

# Saviynt Certified PAM Professional (SCPP) Exam Preparation Guide

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## Introduction

The Saviynt Certified PAM Professional (SCPP) examination is a beginner-level certification for the Saviynt Privileged Access Management (PAM) platform. It targets individuals with the skills to implement and manage basic to medium complexity use cases. A hands-on experience of 1 to 3 months in identity security solutions using Saviynt PAM is recommended. This certification is available exclusively to affiliated partners and customers.

Saviynt Certified PAM Professional (SCPP) certification validates the candidate's ability to:

- Explain the value of Saviynt PAM offerings and features.
- Explore the architecture of Saviynt along with deployment models.
- Discover the supported feature matrix of PAM.
- Understand essential configurations for PAM use cases.
- Explain the process of Setting up PAM, including Vault connection, Master connections, and creating various connections.
- Describe the different PAM methods to request privileged access.
- Understand and explain the discovery and bootstrapping process.
- Understand about the KPIs and controls related to PAM.
- Explain the concepts of Periodic Password Rotation and Password Reconciliation.
- Describe the process of managing and monitoring PAM sessions.

## **Minimally Qualified Candidate**

We recommend that candidates have at least 1-3 months of hands-on experience with the Saviynt Privilege Access Management platform in any role, including PAM consultants, engineers, managers, decision-makers, and those working in PAM sales and pre-sales departments. The minimally qualified candidate (MQC) possesses skills in deploying, configuring, and managing the Saviynt PAM solution.

## **Recommended General IT Knowledge**

Candidates should have a basic understanding of Cloud Computing and PAM concepts.

## **Exam Pre-requisite**

It is mandatory to complete the **Saviynt PAM Level 100** classroom or self-paced training before scheduling the exam.

## **Exam Delivery**

This is an online proctored exam delivered through Examity. For more information, visit the [Examity Website](#).

## Exam Content

### Question Types

There are two types of questions on the examination:

- **Scenario Based Multiple choice:** Has one correct response and three incorrect responses (distractors).
- **Multiple response:** Has two or more correct responses out of four options.
- **True/False:** Choose between true or false

Select one or more responses that best complete the statement or answer the question. Distractors, or incorrect answers, are response options that an examinee with incomplete knowledge or skill would likely choose. However, they are generally plausible responses that fit in the content area defined by the test objective. Unanswered questions are scored as incorrect; there is no negative marking.

### Survey Questions

Your examination may include a few survey questions placed on the test to gather statistical information.

### Exam Duration

The Saviynt Certified PAM Professional (SCPP) examination has 50 multiple-choice questions and lasts 90 minutes.

### Exam Results

The Saviynt Certified PAM Professional (SCPP) examination is a pass-or-fail exam. It is scored against a minimum standard established by Saviynt professionals, guided by certification industry best practices and guidelines. Your results for the examination are reported as a score from 0 to 100, with a minimum passing score of 70. Your score shows how you performed on the examination and whether you passed.

Your score report contains a table of classifications of your performance at each section level. This information is designed to provide general feedback concerning your examination performance. The examination uses a compensatory scoring model, meaning you do not need to “pass” the individual sections, only the overall examination. Each section of the examination has a specific weighting, so some sections have more questions than others.

# Saviynt Certified PAM Professional (SCPP) – FAQs

## What is SCPP?

The Saviynt Certified PAM Professional (SCPP) examination is a beginner-level certification for the Saviynt Privileged Access Management (PAM) platform.

## Who should earn the SCPP certification?

This certification is exclusively available to affiliated partners and customers. It targets individuals with the skills to implement and manage basic to medium complexity use cases. A hands-on experience of 1 to 3 months in identity security solutions using Saviynt PAM is recommended.

## What is the best way to prepare for the SCPP exam?

The preparation is generally a 2-step process:

- Complete the mandatory Saviynt PAM Level 100 training.
- Practice the training labs and gain hands-on experience by participating in real-world implementation projects (if possible) as an identity security professional.

## How long is this certification valid for?

The certification is valid for two years from the date of passing the exam.

## Can I take the Saviynt PAM Professional certification exam before taking the IGA certification exams?

Yes, since the SCPP exam is mapped to the Saviynt Privileged Access Management (PAM) platform, it is independent of the IGA exams.

## Content Outline

The table below lists the main exam topics and their weightings. It is not a comprehensive listing of the content of this examination.

Section	Topic	# of questions
1	Saviynt PAM Overview	3
2	Saviynt PAM Architecture	2
3	Saviynt PAM Support Matrix	4
4	Configurations for Saviynt PAM	8
5	Saviynt PAM Methods	9
6	Setting up Saviynt PAM	8
7	Manage Accounts and Workloads	8
8	End User – Privileged Access and Monitoring	3
9	Manage Saviynt PAM Sessions	2
10	New Features and Improvements	3
<b>Total</b>		<b>50</b>

### Section 1 – Saviynt PAM Overview

Objective 1:1 – Introduction to PAM

- 1.1.1- Saviynt Enterprise Identity Cloud
- 1.1.2- Privileged Access Management
- 1.1.3- Highlights of Saviynt PAM

Objective 1:2- Business Challenges and PAM Solutions

- 1.2.1- Challenges of traditional PAM
- 1.2.2- Addressing PAM Needs with PAM Solutions for various challenges.

Objective 1:3 – PAM Features

- 1.3.1- Saviynt PAM Platform Value Proposition
- 1.3.2- PAM Key Features

## **Section 2 – Saviynt PAM Architecture**

Objective 2:1 – High-level Architecture

2.1.1- Solution architecture

2.1.2- Architecture of PAM

Objective 2:2 – Deployment Architecture

2.2.1- Microservices-based Architecture

2.2.2- Different Layers of Architecture

2.2.3- PAM Microservices and Terminologies

2.2.4- High-Availability Considerations

2.2.5- Different Deployment Architecture Models

Objective 2:3 – Saviynt Connect 2.0

2.3.1 – Various Connectivity Options

2.3.2- Saviynt Connect 2.0

## **Section 3 - Saviynt PAM Support Matrix**

Objective 3:1 – PAM Supported Features

3.1.1- PAM Features

Objective 3:2 – Supported Access Methods of PAM

3.2.1- Support Matrix for AWS, GCP, Azure, On-Premises, Active Directory, and Applications

## Section 4 - Configurations for Saviynt PAM

### Objective 4:1 – Global Configurations

- 4.1.1- Password Checkout
- 4.1.2- Privileged Sessions (Clipboard and Credential Preferences)
- 4.1.3- Just-in-Time (JIT) Configuration and Enable Quick Launch
- 4.1.4- Bootstrap Configuration
- 4.1.5- Server Configuration, User Interface Configuration and Unix Scan Log Locations

### Objective 4:2 – Task Execution Hierarchy

- 4.2.1 – Understand Task Execution Hierarchy
- 4.2.2- PAM-related Firefighter Tasks

### Objective 4:3 – Auto and Instant Provisioning

- 4.3.1- Enable Auto and Instant Provisioning at the Security System level
- 4.3.2- PAM tasks for which Instant Provisioning needs to be enabled.

### Objective 4:4 – SAV Roles

- 4.4.1- Define SAV Roles
- 4.4.2- Understand PAM-related OOTB SAV Roles
- 4.4.3- Assigning SAV Roles
- 4.4.4- Feature Access of ROLE\_SAV\_PAMENDUSER, ROLE\_SAV\_PAMADMIN and ROLE\_SAV\_PAMOWNER

### Objective 4:5 – Workflows

- 4.5.1- Define Workflows
- 4.5.2- Types of Workflows
- 4.5.3- Configure One-level Manager Approval Workflow
- 4.5.4- Configure Auto-Approval Workflow

### Objective 4:6 – Creating and Managing Email Templates for PAM

- 4.6.1- Configuring Email History Job
- 4.6.2- Binding Variables for PAM Email Templates
- 4.6.3- Configuring Privileged Access Request Creation, Approval and Rejection Email.
- 4.6.4- Configuring Email Templates for Privileged Access Tasks

### Objective 4:7 – Application Logs

- 4.7.1- Explain Application Logs
- 4.7.2- Understand Log Viewer
- 4.7.3- Log Viewer Features
- 4.7.4- Understand parameters in Search Results
- 4.7.5- Commonly Used Search Queries

## **Section 5 – Saviynt PAM Methods**

### Objective 5:1 – Role-based PAM

- 5.1.1- Define Role-based PAM Access Method
- 5.1.2- Understand Role-based Access Workflow

### Objective 5:2 - Credentials and Credential-less PAM

- 5.2.1- Define Credential PAM Access Method
- 5.2.2- Understand Credential Access Workflow
- 5.2.3- Define Break Glass Feature
- 5.2.4- Understand Break Glass Workflow and Initializing Break Glass Session
- 5.2.5- Define Credential-less PAM Access Method
- 5.2.6- Understand Credential-less Access Workflow

### Objective 5:3 - Just-in-Time PAM

- 5.3.1- Define Just-in-Time PAM Access Method
- 5.3.2- Understand Just-in-Time Access Workflow

### Objective 5:4 – Provisioning and De-provisioning

- 5.4.1- Understand WSRETRY Job
- 5.4.2- Understand Enterprise Role Management Job

### Objective 5:5 – Quick Access

- 5.5.1- Define Quick Access
- 5.5.2- Understand the pre-requisites for the Quick Access Feature



## **Section 6 – Setting up Saviynt PAM**

### Objective 6:1 – Create Vault Connection

- 6.1.1- Why is Vaulting required
- 6.1.2- HashiCorp Vault
- 6.1.3- Understand the process to set up a Vault
- 6.1.4- Create Vault Connection and Understand Parameters of Vault Connection

### Objective 6:2 – Preparing Target Workloads for PAM Integration

- 6.2.1- Preparing Linux, Windows, and Database Target Workloads

### Objective 6:3 – Create Master Connections

- 6.3.1- Define Master Connection
- 6.3.2- Define Master Account
- 6.3.3- Create Windows Master Connection
- 6.3.4- Create Unix/Linux Master Connection
- 6.3.5- Create Database Master Connection

### Objective 6:4 – Create Active Directory Connection

- 6.4.1- Preparing for Integration
- 6.4.2- Create Active Directory Connection

### Objective 6:5 – Create AWS Connection

- 6.5.1- Set up a Cross-Account Role
- 6.5.2- Understand Options for Establishing Trust
- 6.5.3- Understand PAM-related CloudFormation (CF) templates
- 6.5.4- Create an AWS connection

### Objective 6:6 – Create GCP Connection

- 6.6.1- Configure Connection using the Service Account Key method
- 6.6.2- Configure Connection using OAuth Client ID method
- 6.6.3- Create GCP Connection

### Objective 6:7 – Create On-Premises Connection

- 6.7.1- Create On-Premises Connection

### Objective 6:8 – Create a Security system

- 6.8.1- Define a Security System
- 6.8.2- Create a Security System
- 6.8.3- Create an Endpoint

## Objective 6:9 – Import Accounts and Access

- 6.9.1- Understand Import Type Options such as Accounts and Access
- 6.9.2- Create and execute Import Job

## Objective 6:10 – AWS Emergency roles

- 6.10.1- Define AWS Emergency Role
- 6.10.2- Understand how to Map Entitlements to the AWS Emergency Role

## **Section 7 – Manage Accounts and Workloads**

### Objective 7:1 – Overview

- 7.1.1- Understand what can be managed in Saviynt PAM
- 7.1.2- Understand the process of onboarding Application Targets
- 7.1.3- Understand the process of onboarding Cloud Workloads and On-Premises Workloads
- 7.1.4- PAM\_Config
- 7.1.5- Checklist for setting up PAM
- 7.1.6- Pre-configurations required for bootstrapping targets
- 7.1.7- Sync jobs to be run after bootstrapping process

### Objective 7:2 – Discovery & Bootstrapping of Active Directory

- 7.2.1- Understand the process of Bootstrapping
- 7.2.2- Understand Active Directory Use cases for PAM
- 7.2.3- Execute PAM bootstrap job for Active Directory
- 7.2.4- Understand how the shareable accounts become FirefighterID
- 7.2.5- Validate PAM Bootstrapping at Endpoint and Account level

### Objective 7:3 – Discovery & Bootstrapping of Cloud Workloads

- 7.3.1- Periodic discovery for Cloud – AWS and GCP
- 7.3.2- Understand Real-time discovery and onboarding of cloud workloads for AWS and GCP
- 7.3.3- Steps to enable PAM protection for onboarding cloud workloads
- 7.3.4- Understand AWS Use cases for PAM
- 7.3.5- Execute PAM bootstrap job for AWS and GCP
- 7.3.6- Validate PAM Bootstrapping at Endpoint and Account level

### Objective 7:4 – Discovery & Bootstrapping of On-Premises Workloads

- 7.4.1- Discover On-Premises workloads
- 7.4.2- Onboard On-Premises Workloads using Scanning Tool
- 7.4.3- Onboarding On-Premises Workloads using CSV
- 7.4.4- Automated Onboarding of On-Premises Workloads

Objective 7:5 – KPIs and Controls

- 7.5.1- Saviynt's Control Center
- 7.5.2- Understand Control center components
- 7.5.3- Understand how to analyze KPIs and relevant records

Objective 7:6 – Password Management

- 7.6.1- Define the Periodic password rotation process
- 7.6.2- Create and execute Periodic password rotation job
- 7.6.3- Define the Password reconciliation process
- 7.6.4- Create and execute Password reconciliation job

## **Section 8 – End User – Privileged Access and Monitoring**

Objective 8:1 – Credential-less - Overview

- 8.1.1- Understand Privileged access request
- 8.1.2- Understand Credential-less access process
- 8.1.3- Steps to submit a request for a Credential-less session
- 8.1.4- Understand how Credential-less sessions are initiated for Windows, Unix, and Database

Objective 8:2 – Credentials - Overview

- 8.2.1- Understand Credential access process
- 8.2.2- Steps to submit a request for a Credential session
- 8.2.3- Define Generic Vault use case
- 8.2.4- Execute steps to vault privileged account
- 8.2.5- Execute steps to create generic vault PAM requests
- 8.2.6- Define Application to Application Password Management (AAPM) use case
- 8.2.6- Execute steps for AAPM process

Objective 8:3 – Remote Apps

- 8.3.1- Understand Remote applications process
- 8.3.2- Steps to submit requests for remote access session for AWS and GCP Console access
- 8.3.3- Understand how the AWS and GCP Console are launched

Objective 8:4 – MFA for Privileged Access

- 8.4.1- Understand MFA
- 8.4.2- Steps to configure MFA

## **Section 9 – Manage Saviynt PAM Sessions**

### Objective 9:1 – Monitor Privileged Sessions

- 9.1.1- Over-the-shoulder monitoring
- 9.1.2- Understand how to view live and recorded privileged sessions
- 9.1.3- Understand different modes of view, such as Standard view and Detailed view
- 9.1.4- Understand about PAM Audit Viewer

### Objective 9:2 – Session Actions

- 9.2.1- Understand Session actions – Terminate the session and Remove Access options
- 9.2.2- Understand steps to terminate the session and remove access

### Objective 9:3 – Restricted and Risky commands

- 9.3.1- Understand categories of risk activity
- 9.3.2- Search options such as filter by risk type and event type
- 9.3.3- Understand how to configure restricted and risky commands
- 9.3.4- Understand how the restricted commands are blocked from being executed.

## **Section 10 – New Features and Improvements**

### Objective 10:1 – Simplified Endpoint Access Control Capability Using Policies

- 10.1.1- Key Highlights of the Feature
- 10.1.2- Pre-requisite 1: Endpoint Access Groups
- 10.1.3- Pre-requisite 2: Enable Policy Rules
- 10.1.4- Managing Endpoint Visibility
- 10.1.5- Managing Tags for Endpoints
- 10.1.6- Managing Endpoint Group Policies

### Objective 10:2 – Endpoint Access Policies for Linux

- 10.2.1- Key Highlights of the Feature
- 10.2.2- PAM Endpoint Group Policies
- 10.2.3- Entitlements Selection to Specify Access
- 10.2.4- Endpoint Group Policy Conditions
- 10.2.5- Endpoint Count

### Objective 10:3 – Virus and Malware Scanning

- 10.3.1- Key Highlights of the Feature

## Objective 10:4 – Simplified User Experience with Neo (Beta)

- 10.4.1- Key Highlights of the Feature
- 10.4.2- Enable NEO UI - Global Configuration
- 10.4.3- Using the Privileged Access Page (Neo Experience)
- 10.4.4- Requesting and Accessing Privileged Sessions
- 10.4.5- Privileged Access Assets & Sessions

## Objective 10:5 – Privileged Access to Windows Target Using AD Endpoint (Neo)

- 10.5.1- Key Highlights of the Feature
- 10.5.2- Privileged Access for Active Directory endpoint
- 10.5.3- Connect to Session
- 10.5.4- Launch Session

## Objective 10:6 – Privileged Access Management to Azure Workloads

- 10.6.1- Key Highlights of the Feature
- 10.6.2- Azure Pam Template
- 10.6.3- PAM\_Config in Azure
- 10.6.4- Import Job for Azure
- 10.6.5- Bootstrapping job for Azure
- 10.6.6- Firefighter IDs
- 10.6.7- Privileged Access Assets & Sessions

## Objective 10:7 – Granular Password Policies

- 10.7.1- Key Highlights of the Feature
- 10.7.2- Granular Password Policies – Configuration
- 10.7.3- Granular Policy Options
- 10.7.4- Manually Rotating Password using Policies
- 10.7.5- On-demand Password Change different Scenarios
- 10.7.6- Vault New Passwords for Disconnected Applications

## Sample Questions

Sample questions presented here are examples of the types of questions candidates may encounter and should not be used as a resource for exam preparation.

### **Sample Question 1**

An Admin in Saviynt can enable/disable the Privileged Session recording feature through Global Configuration.

Options

- A: True
- B: False

### **Sample Question 2**

Which of the following are the out-of-the-box (OOTB) SAV roles that allow users to request privileged access in Saviynt Identity Cloud? (Multi-Select)

Options

- A: ROLE\_SAV\_PAMENDUSER
- B: ROLE\_SAV\_PAMOWNER
- C: ROLE\_SAV\_PAMADMIN
- D: ROLE\_ADMIN

## Recertification Policy

Saviynt certification is valid for 24 months from the date of issue. To maintain the certification, the learner must complete minimum CPE training hours, including attending the Time-to-Value (TTV) workshop and completing new release summary videos. The recertification period opens 60 days before the expiry date of the certification. During the 60-day recertification period, you must submit proof of completing the minimum CPE training hours.

Also, passing a higher-level certification exam automatically renews the expiration date of the lower-level exam. The new expiry date of the lower-level exam will match the expiry date of the higher-level exam. For example, passing the Saviynt Certified Advanced Professional exam automatically renews the expiration date of the Saviynt Certified Professional Exam if you took that earlier.

## **Exam Fee**

The exam cost will be USD 300. The cost is valid for only 1 attempt.

## **Exam Content Contributors**

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