

効果的-最新のSCAIP参考書勉強試験-試験の準備方法 SCAIP関連受験参考書



SCAIPトレーニング資料を用意しました。これらは、保証期間中の専門的な練習資料です。参考のために許容できる価格に加えて、3つのバージョンのすべての資料は、10年以上にわたってこの分野の専門家によって編集されています。さらに、一連の利点があります。したがって、SCAIPの実際のテストの重要性は言うまでもありません。今すぐご注文いただいた場合、1年間無料の更新をお送りします。これらのサブリメントはすべて、SCAIP模擬試験にも役立ちます。

これらの有用な知識をよりよく吸収するために、多くの顧客は、実践する価値のある種類のSCAIP練習資料を持ちたいと考えています。すべてのコンテンツは明確で、SCAIP実践資料で簡単に理解できます。リーズナブルな価格とオプションのさまざまなバージョンでアクセスできます。すべてのコンテンツは、SCAIP試験の規制に準拠しています。あなたが成功すると決心している限り、SCAIP学習ガイドはあなたの最善の信頼になります。

>> SCAIP参考書勉強 <<

SCAIP関連受験参考書、SCAIP対応資料

SCAIP認定試験を受験したいですか。SCAIP認証資格を取得したいですか。試験に準備する時間が足りないあなたは、どうやって試験に合格できますか。しょうがないわけではないです。短時間の準備でも楽に試験に合格することができるようになりますよ。それでは、どのようにすればそれを達成できますか。実は方法がとても簡単です。すなわちMogiExamのSCAIP問題集を利用して試験の準備をすることです。

Saviynt Certified Advanced IGA Professional (Level 200) 認定 SCAIP 試験 問題 (Q52-Q57):

質問 # 52

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

正解: A、C、D

解説:

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.

質問 # 53

Which of the following scenarios are True to trigger Technical Rule Execution in EIC? (Multi-Select)

- A. When a user is deleted and the condition in the rule matches
- **B. When users are imported through Import Job and the condition in the rule matches**
- **C. A new user is registered or created from the UI and the condition in the rule matches**
- **D. The existing user is updated and satisfies a user update rule with action as Re-run provisioning rules**

正解: B、C、D

解説:

In Saviynt EIC, Technical Rules are triggered based on lifecycle events related to user creation, updates, and imports, provided the defined conditions evaluate to true. The correct answers are B, C, and D.

Option B is correct because during Import Jobs, when users are brought into Saviynt from authoritative sources, Technical Rules are evaluated, and if conditions match, they are executed. This is a common mechanism for provisioning access during onboarding.

Option C is also correct since when a new user is created via the UI, Technical Rules can be triggered if the user attributes meet the rule conditions. This ensures consistent provisioning regardless of how users are created.

Option D is correct because when an existing user is updated, and a User Update Rule is configured to re-run provisioning rules, it can trigger associated Technical Rules again.

Option A is incorrect because deletion events typically trigger deprovisioning workflows rather than standard Technical Rule execution.

Thus, Technical Rules are triggered during import, creation, and update events—not deletion.

質問 # 54

Which statement correctly describes the two major ServiceNow integration modes supported by Saviynt?

- **A. ServiceNow as a Managed Application supports import, provisioning, and deprovisioning; ServiceNow as a Ticketing System supports ticket-based ITSM integration.**
- B. ServiceNow as a Managed Application is only for branding and labels; ServiceNow as a Ticketing System is only for analytics.
- C. ServiceNow as a Managed Application is used only for SAV roles; ServiceNow as a Ticketing System is used only for password sync.
- D. Both modes are the same and serve identical purposes.

正解: A

解説:

The correct answer is A. Saviynt documentation describes two major ServiceNow integration models:

ServiceNow as a Managed Application and ServiceNow as a Ticketing System. The managed application model is used for application-style integration, including reconciliation or import and provisioning or deprovisioning activities. The ticketing system model is used when ServiceNow functions as the ITSM workflow and ticket platform connected to Saviynt request processing. This distinction is repeatedly emphasized in the ServiceNow integration overview documentation.

Saviynt further notes that integration with ServiceNow is required to perform reconciliation, provisioning, and deprovisioning tasks, and separately documents ServiceNow as a ticketing system for request-related use cases. That means the two modes are complementary but not identical. Option D is therefore wrong because the modes serve different architectural purposes. Options B and C are incorrect because branding, analytics-only usage, SAV-role-only usage, and password-sync-only behavior do not describe the documented ServiceNow integration patterns. For Level 200 exam preparation, this is a high-value distinction: choose

Managed Application when ServiceNow is the governed target system, and Ticketing System when ServiceNow is the ITSM workflow engine around Saviynt processes

質問 # 55

The EIC Administrator observed that all accounts were disabled in Saviynt due to incorrect configuration in the target application. What controls can be implemented in Saviynt to avoid such scenarios?

- A. It is not possible to set a limit
- B. Use the accEntThresholdValue attribute in the STATUS_THRESHOLD_CONFIG connection parameter
- C. Set the limit in the external config file
- D. Use the accountThresholdValue attribute in the STATUS_THRESHOLD_CONFIG connection parameter

正解: D

解説:

In Saviynt EIC, mass unintended changes—such as all accounts being disabled due to incorrect target application configuration—can be prevented using threshold-based controls. These controls are defined using the STATUS_THRESHOLD_CONFIG connection parameter, which acts as a safeguard during reconciliation and provisioning processes.

The correct attribute in this scenario is accountThresholdValue (Option D). This parameter allows administrators to define a threshold limit for account status changes (such as disablement). If the number or percentage of accounts being disabled exceeds the defined threshold, Saviynt can stop or flag the operation, preventing large-scale unintended impact.

Option A (accEntThresholdValue) is used for entitlement-level thresholds, not account status changes.

Option B is incorrect because Saviynt does not provide this safeguard mechanism. Option C is also incorrect since such controls are not managed externally but are part of Saviynt's connector configuration.

By using accountThresholdValue within STATUS_THRESHOLD_CONFIG, organizations can implement strong governance and prevent bulk account disablement due to misconfigurations or data issues during account import or reconciliation.

質問 # 56

What are the different authentication modes supported for SMTP configurations? (Multi Select)

- A. None of the above
- B. Basic
- C. NTLM
- D. OAuth

正解: B、C、D

解説:

In Saviynt EIC, SMTP configuration is used to enable email notifications for workflows such as access requests, certifications, alerts, and system communications. To securely connect with mail servers, Saviynt supports multiple authentication mechanisms. The valid authentication modes are NTLM, OAuth, and Basic, making Options A, B, and D correct.

Basic Authentication (Option D) is the traditional method where a username and password are used to authenticate with the SMTP server. While widely supported, it is less secure compared to modern methods and is being phased out in many environments.

NTLM (Option A) is commonly used in Microsoft-based environments (e.g., Exchange servers) and provides integrated authentication using Windows credentials, offering better security than basic authentication.

OAuth (Option B) is a modern and more secure authentication mechanism that uses token-based authorization instead of storing credentials. It is commonly used with cloud-based email services such as Microsoft 365 or Google Workspace.

Option C is incorrect because Saviynt explicitly supports multiple authentication modes.

Thus, NTLM, OAuth, and Basic are the supported SMTP authentication modes in Saviynt.

質問 # 57

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