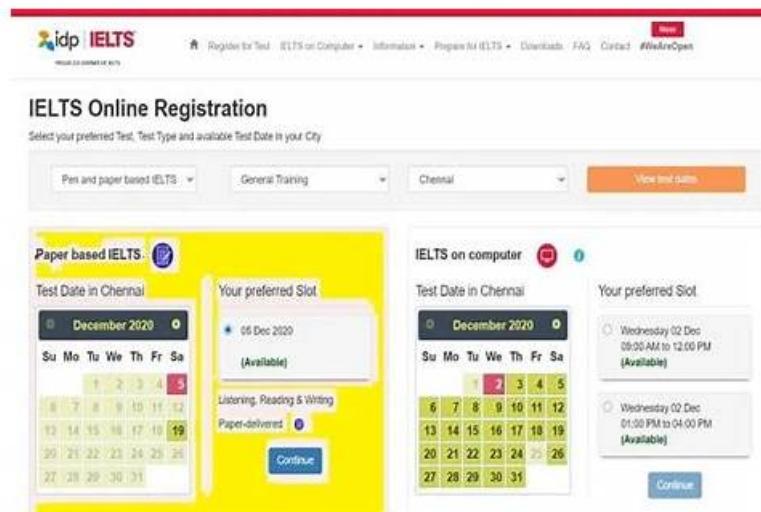


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CrowdStrike IDP Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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 3	<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 4	<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 5	<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 6	<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 7	<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 8	<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.

CrowdStrike Certified Identity Specialist(CCIS) Exam Sample Questions (Q33-Q38):

NEW QUESTION # 33

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

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

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 # 34

Which of the following users would most likely have a HIGH risk score?

- A. User that recently logged in from a shared endpoint
- B. User that has not logged in recently and is marked as Stale
- C. Privileged user with a Compromised Password**
- D. User that is a member of the Domain Admins group

Answer: C

Explanation:

Falcon Identity Protection calculates user risk scores based on a combination of privilege level, credential exposure, and behavioral indicators. According to the CCIS curriculum, a privileged user with a compromised password represents one of the highest-risk identity scenarios.

Privileged accounts—such as administrators or service accounts with elevated access—already pose increased risk due to their access scope. When Falcon detects that such an account's credentials have been compromised, the risk escalates significantly because attackers can immediately gain high-impact access without further escalation.

The other options do not inherently represent the same level of risk:

- * Logging in from a shared endpoint may increase risk but is context-dependent.
- * Stale users are risky but typically lower risk than active compromised credentials.
- * Domain Admin group membership alone does not imply compromise.

Because credential compromise combined with privilege dramatically increases attack potential, Option B is the correct and verified answer.

NEW QUESTION # 35

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

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

Answer: C

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 # 36

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

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

Answer: C

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 # 37

Which of the following is NOT an available Goal within the Domain Security Overview?

- A. AD Hygiene
- B. Pen Testing
- C. Business Privileged Users Management
- D. Privileged Users Management

Answer: C

Explanation:

The Domain Security Overview in Falcon Identity Protection uses goals to frame identity risks into focused security assessment perspectives. These goals allow organizations to evaluate identity posture based on specific security priorities such as directory hygiene, privilege exposure, or overall attack surface reduction.

According to the CCIS curriculum, the available Goals include Privileged Users Management, AD Hygiene, Pen Testing, and Reduce Attack Surface. These goals are predefined by CrowdStrike and determine how risks are grouped, weighted, and presented in reports.

Business Privileged Users Management is not an available Goal within the Domain Security Overview.

While Falcon Identity Protection does support the concept of business privileges and evaluates their impact on users and entities, this concept is handled through risk analysis and configuration—not as a selectable Domain Security Goal.

The CCIS documentation clearly distinguishes between Goals (which control reporting and assessment views) and business privilege modeling (which influences risk scoring). Therefore, Option B is the correct and verified answer.

NEW QUESTION # 38

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