

Sie können so einfach wie möglich - IdentityIQ-Associate bestehen!



Die Ausbildungsmaterialien zur SailPoint IdentityIQ-Associate Zertifizierungsprüfung aus ZertPruefung sind nicht nur der Grundstein auf dem Weg zu Ihrem Erfolg, sie können Ihnen auch dabei helfen, Ihre Fähigkeiten in der IT-Branche effektiver zu entfalten. Nach mehrjährigen Bemühungen beträgt die Hit-Rate von SailPoint IdentityIQ-Associate Zertifizierungsprüfung von ZertPruefung bereits 100%. Wenn Sie die Zertifizierungsprüfung nicht bestehen, nachdem Sie unsere Fragenpool gekauft haben, werden wir alle Ihre bezahlten Summe zurückgeben.

SailPoint IdentityIQ-Associate Prüfungsplan:

Thema	Einzelheiten
Thema 1	<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.
Thema 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access Modeling: Covers how entitlements and roles are defined, cataloged, and assigned to identities within IdentityIQ.
Thema 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provisioning: Covers how IdentityIQ provisions access, including triggering actions, provisioning policies, Lifecycle Events, and attribute synchronization.
Thema 4	<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.
Thema 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.
Thema 6	<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.

>> IdentityIQ-Associate Fragenpool <<

IdentityIQ-Associate Testfragen & IdentityIQ-Associate Praxisprüfung

Es gibt doch Methode, den Erfolg zu erzielen, solange Sie geeignete Wahl treffen. Die Fragenkataloge zur SailPoint IdentityIQ-Associate Zertifizierungsprüfung von ZertPruefung sind speziell für die IT-Fachleute entworfen, um Ihnen zu helfen, die Prüfung zu bestehen. Wenn Sie noch sich anstrengend bemühen, um sich auf die SailPoint IdentityIQ-Associate Prüfung vorzubereiten, haben Sie nämlich eine falsche Methode gewählt. Das verschwendet nicht nur Zeit, sondern führt sehr wahrscheinlich zur Niederlage. Aber man kann noch rechtzeitig die Abhilfemaßnahmen ergreifen, indem man die Fragenkataloge zur SailPoint IdentityIQ-Associate Zertifizierungsprüfung von ZertPruefung kauft. Mit ihr können Sie ein ganz anderes Leben führen. Merken Sie sich doch, das

Schicksal ist in Ihrer eigenen Hand.

SailPoint Certified IdentityIQ Associate Exam IdentityIQ-Associate Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q38-Q43):

38. Frage

Is this a purpose of identity governance and administration (IGA)?
Recording which data a user downloads

- A. Yes
- B. No

Antwort: B

Begründung:

Recording which data a user downloads is not a core purpose of Identity Governance and Administration in SailPoint IdentityIQ. IGA is concerned with governing identities, accounts, access, entitlements, roles, policy violations, certifications, access requests, and provisioning. Its central objective is to answer questions such as who a user is, what access they have, whether that access is appropriate, who approved it, and whether access complies with defined business and security policies.

Tracking the specific files, records, or data objects downloaded by a user is typically associated with data activity monitoring, data loss prevention, security information and event management, or user behavior analytics. IdentityIQ may integrate with other systems and can govern access to applications or repositories that contain sensitive data, but it does not primarily function as a tool for recording every data download event.

In IdentityIQ terms, the governance focus is identity security: access visibility, access certification, policy enforcement, role modeling, lifecycle management, and provisioning controls. Reference topics: Foundational Concepts, purpose of identity security, common IdentityIQ terms, governance model, certifications, policies, and provisioning.

39. Frage

Is this a use of the data provided by the entitlement catalog?
Provide user-friendly entitlement display names for use in access requests, reports, and certifications.

- A. Yes
- B. No

Antwort: A

Begründung:

Yes. This is a primary use of the entitlement catalog in SailPoint IdentityIQ. Entitlements aggregated from target applications are often technical values, such as group names, permission codes, directory groups, database roles, or application-specific access identifiers. These values may be meaningful to administrators but unclear to business reviewers, requesters, managers, or access approvers. The entitlement catalog enriches those technical access values with governance metadata, including user-friendly display names, descriptions, ownership, classification, requestability, and other attributes used across IdentityIQ.

This enriched entitlement data improves decision quality in access requests, certifications, and reports. During an access request, a requester can search and select understandable access items. During a certification, a reviewer can make better approve-or-revoke decisions because the entitlement is presented with meaningful business context. In reporting, catalog metadata makes access analysis clearer and more usable for audit and compliance teams.

Therefore, providing user-friendly entitlement display names for access requests, reports, and certifications is a correct entitlement catalog function. Reference topics: Access Modeling - entitlement catalog purpose; Governance - certifications and review context; User-Driven Requests - access request display; Applications - entitlement aggregation from group/account schemas.

40. Frage

Is this statement true for the identity refresh task?
It can update an identity's attributes on their Identity Cube.

- A. Yes
- B. No

Antwort: A

Begründung:

The statement is true. In SailPoint IdentityIQ, the Identity Refresh task is used to recalculate and update identity-level data stored on IdentityCubes. One of its core functions is refreshing identity attributes, which are the normalized identity fields IdentityIQ uses for governance, correlation, lifecycle processing, certifications, policy evaluation, role assignment, and reporting. These attributes may originate from authoritative sources, account links, rules, mappings, or configured identity attribute definitions.

When the Identity Refresh task runs with the appropriate options selected, IdentityIQ evaluates the configured identity attribute mappings and updates the IdentityCube accordingly. This ensures that changes from authoritative data or aggregated account information are reflected at the identity level. For example, department, manager, location, job title, status, or lifecycle state may be recalculated and stored on the IdentityCube for downstream governance processes.

This task is different from aggregation. Aggregation collects account and entitlement data from applications, while Identity Refresh updates IdentityIQ's internal identity model using the data already stored in the repository.

Reference topics: Identity Modeling - IdentityCubes, identity attributes, manager correlation, and common Identity Refresh task options.

41. Frage

Is this action an example of provisioning?

Defining access conditions that are in violation of the business policies

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

Antwort: B

Begründung:

No. Defining access conditions that violate business policies is not provisioning. In SailPoint IdentityIQ, this activity belongs to governance and policy configuration. Policies define conditions that IdentityIQ should detect as violations, such as separation-of-duty conflicts, prohibited combinations of access, excessive privilege, or access that conflicts with organizational rules. These policies are evaluated against identities, roles, accounts, and entitlements to identify existing or potential violations.

Provisioning is the execution or fulfillment of access changes. Examples of provisioning include creating an account, modifying account attributes, adding or removing entitlements, disabling an account, deleting an account, or generating manual fulfillment work items. A policy violation may influence provisioning by blocking a request, warning the requester, requiring approval, or triggering remediation, but defining the violation condition itself is not a provisioning action.

Therefore, the described action is governance policy definition, not provisioning. Reference topics: Governance, policy configuration, policy detection, preventive policy checking, Provisioning, provisioning plans, remediation, and access-change fulfillment.

42. Frage

Is this statement true about Rapid Setup?

Rapid Setup birthright roles are requestable.

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

Antwort: B

Begründung:

No. In IdentityIQ, a birthright role is intended to represent access that is automatically assigned to identities based on defined business criteria, such as lifecycle state, department, location, job function, or other identity attributes. The purpose of a birthright role is automatic access assignment, not user-driven request selection.

Rapid Setup can help configure common access-modeling and application-onboarding elements more efficiently, including birthright access patterns, but the birthright concept remains assignment-based rather than request-based.

Requestable access is handled through the access request model, where users select roles, entitlements, or other access items made available through request configuration and QuickLinks. Birthright access is different because it is granted when an identity satisfies the role assignment criteria and is recalculated through identity refresh and role evaluation. Making birthright roles requestable would undermine their purpose as standard baseline access automatically derived from identity data.

Therefore, the statement is inaccurate. Rapid Setup birthright roles are used for automated assignment and baseline access, not as requestable access items. Reference topics: Applications, Rapid Setup, Access Modeling, birthright roles, role assignment, identity refresh, and User-Driven Requests.

