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Saviynt Certified Advanced IGA Professional (Level 200) Sample Questions (Q55-Q60):

NEW QUESTION # 55

In EIC Duplicate Identity Management, what are the different filter options available in Global Configurations? (Multi-Select)

- **A. Fine Matching**
- B. Identity Matching
- **C. Coarse Matching**
- D. Merger Query

Answer: A,C

Explanation:

In Saviynt EIC's Duplicate Identity Management (DIM), Global Configurations provide filtering mechanisms to identify potential duplicate identities efficiently. The two primary matching strategies used are Coarse Matching and Fine Matching, which together form the backbone of duplicate detection logic.

Coarse Matching (A) is used as an initial filtering mechanism. It applies broader criteria such as matching on common attributes like first name, last name, or email domain to quickly identify a pool of potential duplicate identities. This helps in reducing the dataset size before applying more detailed checks.

Fine Matching (C) is a more refined and precise comparison that evaluates stricter conditions such as exact matches on email ID, employee ID, or other unique identifiers. This step ensures higher accuracy in identifying true duplicates from the coarse match results.

Option B (Identity Matching) is not a standard configurable filter in DIM Global Configuration, and Option D (Merger Query) relates to post-identification actions rather than filtering criteria.

Thus, the correct answers are Coarse Matching and Fine Matching, which together enable effective duplicate identity detection.

NEW QUESTION # 56

Which parameter can be used to manipulate data while importing from the target application in REST Connector?

- **A. #VALUE#**
- B. #nextApiKeyField#
- C. #CHAR#
- D. #CONST#

Answer: A

Explanation:

In Saviynt REST connector configurations, data transformation and manipulation during import (reconciliation) are handled using special keywords or placeholders within JSON mappings. Among the given options, #VALUE# is the correct parameter used to manipulate and transform incoming data from the target application.

The #VALUE# keyword represents the actual value retrieved from the API response and allows administrators to apply transformations such as concatenation, conditional logic, or formatting before storing the data in Saviynt. It is commonly used within accountParams or entitlementParams mappings to ensure that incoming data aligns with Saviynt schema requirements.

Option A (#nextApiKeyField#) is used for pagination handling in REST APIs, helping to fetch subsequent pages of data, not for manipulation. Option C (#CHAR#) is not a valid or commonly used parameter in Saviynt REST connectors. Option D (#CONST#) is used to assign constant/static values but does not manipulate incoming API data dynamically.

Therefore, #VALUE# is the correct parameter used for data manipulation during import in REST connector configurations.

NEW QUESTION # 57

Choose the correct SQL query from the below options to populate an attribute with the logged-in user's Display Name

- A. select DISPLAYNAME as ID from Users u where u.userkey=\${user.id}
- B. select DISPLAYNAME as ID from Users u where u.userkey=\${requestor}
- **C. select DISPLAYNAME as ID from Users u where u.userkey=\${loggedInUser}**
- D. All the above

Answer: C

Explanation:

In Saviynt EIC, when configuring dynamic attributes or custom forms, system variables are used to fetch context-specific data such as the currently logged-in user. To retrieve the Display Name of the logged-in user, the correct variable is \${loggedInUser}, which directly represents the userkey of the active session user.

Option A correctly uses this variable in the SQL query to fetch the DISPLAYNAME from the Users table.

This ensures that the attribute dynamically reflects the logged-in user's display name at runtime.

Option B is incorrect because \${user.id} typically refers to the target user in a request context, not necessarily the logged-in user.

Option C (\${requestor}) may represent the requester in certain workflows but is not consistently equivalent to the logged-in user in all scenarios, especially in delegated or admin-driven requests.

Therefore, Option A is the most accurate and reliable approach for retrieving the logged-in user's display name in Saviynt configurations, ensuring proper context-aware data population.

NEW QUESTION # 58

An EIC Administrator has created a workflow containing hidden dynamic attributes; however, the administrator is unable to fetch the value of the hidden Dynamic Attributes in the request. How can this issue be resolved?

- A. Enable the "Enable use for default attributes in workflow" setting in Global Config
- **B. Enable the "Expose hidden dynamic attributes in workflow" setting in Global Config**
- C. Enable the "Expose hidden dynamic attributes in workflow" setting in Endpoint
- D. Enable the "Save Hidden Dynamic Attribute Default Value" setting in Global Config

Answer: B

Explanation:

In Saviynt EIC, Dynamic Attributes are often used in request forms to capture additional information, and some of these attributes may be configured as hidden fields for backend processing. By default, hidden dynamic attributes are not exposed in workflows, which can prevent administrators from accessing their values during request processing.

To resolve this issue, Saviynt provides a specific configuration in Global Configurations called "Expose hidden dynamic attributes in workflow". Enabling this setting (Option A) ensures that even if the dynamic attributes are hidden in the UI, their values are still accessible within workflows for processing, approvals, and provisioning logic.

Option B is incorrect because this setting is not configured at the endpoint level. Option C relates to saving default values but does not ensure visibility in workflows. Option D is unrelated to hidden attribute exposure.

Thus, enabling the Global Config setting to expose hidden dynamic attributes is the correct solution to ensure their values are available within workflow execution.

NEW QUESTION # 59

An EIC Administrator has a requirement to filter the list of roles based on user location, for example: A user from country A should be able to request only roles for country A. What configuration administrator can use here?

- **A. Global Configuration - > Role Request Query**
- B. Role Configuration - > User Query
- C. SAV Role
- D. Role cannot be filtered based on user attribute

Answer: A

Explanation:

In Saviynt EIC, the correct configuration for controlling which roles appear in the Access Request screen is the Request Roles Query / Role Request Query under Global Configuration. Saviynt's official documentation for Configuring Role Requests states that this setting is used to specify a query to control the display of roles in Access Request, meaning only roles returned by that query are shown to the requester. That is exactly the use case in this question: filtering the visible role list by a user attribute such as country or location.

A query can be written so that users from Country A see only the roles mapped for Country A.

The other options are not correct in this context. SAV Role controls administrative UI permissions in Saviynt, not end-user role catalog filtering. Role Configuration - > User Query is not the standard setting used to drive request-time role visibility for this scenario. Option D is incorrect because Saviynt explicitly supports this use case through the Request Roles Query capability.

NEW QUESTION # 60

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