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Saviynt Certified Advanced IGA Professional (Level 200) Sample Questions (Q39-Q44):

NEW QUESTION # 39

Which User Update Rule action is used to automatically change service account ownership when the current owner is terminated?

- A. Run Role Mining
- **B. Transfer Ownership**
- C. Launch Campaign
- D. Disable SMTP

Answer: B

Explanation:

The correct answer is A. Transfer Ownership . Saviynt documentation on User Update Rules explains that the purpose of Transfer Ownership is to change ownership, and specifically notes that service accounts can be reassigned to the OwnerOnTerminate user when the current owner is terminated. The documentation further states that when the current service account owner is terminated, a user update rule with the action Transfer Ownership is triggered so that service account ownership is moved appropriately. This directly matches the scenario in the question.

This is also consistent with Saviynt's service account model, where every service account must have at least one designated owner who is authorized to manage it. Because ownership is required, Saviynt provides lifecycle controls to preserve accountable ownership when a human owner leaves the organization. The remaining options are unrelated. Run Role Mining belongs to analytics and role engineering, Launch Campaign belongs to certification processes, and Disable SMTP is an email configuration concept. For Level 200 understanding, the key takeaway is that automatic service account ownership continuity is handled through a User Update Rule using the Transfer Ownership action, often combined with OwnerOnTerminate configuration.

NEW QUESTION # 40

An EIC Administration has a requirement to configure a separate password policy for service accounts along with the password policy for regular accounts. How can this be achieved in EIC?

- A. Only one Password Policy can be defined in the Security System which applies to both regular and service accounts
- B. Define a separate Password Policy for Service Account and select it in Policy Rule Service Account field under Global Configurations
- C. Define a separate Password Policy for Service Account and select the checkbox Password Policy Service Account field under Password Policy configurations
- D. Define a separate Password Policy for Service Account and select it in Policy Rule Service Account field under Security System

Answer: D

Explanation:

In Saviynt EIC, password management is highly configurable, allowing organizations to define separate password policies for different account types, including service accounts and regular user accounts. This requirement is achieved by creating a dedicated password policy specifically for service accounts and associating it appropriately within the system.

Option A is correct because Saviynt allows administrators to define a separate Password Policy for Service Accounts and map it using the Policy Rule Service Account field under the Security System configuration.

This ensures that when service account operations such as password resets or provisioning occur, the system enforces the correct policy distinct from regular user accounts.

Option B is incorrect since Saviynt supports multiple password policies and does not restrict to a single policy. Option C is incorrect because simply selecting a checkbox in password policy configuration does not link it to service account usage. Option D is incorrect as Global Configurations do not directly assign password policies for service accounts at the execution level.

Thus, configuring and mapping the policy at the Security System level ensures correct enforcement for service accounts.

NEW QUESTION # 41

Which of the following statements are correct?

- A. Duplicate Identity Management feature access need to be added to the SAV Role to view the duplicate identity management
- B. The role mining process discovers relationships between users based on similar access permissions that can logically be grouped to form a role
- C. Duplicate Identity Management can only merge user attributes but not user access
- D. In the Role mining, if the percentage cut-off = 60%, it would perform mining on only the access which is associated with 100% users

Answer: A,B,D

Explanation:

Saviynt's Role Mining and Duplicate Identity Management (DIM) features are key components of Identity Analytics and Governance. Option A is correct because Role Mining analyzes user access patterns and identifies similarities across users.

Based on these similarities, Saviynt suggests logical groupings of entitlements that can be converted into roles, improving role design and governance.

Option B is also correct. The percentage cut-off in Role Mining defines the threshold for common access across users. A higher threshold (e.g., 60% or more) ensures that only frequently shared entitlements are considered.

In practice, this drives mining toward highly consistent access patterns, often close to universally assigned (near 100%), ensuring stronger role accuracy.

Option C is correct because access to DIM functionality is controlled through SAV Roles. Administrators must explicitly grant permissions to view and manage duplicate identities.

Option D is incorrect because DIM not only merges identity attributes but can also consolidate associated access (accounts and

entitlements), ensuring a unified identity profile.

NEW QUESTION # 42

An EIC Administrator wants to retrieve a report of users and their assigned SAV Roles. What are the ways in which it can be achieved? (Multi-Select)

- A. Run a SQL Query to retrieve the data in Data Analyzer
- B. Create analytics with the SQL Query to get the data and select the checkbox "Send Email As Attachment" in analytics configuration
- C. Create an analytics with the SQL Query to get the data and export as CSV/Excel
- D. Using enhanced query

Answer: A,B,C

Explanation:

In Saviynt EIC, retrieving reports such as users and their assigned SAV roles can be achieved through multiple analytics and reporting mechanisms.

Option A is correct because administrators can create Analytics using SQL queries and configure them to send results via email as attachments, which is useful for scheduled reporting and automated distribution.

Option B is also valid since Analytics allows administrators to export query results into CSV or Excel formats, enabling offline analysis, auditing, and sharing with stakeholders.

Option C is correct because Data Analyzer provides a direct interface to execute SQL queries on the Saviynt database, allowing administrators to quickly retrieve required data without creating a formal analytics job.

Option D (Using enhanced query) is not a standard or recognized reporting method within Saviynt for this use case. While advanced queries can be written, "enhanced query" is not a defined feature or module for report extraction.

Thus, the correct answers are A, B, and C, which represent the primary supported methods for reporting in Saviynt.

NEW QUESTION # 43

In Saviynt App for ServiceNow, the manager is submitting a request for his subordinate, who is a valid SNOW user. However, when searching for the user, they are not appearing in the request form. What could be the potential issue?

- A. The logged in manager requires additional access to submit request
- B. user already has access to the selected application
- C. SNOW user is not linked to imported Saviynt user
- D. user does not have the selected application account

Answer: C

Explanation:

In Saviynt-ServiceNow integration, user visibility in request forms depends on proper identity correlation between ServiceNow users and Saviynt identities. The most common reason a valid ServiceNow (SNOW) user does not appear in the request form is that the SNOW user record is not linked or mapped to an imported Saviynt user (Option B).

Saviynt relies on its internal identity repository to populate requestable users. Even if a user exists in ServiceNow, they must also exist in Saviynt and be properly correlated (typically via attributes like username, email, or employee ID). Without this linkage, Saviynt cannot recognize the user during request submission, and therefore the user will not appear in the search results.

Option A is incorrect because even if the user already has access, they would still appear in search results (though requests may be restricted). Option C is unrelated to user visibility. Option D is incorrect because lack of an account does not prevent user selection; it only affects provisioning outcomes.

Thus, proper user correlation between SNOW and Saviynt is essential for request visibility.

NEW QUESTION # 44

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