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QUESTION NO: 1

The Audit Management solution includes audit-related applications as well as a set of applications related to what other area?

A. Risk Management

B. Vendor Management

C. Staffing Management

D. Incident Management

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

Staffing Management is correct because RSA Archer Audit Management is designed to support not only the audit lifecycle—such as planning, engagements, workpapers, findings, and reporting—but also the administration of the people and resources needed to perform audit work. The solution's staffing-oriented capabilities help audit teams maintain personnel information, identify skills and qualifications, understand availability, and assign appropriate resources to audits and audit activities. This enables audit leadership to plan coverage and schedules while matching auditors to engagements based on relevant competencies and capacity. In practice, staffing information is integral to a risk-based audit program: an audit plan can only be executed effectively when the organization can determine whether suitably skilled staff are available for the planned work. Archer presents Audit Management as a solution for managing the end-to-end internal audit process, including audit planning, execution, issue tracking, reporting, and the resources that support those activities. The separate staffing-management application set therefore complements the core audit applications by providing the workforce planning and assignment foundation necessary for audit operations. See Archer's Audit Management solution overview and its integrated risk management solutions for product-level context.

QUESTION NO: 2

If an RSA Archer user cannot see an application that does exist within the system, what should the administrator check first?

A. She should verify the user belongs to at least one group.

B. She should verify the user has been assigned a role that grants access to the application.

C. She should confirm the user is named within a Record Permissions field within the application.

D. She should verify the user has been granted access rights to Private fields within the application.

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

She should verify the user has been assigned a role that grants access to the application. In Archer, roles are the primary mechanism for granting access to applications and the capabilities available within them. A user must receive an appropriate role, either directly or through a group, before the application is available in that user's workspace or navigation. Therefore, confirming application access in the user's effective role assignments is the first and most direct troubleshooting step when an existing application is not visible.

After a role grants application access, more granular configuration can affect what the user can do or which records are visible, including page layout permissions, field rights, and record-permission rules. Those settings are evaluated within the scope of an application the user can already access; they do not replace the prerequisite of role-based application access. Administrators should review both directly assigned roles and roles inherited through the user's groups, and verify that the relevant role includes the required application entitlement. Archer's role-based access model supports controlled assignment of access according to a user's responsibilities and organizational function. See Archer's official Archer website and the Archer Community for product documentation and access-administration resources.

QUESTION NO: 3

Why should an administrator configure a key field for an Archer application?

A. Identify and open records from search-oriented views.

B. Encrypt all values in the record.

C. Automatically grant update access to the record.

D. Prevent the record from entering workflow.

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

A key field provides a recognizable, navigable label for a record in locations such as search results and record selectors. Users can use the key-field value to identify the correct record and open it directly. A useful key field therefore improves usability in applications that contain large numbers of similar records, such as risks, issues, vendors, or audit engagements. For Archer platform information, see Archer.

QUESTION NO: 4

When configuring a dashboard for executive risk reporting, which two design choices are most appropriate? (Choose two)

A. Display key metrics and trends

B. Link summary information to supporting detail

C. Place every available record field on the dashboard

D. Ignore the intended viewer's permissions

E. Use only manually maintained text iViews

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

Displaying key metrics and trends gives executives a concise view of the program's risk posture and direction. **Linking summary information to supporting detail** enables users to investigate significant exceptions without placing every operational field on the dashboard. A dashboard overloaded with raw-record detail or designed without considering the viewer's permissions is less effective and can expose information inappropriately.

QUESTION NO: 5

Which two uses are appropriate for Archer Packaging? (Choose two)

A. Promote application configuration between environments

B. Include dependent configuration objects

C. Move all operational records as a routine data-load method

D. Automatically grant production access to all users

E. Replace validation testing after deployment

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

Promoting application configuration between environments is a primary use of Packaging. A package can also include **dependent configuration objects** required by the selected content, helping preserve configuration relationships during deployment. Packaging is not intended to replace routine operational-data migration, and it does not directly grant production users access rights.

QUESTION NO: 6

Before importing records through Archer Data Import, which two actions are important to reduce import errors? (Choose two)

A. Map source columns to target fields

B. Validate source values against field requirements

C. Change each importer's user preferences

D. Create dashboards before loading records

E. Disable all application permissions permanently

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

Mapping source columns to the correct target fields is necessary so that imported values are written to the intended Archer fields. **Validating source values against field requirements** helps identify invalid dates, unsupported values-list entries, missing required values, and similar issues before processing. Changing end-user preferences and creating dashboards do not affect the validity of an import file.

QUESTION NO: 7

If you have any time remaining after completing the Proof-of-Concept build, what should you do to maximize the "wow" factor for the customer?

A. Add additional report iViews to the main dashboard.

B. Compile a data dictionary of all field configuration settings.

C. Add additional users to bulk up the Users/Groups list fields.

D. Create a training video that includes a demonstration of the POC so customers can refer back to the video if they have questions.

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

Add additional report iViews to the main dashboard is the best way to maximize customer impact once the core proof of concept is complete. A POC should demonstrate not only that the configured solution works, but also how decision-makers will consume meaningful information in their day-to-day roles. Adding relevant report iViews makes the dashboard more visually compelling and immediately demonstrates Archer's ability to summarize operational, risk, compliance, or program data in an actionable format. This helps the customer see a tailored executive experience rather than only the underlying records, fields, and workflow configuration.

Dashboard reporting is especially effective in a limited POC because it can reuse the data and use cases already built, while presenting them in a polished, outcome-oriented view. The iViews should be selected to reinforce the customer's stated priorities, such as trend visibility, exceptions requiring attention, key metrics, or status summaries. RSA Archer identifies dashboards and iViews as core mechanisms for presenting application and report information to users. See the RSA Archer platform overview and the RSA Archer product resources for platform reporting and dashboard capabilities.

QUESTION NO: 8

Prior to building a Proof-of-Concept, it is a good idea to do all of the following, EXCEPT:

A. Pre-load sample data.

B. Make a list of users and access roles needed.

C. Diagram the relationships between applications needed.

D. Read all documentation provided to you by the customer.

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

Pre-load sample data. is the exception because sample data should normally be introduced only after the proof-of-concept environment has been designed and configured to support the agreed demonstration scenarios. A useful RSA Archer proof-of-concept begins with discovery and planning: establish the intended business outcomes, identify the users who will participate, define their access requirements, understand the relevant source applications and integrations, and review customer-provided materials. Those activities establish the configuration scope and help ensure that the demonstration is aligned with the customer's process, terminology, and success criteria.

Loading data before that foundation is in place can create unnecessary rework. The data model, applications, fields, workflow states, security model, and relationships may change as the proof-of-concept is built. Once the configuration and scenarios are sufficiently defined, a small, representative, and appropriately protected data set can be loaded to demonstrate records, reporting, workflow, and relationships realistically. This sequencing keeps the proof-of-concept focused on validating the planned solution rather than prematurely populating an environment whose structure has not yet been finalized. See the Archer IRM platform overview and Archer resources for platform and implementation context.

QUESTION NO: 9

Which two practices help an administrator design an Archer proof of concept that can be evaluated reliably? (Choose two)

A. Define measurable success criteria

B. Use representative process scenarios

C. Load a full production data extract

D. Configure every available Archer solution

E. Defer user-access testing until production

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

Defining measurable success criteria establishes the outcomes against which the proof of concept will be assessed. **Using representative process scenarios** ensures that the configured workflow is tested against realistic customer activities, decisions, and expected results. Loading a production data extract is not required and can introduce privacy and security concerns; a proof of concept should use only approved, appropriately protected representative data.