

IdentityIQ-Associate練習問題、IdentityIQ-Associate模擬問題集



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>> IdentityIQ-Associate練習問題 <<

試験の準備方法-検証するIdentityIQ-Associate練習問題試験-更新するIdentityIQ-Associate模擬問題集

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SailPoint Certified IdentityIQ Associate Exam 認定 IdentityIQ-Associate 試験問題 (Q73-Q78):

質問 # 73

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

正解: A

解説:

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.

質問 # 74

Is this statement about aggregation task options true?

The Detect deleted accounts task option causes IdentityIQ to ignore any accounts from the data source that have been previously deleted from IdentityIQ.

- A. No
- B. Yes

正解: A

解説:

No. The "Detect deleted accounts" aggregation task option is not used to ignore accounts that were previously deleted from IdentityIQ. Its purpose is to compare the accounts returned by the current aggregation with the accounts already stored in IdentityIQ for that application. When an account exists in IdentityIQ but is no longer found in the authoritative aggregation results from the source application, IdentityIQ can treat that account as deleted or removed from the target system.

This option helps keep IdentityIQ's account inventory accurate by identifying stale Links that remain in IdentityIQ even though the corresponding account is no longer present on the application. It is especially important for governance accuracy because certifications, policy checks, identity warehouse views, and access reporting rely on current account and entitlement data.

The statement is incorrect because it reverses the behavior. Detecting deleted accounts is about recognizing accounts missing from the source during aggregation, not ignoring newly returned source accounts that were once deleted in IdentityIQ.

Reference topics: Applications, aggregation task options, account aggregation, deleted account detection, Link maintenance, IdentityCube account data, and application data reconciliation.

質問 # 75

Is this statement true about group factories and/or populations?

New groups are created as a result of executing a task.

- A. Yes
- B. No

正解: A

解説:

The statement is true. In SailPoint IdentityIQ, group factories are used to generate identity groups dynamically based on identity attribute values or configured grouping logic. A group factory defines the rule or attribute basis for grouping identities, but the actual creation or refresh of the resulting groups occurs when the appropriate task is executed. For example, a group factory might be configured to create groups by department, location, cost center, or business unit. When the task runs, IdentityIQ evaluates identities against the factory definition and creates or updates the corresponding groups.

This differs from populations, which are typically defined sets of identities used for targeting, filtering, reporting, or governance scoping. Group factories are more generation-oriented because they can produce multiple group objects from identity data. The task execution step is important because it materializes the groups so they can be used in IdentityIQ operations.

Therefore, new groups can be created as a result of executing a task tied to group factory processing.

Reference topics: Identity Modeling - groups and populations, group factories, identity grouping, and task- driven group creation.

質問 # 76

Is this statement about uncorrelated accounts true?

Uncorrelated Identity Cubes are removed from IdentityIQ after 30 days.

- A. No

- B. Yes

正解: A

解説:

The statement is false. IdentityIQ does not apply a universal rule that removes uncorrelated IdentityCubes after 30 days.

Uncorrelated accounts or uncorrelated identity records result from aggregation and correlation processing when IdentityIQ cannot confidently associate an account from an application with an existing IdentityCube. These records remain available for administrative review and remediation until they are resolved through correlation logic, manual correlation, re-aggregation, identity refresh activity, or configured cleanup processes.

The key point is that retention and removal behavior is configuration-driven, not controlled by a fixed 30-day product rule.

Administrators may use tasks, aggregation settings, pruning behavior, or lifecycle processes to clean up stale identity or account data, but such actions depend on implementation choices and task configuration. IdentityIQ preserves uncorrelated data because it may represent a real account requiring governance, certification, policy evaluation, or investigation.

Therefore, the assertion that uncorrelated IdentityCubes are automatically removed after 30 days is incorrect. Reference topics:

Applications, uncorrelated account resolution, correlation configuration, aggregation results, IdentityCube association, identity refresh, and administrative cleanup tasks.

質問 # 77

Is this action an example of provisioning?

Defining access conditions that are in violation of the business policies

- A. No
- B. Yes

正解: A

解説:

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.

質問 # 78

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IdentityIQ-Associate模擬問題集: <https://www.japancert.com/IdentityIQ-Associate.html>

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