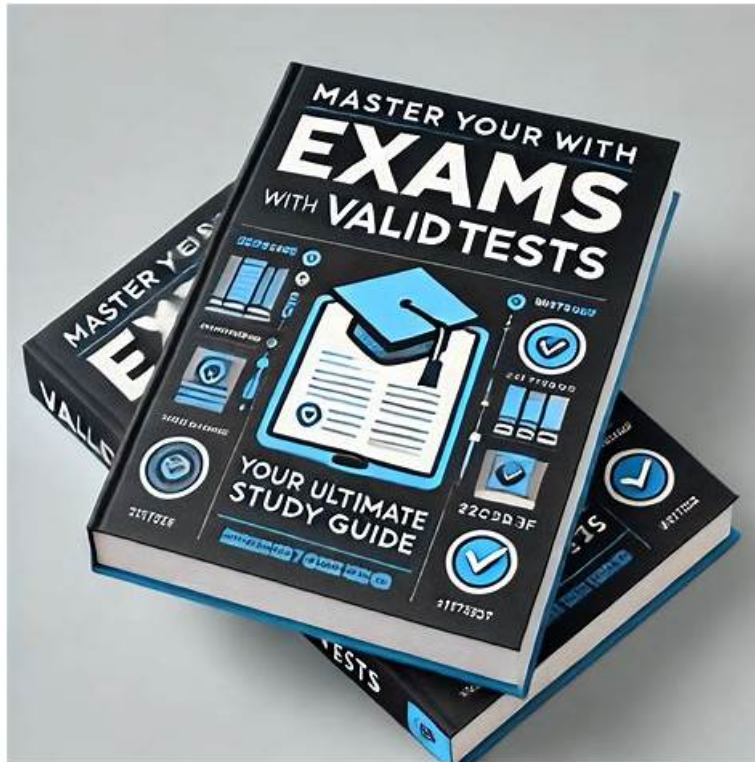


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## Saviynt Certified Advanced IGA Professional (Level 200) Sample Questions (Q45-Q50):

### NEW QUESTION # 45

What are the different features available under Role Intelligence? (Multi-Select)

- A. Entitlement Discovery
- B. Role Governance
- C. Role-Access Mismatches
- D. Role Mining

**Answer: A,B,D**

Explanation:

In Saviynt EIC, Role Intelligence is a key component of Identity Governance that focuses on analyzing, optimizing, and managing roles effectively. It provides multiple features that help organizations improve role design and maintain compliance.

Role Governance (A) is a core feature that ensures roles are properly defined, reviewed, and certified. It helps maintain accountability and ensures that roles align with business policies.

Entitlement Discovery (B) enables identification and analysis of entitlements across applications, helping administrators understand what access exists and how it can be grouped into meaningful roles. This is essential for building accurate and efficient role models.

Role Mining (C) is one of the most important capabilities, allowing organizations to analyze user access patterns and automatically suggest roles based on common entitlement combinations. This improves role engineering and reduces manual effort.

Option D (Role-Access Mismatches) is not considered a standard feature under Role Intelligence; it is more aligned with analytics or audit findings rather than a core Role Intelligence function.

Therefore, the correct answers are A, B, and C, which represent the foundational features of Role Intelligence in Saviynt.

#### NEW QUESTION # 46

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.

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

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.

#### NEW QUESTION # 47

To authenticate Saviynt REST API calls, what must be generated before invoking protected APIs?

- **A. OAuth access token**
- B. Transport package
- C. Dataset key
- D. SMTP token

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

The correct answer is B. OAuth access token. Saviynt documentation states that to integrate Saviynt APIs with Saviynt Identity Cloud, an OAuth access token must be generated to authenticate API calls. This is a foundational concept for the API section of Level 200 because even when using Postman or another client, the request must be authenticated before protected endpoints can be called successfully. Saviynt also documents that its APIs are RESTful APIs used to configure and access various platform features, so token-based authentication is central to practical API usage.

The other options are unrelated to Saviynt REST API authentication. SMTP token is not a Saviynt API authentication model,

Transport package is used for moving supported configurations between environments, and Dataset key is not the documented authentication requirement for API access. Saviynt's API reference guide further describes version-specific collections, supported methods, requests, and responses, which is exactly why Postman-based testing in certification labs usually starts with authentication setup first. In practical terms, if the OAuth token is missing or invalid, the request will fail even if the endpoint URL and payload are correct. That is why OAuth access token generation is the correct answer.

#### NEW QUESTION # 48

In EIC Service Account Management, when the current owner is terminated, how does EIC identify the new owner?

- A. The new owner is defined in the Service Account attribute: "Owner On Terminate"
- **B. The new owner is defined in the current owner's user attribute: "Owner On Terminate"**
- C. The new owner is defined in the Manage Owners Page
- D. The new owner is identified based on SQL query configured in Global Configuration

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

In Saviynt EIC, Service Account Management includes mechanisms to ensure continuity of ownership when an account owner leaves the organization. When a user is terminated, the system automatically determines the new owner based on a predefined configuration.

The correct approach is through the user attribute "Owner On Terminate" (Option B). This attribute is maintained at the user level and specifies who should inherit ownership of service accounts if the current owner is terminated. During the termination process, Saviynt checks this attribute and transfers ownership accordingly, ensuring there is no orphaned service account and maintaining accountability.

Option A is incorrect because SQL queries in Global Configuration are not typically used for ownership reassignment in this context.

Option C (Manage Owners Page) is used for manual updates, not automatic reassignment upon termination. Option D is incorrect because the ownership transfer logic is driven by the user attribute, not a service account attribute.

Thus, using the "Owner On Terminate" user attribute ensures automated, policy-driven ownership transitions in Saviynt.

#### NEW QUESTION # 49

EIC Admin encounters an error "Connection Name Specified in accountJSON is not found" while running the WSRETRY job. Which JSON needs to be corrected?

- **A. Update the correct connection name in ImportAccountJSON**
- B. Update the correct connection name in ImportUserJSON
- C. Update the correct connection name in ImportAccountEntJSON
- D. Update the correct connection name in CreateAccountJSON

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

The error message "Connection Name Specified in accountJSON is not found" clearly indicates that the issue is related to the accountJSON configuration, which directly corresponds to ImportAccountJSON in Saviynt REST connector terminology. This JSON is responsible for handling account import (reconciliation) operations, including defining the connection name, API endpoints, and parsing logic for retrieving account data.

The WSRETRY job is typically used to retry failed web service (REST) operations, especially related to account imports or provisioning failures. Since the error explicitly references accountJSON, it means the system is unable to locate the connection name defined within the ImportAccountJSON configuration. This usually happens when the connection name is either misspelled, mismatched with the ConnectionJSON configuration, or incorrectly referenced.

Other options are incorrect because CreateAccountJSON is used for provisioning (account creation), ImportUserJSON is for identity import, and ImportAccountEntJSON is primarily used for entitlement and combined account-entitlement imports.

Therefore, correcting the connection name in ImportAccountJSON resolves this issue.

#### NEW QUESTION # 50

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