

SailPoint - Authoritative Latest IdentityIQ-Associate Exam Test



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SailPoint IdentityIQ-Associate Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Identity Modeling: Explains how identity data is structured and managed through IdentityCubes, identity attributes, groups, populations, and manager correlation.
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Access Modeling: Covers how entitlements and roles are defined, cataloged, and assigned to identities within IdentityIQ.
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Foundational Concepts: Covers the core purpose of identity security, key IdentityIQ terminology, system components, and how rules, tasks, workflows, and business modeling fit into the platform.

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SailPoint Certified IdentityIQ Associate Exam Sample Questions (Q15-Q20):

NEW QUESTION # 15

Is this statement about uncorrelated accounts true?

Uncorrelated accounts can only be resolved by manually correlating them to the appropriate Identity Cube.

- A. Yes
- **B. No**

Answer: B

Explanation:

The statement is false. In SailPoint IdentityIQ, an uncorrelated account is an account record aggregated from an application that has not been matched to an IdentityCube. Manual correlation is one valid remediation method, but it is not the only method. IdentityIQ can also resolve uncorrelated accounts through configured correlation logic, correlation rules, identity refresh processing, and re-aggregation after application correlation settings are corrected.

Correlation is normally configured on the application using identity attributes, account attributes, or rules that determine how an account should be associated with an identity. For example, an account attribute such as employee ID, email address, user name, or another unique identifier can be used to locate the matching IdentityCube. When the correlation configuration is improved and aggregation or refresh is rerun, previously uncorrelated accounts may be automatically linked without manual intervention.

Manual correlation is primarily an administrative correction path for exceptions where automatic matching cannot safely determine ownership. Therefore, "only manually" is too restrictive and does not reflect IdentityIQ's correlation model. Reference topics:

Applications, correlation configuration, uncorrelated account resolution, account aggregation, IdentityCube association, and Identity Modeling

NEW QUESTION # 16

Does this statement accurately describe how roles are acquired by users in the default role model configuration?

Business roles can only be requested by managers.

- A. Yes
- **B. No**

Answer: B

Explanation:

No. This statement does not accurately describe role acquisition in IdentityIQ. Business roles are not restricted to being requested only by managers. In IdentityIQ, roles may be acquired through role assignment logic, role detection, access requests, or administrative action, depending on the role configuration and the organization's request model.

A business role commonly represents access associated with a business function, job, department, location, or organizational responsibility. Users may receive business roles automatically when their identity attributes satisfy configured role profiles or assignment rules, typically recalculated during Identity Refresh. Separately, roles may be made requestable through Lifecycle Manager and exposed through QuickLinks, where request eligibility is controlled by QuickLink Populations, request configuration, and workflow rules.

Managers may be allowed to request roles for direct reports, but that is only one possible configuration. IdentityIQ can also allow users to request roles for themselves, allow delegated requesters to request for others, or restrict requests to specific populations.

Therefore, "only requested by managers" is too narrow and incorrect. Reference topics: Access Modeling, business roles, role assignment, role detection, Identity Refresh, User-Driven Requests, QuickLink Populations, and role request configuration.

NEW QUESTION # 17

Is this definition of Identity Cube accurate?

The process of adding to, removing from, or changing a user's access to an application

- A. Yes
- **B. No**

Answer: B

Explanation:

No. This definition does not describe an Identity Cube. In SailPoint IdentityIQ, an Identity Cube is the central identity record that represents a person or identity within IdentityIQ. It consolidates identity attributes, correlated application accounts, entitlements, assigned roles, detected roles, manager relationship, policy violations, lifecycle state, and other governance-relevant information. The Identity Cube is the primary object used by IdentityIQ to understand who a user is and what access that user has across connected

systems.

The statement given describes provisioning, not an Identity Cube. Provisioning is the process of adding, removing, or modifying a user's access on an application. Examples include creating an account, changing account attributes, adding an entitlement, removing group membership, disabling an account, or deleting an account.

Therefore, the definition is inaccurate because it describes an access-change process, while an Identity Cube is an identity data model. Reference topics: Identity Modeling, IdentityCube contents, application account correlation, entitlements, roles, Provisioning, account requests, and access-change fulfillment.

NEW QUESTION # 18

Is this a purpose of identity governance and administration (IGA)?

Detecting and addressing inappropriate access

- A. No
- B. Yes

Answer: B

Explanation:

Detecting and addressing inappropriate access is a core purpose of Identity Governance and Administration in SailPoint IdentityIQ. IdentityIQ is designed to provide visibility into who has access, what access they have, how that access was obtained, whether it is appropriate, and what corrective action should occur when access violates business or security policy. Inappropriate access may be identified through access certifications, policy violations, role analysis, entitlement review, account aggregation, and identity correlation.

IdentityIQ supports this purpose by building IdentityCubes that consolidate identity, account, entitlement, role, and manager data from connected applications. Once access is visible, governance controls such as certifications allow managers, application owners, or entitlement owners to approve, revoke, or delegate access decisions. Policies can also detect toxic combinations, prohibited access, or access inconsistent with business rules. Remediation can then be routed through provisioning, work items, or manual fulfillment processes.

Therefore, the statement aligns directly with IGA and IdentityIQ's identity security model. Reference topic:

Foundational Concepts - purpose of identity security; also related to Governance - certifications, policy detection, and remediation.

NEW QUESTION # 19

The purpose of marking an attribute as managed when defining the application account schema is to designate it as:

An attribute that can be edited in IdentityIQ.

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:

Marking an account schema attribute as managed does not mean the attribute can be edited in IdentityIQ. In IdentityIQ application schema configuration, a managed attribute is one whose values are promoted into IdentityIQ as governable access objects, commonly represented in the entitlement catalog. This allows IdentityIQ to attach governance metadata to the discovered values, such as display name, description, owner, requestability, classification, and review-related context.

Editability is controlled through different mechanisms, including provisioning policies, forms, workflows, connector capabilities, and provisioning plan operations. An attribute may be managed for governance purposes without being directly editable by a user in IdentityIQ. Conversely, an attribute may be populated during provisioning if the application connector and provisioning policy support it, but that is separate from the schema's managed designation.

The managed setting is therefore about governance, cataloging, and access modeling, not direct modification. It enables IdentityIQ to treat values of that schema attribute as objects that can be reviewed, requested, certified, described, and owned.

Reference topics: Applications - account schema attributes and their functions; Access Modeling - entitlement catalog; Governance - certifications; Provisioning - provisioning policies and attribute handling

NEW QUESTION # 20

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