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## Saviynt SCAIP Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Access Reviews: This section covers the configuration and execution of access review campaigns across different reviewer types, along with campaign tracking and post-certification processes.</li> </ul>
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rules Engineering: This section covers creating and managing automated access policies and rules that handle joiner, mover, and leaver scenarios through technical and user update rules.</li> </ul>
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Access Request System: This section focuses on configuring and managing the end-to-end access request process, including workflows, approvals, and provisioning for both connected and disconnected applications.</li> </ul>
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Building Identity Warehouse: This section covers setting up the foundation of Saviynt by importing users, onboarding applications, and managing roles and access within the identity warehouse.</li> </ul>
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Analytics: This section focuses on building, configuring, and delivering reports, analytic controls, and dashboards to support data-driven identity governance decisions.</li> </ul>

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## Saviynt Certified Advanced IGA Professional (Level 200) Sample Questions

## (Q45-Q50):

### NEW QUESTION # 45

Which of the following statements are correct? (Multi-Select)

- A. The role mining process discovers relationships between users based on similar access permissions that can logically be grouped to form a role
- B. Duplicate Identity Management feature access need to be added to the SAV Role to view the duplicate identity management
- C. In the Role mining, if the percentage cut-off = 60%, it would perform mining on only the access which is associated with 100% users
- D. Duplicate Identity Management can only merge user attributes but not user access

**Answer: A,B**

Explanation:

Statement A is correct because Role Mining in Saviynt analyzes user access patterns and identifies relationships between users who share similar entitlements. These patterns are then used to logically group access into roles, enabling efficient role-based access control (RBAC) implementation and reducing manual effort in role creation.

Statement B is incorrect because a percentage cut-off (e.g., 60%) in role mining means that entitlements common to at least 60% of users are considered for role creation-not 100%. The statement incorrectly interprets how threshold-based mining works.

Statement C is correct since access to Duplicate Identity Management (DIM) features is controlled via SAV Role configurations. Administrators must grant appropriate permissions within SAV roles to allow users to view and manage duplicate identities in the system.

Statement D is incorrect because DIM supports merging not only user attributes but also associated accounts and access depending on configuration. It is not limited to attributes alone.

Thus, the correct answers are A and C.

### NEW QUESTION # 46

Which capabilities are supported for Active Directory groups through Saviynt group management? (Multi- Select)

- A. Update groups
- B. Create groups
- C. Delete groups
- D. Only launch certification campaigns

**Answer: A,B,C**

Explanation:

The correct answers are A, B, and C. Saviynt documentation for Active Directory group management states that the connector can be used to create, update, and delete AD or ADSI groups. It also supports related group-management functions such as updating group attributes and maintaining group membership and owners. This confirms that Saviynt group management is not limited to visibility or request tracking; it supports the full operational lifecycle for AD groups when configured correctly.

Saviynt's administrative documentation further explains that group management must be configured to enable users to create and manage groups in Saviynt Identity Cloud. That broader wording aligns with the specific lifecycle operations of create, update, and delete. Option D is incorrect because campaign launching is part of certification governance, not the core capability set of AD group management itself. A campaign may later review group-related access, but group management is fundamentally about administering the group object and its membership lifecycle. For Level 200 preparation, this distinction matters: group management handles the lifecycle of the group object, while campaigns handle review and attestation of access associated with identities, roles, or entitlements.

### NEW QUESTION # 47

Scenario:

John, an EIC System Administrator, encounters a situation where a user account has been compromised, and he needs to take immediate action to prevent further unauthorized access.

Question:

Given the scenario, which action should John take on EIC to prevent compromised user account access on the impacted application?

- A. Expire
- **B. Lock**
- C. Delete
- D. Suspend

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

In Saviynt EIC, when an account is compromised and requires immediate containment, the most appropriate action is to lock the account (Option A). Locking an account ensures that the user is instantly prevented from logging into the target system without removing the account or affecting its underlying configuration. This action is reversible and allows administrators to quickly secure the account while further investigation or remediation steps (such as password reset or access review) are performed.

Option B (Suspend) is typically used for longer-term access revocation scenarios, such as employee leave or inactivity, and may depend on application-specific configurations. Option C (Expire) relates to setting an end date for account validity, which is not suitable for immediate threat mitigation. Option D (Delete) is a permanent and destructive action, generally avoided in incident response because it removes audit trails and complicates recovery.

Therefore, locking the account aligns with Saviynt best practices for incident response and rapid risk mitigation, ensuring security without losing account traceability.

#### NEW QUESTION # 48

In REST connector, under which JSON do you specify the provisioning limit and connection timeout settings?

- A. StatusThresholdConfig
- **B. ConnectionJSON**
- C. MODIFYUSERDATAJSON
- D. ConfigJSON

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

In Saviynt EIC REST connector configuration, ConnectionJSON is the central configuration block where all connection-level properties are defined. This includes not only the base URL, authentication details, and headers, but also critical operational parameters such as connection timeout settings and provisioning limits (such as throttling or API limits).

Provisioning activities like account creation, update, and deletion rely on stable connectivity to the target system. Therefore, timeout configurations (for example, connection timeout and read timeout) are defined in ConnectionJSON to ensure that API calls do not hang indefinitely and can fail gracefully if the target system is unresponsive. Similarly, provisioning limits—such as maximum records processed or API throttling controls—are configured at this level to manage performance and avoid overloading external systems. Option A (ConfigJSON) is not a standard JSON used in REST connector configurations. Option B (MODIFYUSERDATAJSON) is used specifically for user update operations. Option D (StatusThresholdConfig) relates to job/status handling rather than connection parameters.

Thus, ConnectionJSON is the correct place for configuring provisioning limits and timeout settings in Saviynt REST connectors.

#### NEW QUESTION # 49

What are the different actions supported by User Update rule?

- A. Send Email
- **B. All the above**
- C. Generate Username
- D. Trigger Technical Rule

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

In Saviynt EIC, User Update Rules are powerful automation mechanisms used to perform actions based on user attribute changes or conditions defined through SQL queries. These rules support multiple actions that help streamline identity lifecycle management.

Option A is correct because User Update Rules can trigger Technical Rules, enabling further downstream processing such as provisioning, deprovisioning, or executing custom logic. This allows modular and scalable automation.

Option B is also valid since User Update Rules can be used to generate usernames dynamically based on defined patterns or business logic, especially during onboarding or identity updates.

