

Reliable IdentityIQ-Associate Exam Book - IdentityIQ-Associate Latest Exam Simulator



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SailPoint IdentityIQ-Associate Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Applications: Focuses on how applications and connectors are configured in IdentityIQ, including schemas, correlation, aggregation tasks, and resolving uncorrelated accounts.
Topic 2	<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.
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access Modeling: Covers how entitlements and roles are defined, cataloged, and assigned to identities within IdentityIQ.
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> User-Driven Requests: Explains how users submit access requests, what request types are available, and how QuickLink Populations control who can request what for whom.
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Governance: Addresses how access certifications are conducted and how policy violations are defined and detected across the organization.
Topic 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provisioning: Covers how IdentityIQ provisions access, including triggering actions, provisioning policies, Lifecycle Events, and attribute synchronization.

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the core. IdentityIQ-Associate certification test answers help people who are interested in computer network get a stepping stone to a good job. Many workers know obtaining a SailPoint certification means a good job with high salary, good benefit and better life. IdentityIQ-Associate Certification Test Answers will be of important for you.

SailPoint Certified IdentityIQ Associate Exam Sample Questions (Q69-Q74):

NEW QUESTION # 69

Is this displayed in the Identity Warehouse?

List of objects the user owns

- A. No
- B. Yes

Answer: B

Explanation:

Yes. The Identity Warehouse in SailPoint IdentityIQ is used to display identity-centered information from the IdentityCube and related IdentityIQ object relationships. In addition to core identity attributes, accounts, roles, entitlements, manager relationships, and direct reports, IdentityIQ can show objects for which the identity is designated as the owner. Ownership is an important governance concept because owners may be responsible for approving access, maintaining roles, reviewing entitlements, managing applications, or participating in certification and remediation processes.

An object owner in IdentityIQ may be associated with configurable objects such as roles, applications, managed attributes, policies, or other governance-related items. Displaying owned objects from the identity view helps administrators and governance users understand the responsibilities assigned to that identity, not just the access held by the identity. This distinction matters because IdentityIQ models both "what access the identity has" and "what governance responsibilities the identity owns." Therefore, a list of objects the user owns is appropriately displayed in the Identity Warehouse when ownership relationships exist and the viewer has sufficient permission. Reference topics: Identity Modeling, IdentityCube contents, Identity Warehouse, object ownership, manager relationships, and governance responsibility modeling.

NEW QUESTION # 70

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

The Perform Maintenance task adjusts role assignments to keep user access current.

- A. No
- B. Yes

Answer: A

Explanation:

No. In the default IdentityIQ role model, role acquisition and role recalculation are not handled by the Perform Maintenance task. Role assignment and detection are primarily evaluated during identity refresh processing. The Identity Refresh task can update IdentityCubes, evaluate role assignment rules or role profiles, refresh detected roles, process policy evaluations, and recalculate identity-related governance state. This is the mechanism that keeps role relationships aligned with current identity attributes and account access.

The Perform Maintenance task serves a different operational purpose. It is generally used for system maintenance and cleanup activities, not for determining whether a user should acquire or lose a role. It does not function as the default engine for adjusting role assignments based on changes such as department, job title, location, lifecycle state, or account entitlements.

Therefore, the statement is inaccurate. Keeping role acquisition current is associated with identity refresh and role evaluation logic, not the Perform Maintenance task.

Reference topics: Access Modeling, business roles, IT roles, role assignment, detected roles, Identity Refresh task, IdentityCube recalculation, and Foundational Concepts: tasks versus workflows.

NEW QUESTION # 71

Is this a use of the data provided by the entitlement catalog?

Provide entitlement descriptions for viewing on the application definition.

- A. No
- B. Yes

Answer: A

Explanation:

The statement is not a correct use case for entitlement catalog data. In SailPoint IdentityIQ, the entitlement catalog is used to govern and enrich entitlement data after entitlements are discovered from application account/group schemas and aggregation. The catalog stores managed entitlement metadata such as display name, description, owner, classification, requestability, risk-related information, and other governance attributes. This information supports access reviews, access requests, approvals, role modeling, policy analysis, and decision-making by presenting business-readable information about technical access.

The application definition is primarily the configuration object for connecting to a target system. It contains connector settings, schemas, correlation configuration, aggregation options, provisioning settings, and related application-level controls. While entitlement-related configuration begins with the application schema, the entitlement catalog is not principally used to provide descriptions "for viewing on the application definition." Its governed data is used in operational governance contexts, especially where reviewers, requesters, approvers, and administrators need understandable access context.

Therefore, entitlement descriptions are catalog governance metadata, not a feature whose purpose is simply display on the application definition. Reference topics: Access Modeling - purpose of the entitlement catalog; Applications - group/account schemas; Governance - certification decision support; User-Driven Requests - access request display and approval context.

NEW QUESTION # 72

Is this statement about uncorrelated accounts true?

If an application's correlation logic has changed, the aggregation task can change account correlations to match the new logic.

- A. No
- B. Yes

Answer: B

Explanation:

The statement is true. In SailPoint IdentityIQ, account correlation is the process used to associate an application account, represented as a Link, with the appropriate IdentityCube. Correlation logic is configured on the application and may use account attributes, identity attributes, or correlation rules to determine ownership. When that logic is changed, a subsequent account aggregation can evaluate account data against the updated correlation configuration and adjust account-to-identity associations where the aggregation process is configured to perform correlation.

This is important when accounts were previously uncorrelated, incorrectly correlated, or correlated under outdated matching criteria. For example, if an application originally correlated accounts by user name but is later changed to correlate by employee ID, aggregation can apply the new logic so that accounts align with the correct identities. Manual correlation is therefore not the only remediation path; proper correlation configuration followed by aggregation is a standard way to resolve or correct account ownership.

The behavior depends on the aggregation and correlation configuration, but the principle is accurate: aggregation can apply changed correlation logic to account correlations. Reference topics: Applications, correlation options, account aggregation, uncorrelated account resolution, Link-to-IdentityCube association, and Identity Modeling.

NEW QUESTION # 73

Is this statement true for IdentityIQ application definitions?

Correlation logic can be specified for authoritative applications.

- A. No
- B. Yes

Answer: B

Explanation:

Yes. In SailPoint IdentityIQ, correlation logic can be specified for authoritative applications. An authoritative application is commonly used as a trusted source for identity data, such as HR or another system of record. During aggregation, IdentityIQ reads account or source records from the application and uses correlation logic to determine whether each record should be linked to an existing IdentityCube or used in identity creation and update processing.

Correlation logic may be configured using account attributes, identity attributes, or correlation rules. For example, an authoritative source may correlate records by employee ID, user name, email address, or another unique identifier. This ensures that incoming authoritative data updates the correct identity instead of creating duplicates or leaving records uncorrelated.

The authoritative nature of the application does not eliminate the need for correlation. It defines the trust level and identity-data role

