While **SNOW Dynamic Approval** and **JIT (Just-In-Time) Access** both focus on **controlling access**, they serve **different purposes**, work in **different phases**, and can even be **used together** for stronger security. Here's a clear breakdown:

**🧩 1. ServiceNow Dynamic Approval (During Request Stage)**

**WHEN:**  
Happens **before access is granted** — during the **request workflow**.

**WHAT IT DOES:**

* Routes the access request to **different approval groups** (e.g., Malaysia, India, Singapore) based on the data scope.
* Can dynamically identify approvers using logic like:
  + User’s location
  + Target system or data region
  + Entitlement type

**EXAMPLE:**  
If someone requests GLOBAL\_DATA\_ACCESS, SNOW routes the request for approval to:

* 🇲🇾 Malaysia Legal Entity Approvers
* 🇮🇳 India Legal Entity Approvers
* 🇸🇬 Singapore Legal Entity Approvers

**RESULT:**  
Access is only provisioned after all country approvers **approve in advance**.

**⚙️ 2. Just-In-Time (JIT) Access (At the Time of Data Usage)**

**WHEN:**  
Happens **after access is granted** — when the user **tries to use** that access.

**WHAT IT DOES:**

* User doesn’t get standing access; instead, they trigger access only **when needed**.
* The system checks:
  + Do they have valid approval?
  + Are they within the approved window (e.g., next 24 hrs)?
  + Is this for the correct country/system?

**EXAMPLE:**

* User has GLOBAL\_DATA\_ACCESS, but cannot access Malaysia data until:
  + They request JIT access for Malaysia in SNOW.
  + SNOW confirms Malaysia team approved it.
  + The system unlocks access for a time-limited period (e.g., 2 hours).

**RESULT:**  
Temporary access that is **context-aware**, **auditable**, and **revoked automatically**.

**🔄 So, how are they different?**

| **Feature** | **SNOW Dynamic Approval** | **JIT Access** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **When it happens** | At request submission | At time of usage |
| **Purpose** | Approval before assigning access | Approval before using access |
| **Duration** | Usually permanent or long-term | Temporary (minutes/hours) |
| **Granularity** | Based on request metadata | Based on live context |
| **Tooling** | SNOW approval workflows | Identity Governance / ABAC / API Gateways |
| **User behavior** | Ask once, use always | Ask every time you need it |
| **Example usage** | Requesting access to “All Country Data” | Accessing specific record from Malaysia dataset at 2 PM |

**✅ Can they work together?**

Absolutely. A secure and scalable model often uses both:

* **SNOW handles dynamic multi-country approval** (LEs review once).
* **JIT enforces per-access decision**, preventing misuse even after approval.