

Exam Questions Identity-and-Access-Management-Architect

Salesforce Certified Identity and Access Management Architect (SU23)

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NEW QUESTION 1

In a typical SSL setup involving a trusted party and trusting party, what consideration should an Architect take into account when using digital certificates?

- A. Use of self-signed certificate leads to lower maintenance for trusted party because multiple self-signed certs need to be maintained.
- B. Use of self-signed certificate leads to higher maintenance for trusted party because they have to act as the trusted CA
- C. Use of self-signed certificate leads to lower maintenance for trusting party because there is no trusted CA cert to maintain.
- D. Use of self-signed certificate leads to higher maintenance for trusting party because the cert needs to be added to their truststore.

Answer: D

Explanation:

D is correct because using a self-signed certificate leads to higher maintenance for the trusting party, which is the client or browser that connects to the server. The trusting party needs to add the self-signed certificate to their truststore, which is a repository of trusted certificates, in order to establish a secure connection with the server. Otherwise, the trusting party will see a warning message or an error when accessing the server.

A is incorrect because using a self-signed certificate leads to higher maintenance for the trusted party, not lower. The trusted party needs to maintain multiple self-signed certificates from different servers in their truststore.

B is incorrect because using a self-signed certificate does not make the trusted party act as the trusted CA (Certificate Authority). The trusted CA is the entity that issues and validates certificates for servers. The trusted party only needs to trust the CA's root certificate, which is usually pre-installed in their truststore.

C is incorrect because using a self-signed certificate leads to higher maintenance for the trusting party, not lower. The trusting party still needs to maintain a trusted CA cert in their truststore, which is the self-signed certificate itself.

References: 1: SSL Certificate Installation Instructions & Tutorials - DigiCert 2: How To Install an SSL Certificate from a Commercial ... - DigitalOcean 3: Setup SSL CSR Creation and SSL Certificate Installatio
- DigiCert

NEW QUESTION 2

Which three are features of federated Single sign-on solutions? Choose 3 Answers

- A. It establishes trust between Identity Store and Service Provider.
- B. It federates credentials control to authorized applications.
- C. It solves all identity and access management problems.
- D. It improves affiliated applications adoption rates.
- E. It enables quick and easy provisioning and deactivating of users.

Answer: ADE

Explanation:

The three features of federated single sign-on (SSO) solutions are:

➤ It establishes trust between identity store and service provider. Federated SSO is a process that allows users to access multiple applications or systems with one set of credentials by using a common identity provider (IdP) that authenticates the user and issues a security token to the service provider (SP) that grants access. This process requires a trust relationship between the IdP and the SP, which is established by exchanging metadata and certificates.

➤ It improves affiliated applications adoption rates. Federated SSO improves the user experience and satisfaction by reducing the number of login prompts, passwords, and authentication failures that users have to deal with when accessing multiple applications or systems. This can increase the usage and adoption rates of the affiliated applications or systems, as users can access them more easily and conveniently.

➤ It enables quick and easy provisioning and deprovisioning of users. Federated SSO enables centralized management of user accounts and access rights by using the IdP as the source of truth for user identity and attributes. This can simplify and automate the provisioning and deprovisioning of users across multiple applications or systems, as changes made in the IdP can be reflected in the SPs without requiring manual intervention or synchronization.

The other option is not a feature of federated SSO solutions. Federated SSO does not solve all identity and access management problems, as it still faces challenges such as security risks, compatibility issues, governance policies, and user education. References: [Federated Single Sign-On], [Set Up Federated Authentication Using SAML], [Benefits of Single Sign-On], [How Single Sign-On Improves Application Adoption Rates], [User Provisioning for Federated Single Sign-On], [Just-in-Time Provisioning for SAML], [Challenges of Single Sign-On]

NEW QUESTION 3

Universal Containers (UC) is building an authenticated Customer Community for its customers. UC does not want customer credentials stored in Salesforce and is confident its customers would be willing to use their social media credentials to authenticate to the community. Which two actions should an Architect recommend UC to take?

- A. Use Delegated Authentication to call the Twitter login API to authenticate users.
- B. Configure an Authentication Provider for LinkedIn Social Media Accounts.
- C. Create a Custom Apex Registration Handler to handle new and existing users.
- D. Configure SSO Settings For Facebook to serve as a SAML Identity Provider.

Answer: BC

Explanation:

Configuring an Authentication Provider for LinkedIn Social Media Accounts allows UC to use LinkedIn as an external identity provider for its customer community. This means that customers can use their LinkedIn credentials to log in to the community without storing their credentials in Salesforce. Creating a Custom Apex Registration Handler allows UC to customize how new and existing users are handled when they log in with an external identity provider. This means that UC can control how user records are created, updated, or matched when customers use their social media credentials to authenticate to the community. These two actions can meet the requirement of UC to use social media credentials for its customer community.

NEW QUESTION 4

Northern Trail Outfitters (NTO) uses Salesforce for Sales Opportunity Management. Okta was recently brought in to Just-in-Time (JIT) provision and authenticate NTO users to applications. Salesforce users also use Okta to authorize a Forecasting web application to access Salesforce records on their behalf.

Which two roles are being performed by Salesforce? Choose 2 answers

- A. SAML Identity Provider
- B. OAuth Client

- C. OAuth Resource Server
- D. SAML Service Provider

Answer: BD

Explanation:

Salesforce acts as an OAuth client when it uses Okta to authorize a Forecasting web application to access

Salesforce records on behalf of the user. Salesforce acts as a SAML service provider when it accepts SAML assertions from Okta to authenticate NTO users.

References: OAuth 2.0 Web Server Authentication

Flow, SAML Single Sign-On Overview

NEW QUESTION 5

A large consumer company is planning to create a community and will require login through the customers social identity. The following requirements must be met:

- * 1. The customer should be able to login with any of their social identities, however salesforce should only have one user per customer.
- * 2. Once the customer has been identified with a social identity, they should not be required to authorize Salesforce.
- * 3. The customers personal details from the social sign on need to be captured when the customer logs into Salesforce using their social Identity.
- * 3. If the customer modifies their personal details in the social site, the changes should be updated in Salesforce.

Which two options allow the Identity Architect to fulfill the requirements? Choose 2 answers

- A. Use Login Flows to call an authentication registration handler to provision the user before logging the user into the community.
- B. Use authentication providers for social sign-on and use the custom registration handler to insert or update personal details.
- C. Redirect the user to a custom page that allows the user to select an existing social identity for login.
- D. Use the custom registration handler to link social identities to Salesforce identities.

Answer: BD

Explanation:

To allow customers to log in to the community with any of their social identities, such as Facebook, Google, or Twitter, the identity architect needs to use authentication providers for social sign-on. Authentication providers are configurations that enable users to authenticate with an external identity provider and access Salesforce resources. To ensure that Salesforce has only one user per customer, regardless of how many social identities they have, the identity architect needs to use the custom registration handler to link social identities to Salesforce identities. The custom registration handler is a class that implements the Auth.RegistrationHandler interface and defines how to create or update users in Salesforce based on the information from the external identity provider. The custom registration handler can also be used to insert or update personal details of the customers when they log in to Salesforce using their social identity.

References: Authentication Providers, Social Sign-On with Authentication Providers, Create a Custom Registration Handler

NEW QUESTION 6

Universal Containers (UC) has a desktop application to collect leads for marketing campaigns. UC wants to extend this application to integrate with Salesforce to create leads. Integration between the desktop application and Salesforce should be seamless. What Authorization flow should the Architect recommend?

- A. JWT Bearer Token Flow
- B. Web Server Authentication Flow
- C. User Agent Flow
- D. Username and Password Flow

Answer: B

Explanation:

This is an OAuth authorization flow that allows a web server application to obtain an access token to access Salesforce resources on behalf of the user¹. This flow is suitable for integrating a desktop application with Salesforce, as it does not require the user to enter their credentials in the application, but rather redirects them to the Salesforce login page to authenticate and authorize the application². This way, the integration between the desktop application and Salesforce is seamless and secure. The other options are not optimal for this requirement because:

➤ JWT Bearer Token Flow is an OAuth authorization flow that allows a client application to obtain an access token by sending a signed JSON Web Token (JWT) to Salesforce³. This flow does not involve user interaction, and requires the client application to have a certificate and a private key to sign the JWT. This flow is more suitable for server-to-server integration, not for desktop application integration.

➤ User Agent Flow is an OAuth authorization flow that allows a user-agent-based application (such as a browser or a mobile app) to obtain an access token by redirecting the user to Salesforce and receiving the token in the URL fragment⁴. This flow is not suitable for desktop application integration, as it requires the application to parse the URL fragment and store the token securely.

➤ Username and Password Flow is an OAuth authorization flow that allows a client application to obtain an access token by sending the user's username and password to Salesforce⁵. This flow is not recommended for desktop application integration, as it requires the user to enter their credentials in the application, which is not secure or seamless. References: OAuth Authorization Flows, Implement the OAuth 2.0 Web Server Flow, JWT-Based Access Tokens (Beta), User-Agent Flow, Username-Pass Flow

NEW QUESTION 7

A global company's Salesforce Identity Architect is reviewing its Salesforce production org login history and is seeing some intermittent Security Assertion Markup Language (SAML SSO) 'Replay Detected and Assertion Invalid' login errors.

Which two issues would cause these errors?

Choose 2 answers

- A. The subject element is missing from the assertion sent to salesforce.
- B. The certificate loaded into SSO configuration does not match the certificate used by the IdP.
- C. The current time setting of the company's identity provider (IdP) and Salesforce platform is out of sync by more than eight minutes.
- D. The assertion sent to Salesforce contains an assertion ID previously used.

Answer: CD

Explanation:

A SAML SSO 'Replay Detected and Assertion Invalid' error occurs when Salesforce detects that the same assertion has been used more than once within the validity period. This can happen if the assertion ID is reused by the IdP or if the assertion is resent by the user. Another possible cause is that the time settings of the IdP and Salesforce are not synchronized, which can result in an assertion being valid for a shorter or longer period than expected. References: SAML Single

Sign-On Settings, Troubleshoot SAML Single Sign-On

NEW QUESTION 8

Universal Containers (UC) has a strict requirement to authenticate users to Salesforce using their mainframe credentials. The mainframe user store cannot be accessed from a SAML provider. UC would also like to have users in Salesforce created on the fly if they provide accurate mainframe credentials. How can the Architect meet these requirements?

- A. Use a Salesforce Login Flow to call out to a web service and create the user on the fly.
- B. Use the SOAP API to create the user when created on the mainframe; implement Delegated Authentication.
- C. Implement Just-In-Time Provisioning on the mainframe to create the user on the fly.
- D. Implement OAuth User-Agent Flow on the mainframe; use a Registration Handler to create the user on the fly.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The best way to meet the requirements of UC is to implement Just-In-Time Provisioning on the mainframe to create the user on the fly. According to the Salesforce documentation, “Just-in-time provisioning lets you create or update user accounts on the fly when users log in to Salesforce using single sign-on (SSO).” This way, UC can authenticate users to Salesforce using their mainframe credentials and also create or update their user accounts in Salesforce without using a SAML provider. Therefore, option C is the correct answer.

References: [Just-in-Time Provisioning]

NEW QUESTION 9

Containers (UC) uses an internal system for recruiting and would like to have the candidates' info available in the Salesforce automatically when they are selected. UC decides to use OAuth to connect to Salesforce from the recruiting system and would like to do the authentication using digital certificates. Which two OAuth flows should be considered to meet the requirement? Choose 2 answers

- A. JWT Bearer Token flow
- B. Refresh Token flow
- C. SAML Bearer Assertion flow
- D. Web Service flow

Answer: AC

Explanation:

JWT Bearer Token flow and SAML Bearer Assertion flow are two OAuth flows that can be used to authenticate to Salesforce using digital certificates. JWT Bearer Token flow allows a connected app to request an access token from Salesforce by using a JSON Web Token (JWT) that is signed with a digital certificate. SAML Bearer Assertion flow allows a connected app to request an access token from Salesforce by using a SAML assertion that is signed with a digital certificate. These two flows can meet the requirement of UC to use OAuth and digital certificates to connect to Salesforce from the recruiting system.

NEW QUESTION 10

Universal containers (UC) has implemented SAML SSO to enable seamless access across multiple applications. UC has regional salesforce orgs and wants it's users to be able to access them from their main Salesforce org seamless. Which action should an architect recommend?

- A. Configure the main salesforce org as an authentication provider.
- B. Configure the main salesforce org as the Identity provider.
- C. Configure the regional salesforce orgs as Identity Providers.
- D. Configure the main Salesforce org as a service provider.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The action that an architect should recommend to UC is to configure the main Salesforce org as the identity provider. An identity provider is an application that authenticates users and provides information about them to service providers. A service provider is an application that provides a service to users and relies on an identity provider for authentication. SAML (Security Assertion Markup Language) is an XML-based standard that allows identity providers and service providers to exchange authentication and authorization data. SSO (Single Sign-On) is a feature that allows users to access multiple applications with one login. In this scenario, the main Salesforce org is the identity provider that authenticates users using SAML and provides information about them to the regional Salesforce orgs. The regional Salesforce orgs are the service providers that provide services to users and rely on the main Salesforce org for authentication. This way, users can access the regional Salesforce orgs from the main Salesforce org seamlessly using SSO.

References: [Identity Provider Overview], [SAML Single Sign-On Overview], [Single Sign-On Overview], [Salesforce as an Identity Provider]

NEW QUESTION 10

Which two capabilities does My Domain enable in the context of a SAML SSO configuration? Choose 2 answers

- A. App Launcher
- B. Resource deep linking
- C. SSO from Salesforce Mobile App
- D. Login Forensics

Answer: BC

Explanation:

These are two capabilities that My Domain enables in the context of a SAML SSO configuration. My Domain is a feature that lets you customize your Salesforce domain name and login page¹. Resource deep linking is the ability to access a specific page or resource within Salesforce directly from a link, without having to navigate through the app². SSO from Salesforce Mobile App is the ability to log in to the Salesforce Mobile App using your SSO credentials, without having to enter your username and password³. My Domain enables these capabilities by allowing you to specify your identity provider (IdP) and SSO settings for your unique domain name, and by providing a custom login URL that can be used for deep linking and mobile app login¹. The other options are not correct for this question because:

➤ App Launcher is a feature that lets you access all your connected apps from one place in Salesforce. It does not require My Domain or SAML SSO to work,

although it can be enhanced by using them.

➤ Login Forensics is a feature that analyzes login behavior and identifies anomalous or suspicious logins.

It does not require My Domain or SAML SSO to work, although it can be used with them.

References: My Domain, Deep Linking into Salesforce, Salesforce Mobile App Basics, [App Launch [Login Forensics]

NEW QUESTION 13

How should an Architect automatically redirect users to the login page of the external Identity provider when using an SP-Initiated SAML flow with Salesforce as a Service Provider?

- A. Use Visualforce as the landing page for My Domain to redirect users to the Identity Provider login Page.
- B. Enable the Redirect to the Identity Provider setting under Authentication Services on the My Domain Configuration.
- C. Remove the Login page from the list of Authentication Services on the My Domain configuration.
- D. Set the Identity Provider as default and enable the Redirect to the Identity Provider setting on the SAML Configuration.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Setting the Identity Provider as default and enabling the Redirect to the Identity Provider setting on the SAML Configuration will automatically redirect users to the login page of the external Identity Provider when using an SP-Initiated SAML flow with Salesforce as a Service Provider¹. Option A is incorrect because Visualforce is not a supported method for redirecting users to the Identity Provider login page². Option B is incorrect because enabling the Redirect to the Identity Provider setting under Authentication Services on the My Domain Configuration will only redirect users to the Identity Provider login page when using an IdP-Initiated SAML flow³. Option C is incorrect because removing the Login page from the list of Authentication Services on the My Domain configuration will not affect the SP-Initiated SAML flow, and may cause other issues with authentication⁴.

References: SAML SSO Flows, Set up a Service Provider initiated login flow, Configure SAML single sign-on with an identity provider, SAML Identity Provider Configuration Settings

NEW QUESTION 17

Northern Trail Outfitters (NTO) wants to give customers the ability to submit and manage issues with their purchases. It is important for to give its customers the ability to login with their Facebook and Twitter credentials.

Which two actions should an identity architect recommend to meet these requirements? Choose 2 answers

- A. Create a custom external authentication provider for Facebook.
- B. Configure a predefined authentication provider for Facebook.
- C. Create a custom external authentication provider for Twitter.
- D. Configure a predefined authentication provider for Twitter.

Answer: BD

Explanation:

To give customers the ability to login with their Facebook and Twitter credentials, the identity architect should configure a predefined authentication provider for Facebook and a predefined authentication provider for Twitter. Authentication providers are configurations that enable users to authenticate with an external identity provider and access Salesforce resources. Salesforce provides predefined authentication providers for some common identity providers, such as Facebook and Twitter, which can be easily configured with minimal customization. Creating a custom external authentication provider is not necessary for this scenario. References: Authentication Providers, Social Sign-On with Authentication Providers

NEW QUESTION 19

An insurance company has a connected app in its Salesforce environment that is used to integrate with a Google Workspace (formerly known as G Suite).

An identity and access management (IAM) architect has been asked to implement automation to enable users, freeze/suspend users, disable users, and reactivate existing users in Google Workspace upon similar actions in Salesforce.

Which solution is recommended to meet this requirement?

- A. Configure user Provisioning for Connected Apps.
- B. Update the Security Assertion Markup Language Just-in-Time (SAML JIT) handler in Salesforce for user provisioning and de-provisioning.
- C. Build a custom REST endpoint in Salesforce that Google Workspace can poll against.
- D. Build an Apex trigger on the userlogin object to make asynchronous callouts to Google APIs.

Answer: A

Explanation:

User Provisioning for Connected Apps allows Salesforce to create, update, and deactivate users in an external service such as Google Workspace based on user and permission set assignments in Salesforce. References: User Provisioning for Connected Apps

NEW QUESTION 21

Northern Trail Outfitters (NTO) wants to improve its engagement with existing customers to boost customer loyalty. To get a better understanding of its customers, NTO establishes a single customer view including their buying behaviors, channel preferences and purchasing history. All of this information exists but is spread across different systems and formats.

NTO has decided to use Salesforce as the platform to build a 360 degree view. The company already uses Microsoft Active Directory (AD) to manage its users and company assets.

What should an Identity Architect do to provision, deprovision and authenticate users?

- A. Salesforce Identity is not needed since NTO uses Microsoft AD.
- B. Salesforce Identity can be included but NTO will be required to build a custom integration with Microsoft AD.
- C. Salesforce Identity is included in the Salesforce licenses so it does not need to be considered separately.
- D. A Salesforce Identity can be included but NTO will require Identity Connect.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Identity Connect is a Salesforce product that integrates Microsoft Active Directory with Salesforce user records. It allows provisioning, deprovisioning, and authentication of users based on AD data. The other options are either incorrect or irrelevant for this use case. References: Get to Know Identity Connect, Identity Connect

NEW QUESTION 22

A group of users try to access one of Universal Containers' Connected Apps and receive the following error message: "Failed: Not approved for access." What is the most likely cause of this issue?

- A. The Connected App settings "All users may self-authorize" is enabled.
- B. The Salesforce Administrators have revoked the OAuth authorization.
- C. The Users do not have the correct permission set assigned to them.
- D. The User of High Assurance sessions are required for the Connected App.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The underlying mechanisms that the UC Architect must ensure are part of the product are Just-in-Time (JIT) provisioning and deprovisioning. JIT provisioning is a process that creates or updates user accounts in Salesforce when users log in with SAML single sign-on (SSO). JIT deprovisioning is a process that disables or deletes user accounts in Salesforce when users are removed from the identity provider (IdP). Both of these processes enable automated provisioning and deprovisioning of users without requiring manual intervention or synchronization. The other options are not valid mechanisms for provisioning and deprovisioning. SOAP API is an application programming interface that allows developers to create, retrieve, update, or delete records in Salesforce. However, SOAP API does not support JIT provisioning or deprovisioning, and requires custom code to implement. Provisioning API is not a standard term for Salesforce, and there is no such API that supports both provisioning and deprovisioning.

References: Just-in-Time Provisioning for SAML, [Just-in-Time Deprovisioning], [SOAP API Developer]

NEW QUESTION 27

Sales users at Universal Containers use Salesforce for Opportunity management. Marketing uses a third-party application called Nest for Lead nurturing that is accessed using username/password. The VP of sales wants to open up access to Nest for all sales users to provide them access to lead history and would like SSO for better adoption. Salesforce is already setup for SSO and uses Delegated Authentication. Nest can accept username/Password or SAML-based Authentication. IT teams have received multiple password-related issues for Nest and have decided to set up SSO access for Nest for Marketing users as well. The CIO does not want to invest in a new IDP solution and is considering using Salesforce for this purpose. Which are appropriate license type choices for sales and marketing users, giving Salesforce is using Delegated Authentication? Choose 2 answers

- A. Salesforce license for sales users and Identity license for Marketing users
- B. Salesforce license for sales users and External Identity license for Marketing users
- C. Identity license for sales users and Identity Connect license for Marketing users
- D. Salesforce license for sales users and platform license for Marketing users.

Answer: AD

Explanation:

The appropriate license type choices for sales and marketing users, given that Salesforce is using delegated authentication, are:

➤ Salesforce license for sales users. This license type allows internal users, such as employees, to access standard and custom Salesforce objects and features, such as opportunities and reports. This license type also supports delegated authentication, which is a feature that allows Salesforce to delegate the authentication process to an external service by making a SOAP callout to a web service that verifies the user's credentials. This license type is suitable for sales users who use Salesforce for opportunity management and need to log in with delegated authentication.

➤ Platform license for marketing users. This license type allows internal users to access custom Salesforce objects and features, such as custom apps and tabs. This license type also supports delegated authentication and single sign-on (SSO), which are features that allow users to log in with an external identity provider (IdP) or service provider (SP). This license type is suitable for marketing users who use a third-party application called Nest for lead nurturing and need to log in with SSO using Salesforce as the IdP or SP.

The other options are not appropriate license types for this scenario. Identity license for sales or marketing users would not allow them to access standard or custom Salesforce objects and features, as this license type only supports identity features, such as SSO and social sign-on. External Identity license for marketing users would not allow them to access custom Salesforce objects and features, as this license type is designed for external users, such as customers or partners, who access a limited set of standard and custom objects in a community. Identity Connect license for marketing users is not a valid license type, as Identity Connect is a desktop application that integrates Salesforce with Microsoft Active Directory (AD) and enables SSO between the two systems. References: [Salesforce Licenses], [Delegated Authentication], [Platform Licenses], [Single Sign-On], [External Identity Licenses], [Identity Connect]

NEW QUESTION 29

Which tool should be used to track login data, such as the average number of logins, who logged in more than the average number of times and who logged in during non-business hours?

- A. Login Inspector
- B. Login History
- C. Login Report
- D. Login Forensics

Answer: D

Explanation:

To track login data, such as the average number of logins, who logged in more than the average number of times and who logged in during non-business hours, the identity architect should use Login Forensics. Login Forensics is a tool that analyzes login data and provides insights into user behavior and login patterns. Login Forensics can help identify anomalies, risks, and trends in user login activity. Login Forensics can also generate reports and dashboards to visualize the login data. References: Login Forensics, Analyze Login Data with Login Forensics

NEW QUESTION 33

A financial services company uses Salesforce and has a compliance requirement to track information about devices from which users log in. Also, a Salesforce Security Administrator needs to have the ability to revoke the device from which users log in. What should be used to fulfill this requirement?

- A. Use multi-factor authentication (MFA) to meet the compliance requirement to track device information.
- B. Use the Activations feature to meet the compliance requirement to track device information.
- C. Use the Login History object to track information about devices from which users log in.
- D. Use Login Flows to capture device from which users log in and store device and user information in a custom object.

Answer: B

Explanation:

To track information about devices from which users log in and revoke the device access, the identity architect should use the Activations feature. Activations are records that store information about the devices and browsers that users use to access Salesforce. Administrators can view, manage, and revoke activations for users from the Setup menu. Activations can help monitor and control user access from different devices. References: Activations, Manage Activations for Your Users

NEW QUESTION 35

Universal Container's (UC) is using Salesforce Experience Cloud site for its container wholesale business. The identity architect wants to an authentication provider for the new site.

Which two options should be utilized in creating an authentication provider? Choose 2 answers

- A. A custom registration handler can be set.
- B. A custom error URL can be set.
- C. The default login user can be set.
- D. The default authentication provider certificate can be set.

Answer: AB

Explanation:

An authentication provider is a configuration that allows users to log in to Salesforce using an external identity provider, such as Facebook, Google, or a custom one. When creating an authentication provider, two options that can be utilized are:

- A custom registration handler, which is a class that implements the Auth.RegistrationHandler interface and defines how to create or update users in Salesforce based on the information from the external identity provider.
- A custom error URL, which is a URL that users are redirected to when an error occurs during the authentication process. References: Authentication Providers, Create an Authentication Provider

NEW QUESTION 38

Northern Trail Outfitters (NTO) uses the Customer 360 Platform implemented on Salesforce Experience Cloud. The development team in charge has learned of a contactless user feature, which can reduce the overhead of managing customers and partners by creating users without contact information.

What is the potential impact to the architecture if NTO decides to implement this feature?

- A. Custom registration handler is needed to correctly assign External Identity or Community license for the newly registered contactless user.
- B. If contactless user is upgraded to Community license, the contact record is automatically created and linked to the user record, but not associated with an Account.
- C. Contactless user feature is available only with the External Identity license, which can restrict the Experience Cloud functionality available to the user.
- D. Passwordless authentication cannot be supported because the mobile phone receiving one-time password (OTP) needs to match the number on the contact record.

Answer: B

Explanation:

According to the Salesforce documentation³, contactless user feature allows creating users without contact information, such as email address or phone number. This reduces the overhead of managing customers and partners who don't need or want to provide their contact information. However, if a contactless user is upgraded to a Community license, a contact record is automatically created and linked to the user record, but not associated with an account. This can impact the architecture of NTO's Customer 360 Platform, as they may need to associate contacts with accounts for reporting or other purposes.

NEW QUESTION 42

Containers (UC) has implemented SAML-based single Sign-on for their Salesforce application and is planning to provide access to Salesforce on mobile devices using the Salesforce1 mobile app. UC wants to ensure that Single Sign-on is used for accessing the Salesforce1 mobile App. Which two recommendations should the Architect make? Choose 2 Answers

- A. Configure the Embedded Web Browser to use My Domain URL.
- B. Configure the Salesforce1 App to use the MY Domain URL.
- C. Use the existing SAML-SSO flow along with User Agent Flow.
- D. Use the existing SAML SSO flow along with Web Server Flow.

Answer: BC

Explanation:

To ensure that SSO is used for accessing the Salesforce1 mobile app, UC should configure the Salesforce1 app to use the My Domain URL instead of the default login.salesforce.com URL. My Domain is a feature that allows UC to create a custom domain name for their Salesforce org that supports SSO with their identity provider. UC should also use the existing SAML-SSO flow along with User Agent Flow, which is an OAuth 2.1 flow that allows users to authenticate with their identity provider through an embedded browser within the mobile app. Verified References: [Configure SSO with Salesforce as a SAML Service Provider], [User-Agent Flow]

NEW QUESTION 47

A public sector agency is setting up an identity solution for its citizens using a Community built on Experience Cloud and requires the new user registration functionality to capture first name, last name, and phone number. The phone number will be used for identity verification.

Which feature should an identity architect recommend to meet the requirements?

- A. Integrate with social websites (Facebook, Linked

- B. Twitter)
- C. Use an external Identity Provider
- D. Create a custom Lightning Web Component
- E. Use Login Discovery

Answer: D

Explanation:

Login Discovery allows the administrator to configure a custom login page that collects additional information from users, such as phone number, and use it for identity verification. Login Discovery can also be used to route users to different identity providers based on their input. References: Login Discovery, Customize Your Experience Cloud Site Login Process

NEW QUESTION 52

Universal Containers (UC) wants its closed Won opportunities to be synced to a Data warehouse in near real time. UC has implemented Outbound Message to enable near real-time data sync. UC wants to ensure that communication between Salesforce and Target System is secure. What certificate is sent along with the Outbound Message?

- A. The Self-signed Certificates from the Certificate & Key Management menu.
- B. The default client Certificate from the Develop--> API menu.
- C. The default client Certificate or the Certificate and Key Management menu.
- D. The CA-signed Certificate from the Certificate and Key Management Menu.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The default client certificate or the certificate from the Certificate and Key Management menu is sent along with the outbound message. When sending outbound messages, Salesforce will present the CA-signed or self-signed certificate configured under Setup | Security Controls | Certificate and Key Management | API Client Certificate1. The default client certificate is a self-signed certificate that Salesforce generates for you when you enable outbound messages2. You can also create your own self-signed or CA-signed certificates and upload them to the Certificate and Key Management menu3. The certificate from the Develop | API menu is not used for outbound messages, but for SOAP API clients that need to authenticate with Salesforce4. References: 1: Know more about all the SSL certificates that are supported by Salesforce 2: Setting Up Outbound Messaging 3: Create a Self-Signed Certificate 4: [Generate or Regenerate a Client Certificate]

NEW QUESTION 57

The security team at Universal containers(UC) has identified exporting reports as a high-risk action and would like to require users to be logged into salesforce with their active directory (AD) credentials when doing so. For all other uses of Salesforce, Users should be allowed to use AD credentials or salesforce credentials. What solution should be recommended to prevent exporting reports except when logged in using AD credentials while maintaining the ability to view reports when logged in with salesforce credentials?

- A. Use SAML Federated Authentication and Custom SAML jit provisioning to dynamically add or remove a permission set that grants the Export Reports permission.
- B. Use SAML Federated Authentication, treat SAML sessions as high assurance, and raise the session level required for exporting reports.
- C. Use SAML Federated Authentication and block access to reports when accesses through a standard assurance session.
- D. Use SAML Federated Authentication with a login flow to dynamically add or remove a permission set that grants the export reports permission.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Using SAML Federated Authentication, treating SAML sessions as high assurance, and raising the session level required for exporting reports is the solution that should be recommended. This solution ensures that users can only export reports when they log in using AD credentials, which provide a high level of identity verification. Users who log in using Salesforce credentials, which provide a standard level of security, can still view reports but not export them. To implement this solution, you need to configure SAML Federated Authentication with AD as the identity provider4, set the session security level for SAML assertions to high assurance5, and require high-assurance session security for exporting reports1. This solution also avoids the complexity and overhead of creating and managing custom permission sets or login flows.

NEW QUESTION 58

Universal Containers (UC) wants its users to access Salesforce and other SSO-enabled applications from a custom web page that UC magnets. UC wants its users to use the same set of credentials to access each of the applications. what SAML SSO flow should an Architect recommend for UC?

- A. SP-Initiated with Deep Linking
- B. SP-Initiated
- C. IdP-Initiated
- D. User-Agent

Answer: C

Explanation:

The SAML SSO flow that an architect should recommend for UC is IdP-initiated. IdP-initiated SSO is a process that allows users to start at the IdP site, such as UC's custom web page, and then be redirected to Salesforce or other SPs with a SAML assertion that contains information about the user's identity and attributes. This flow enables UC to provide a single point of entry for its users to access multiple applications with the same credentials, as they do not need to enter their username and password again for each application. This flow also simplifies the configuration and maintenance of SSO, as UC does not need to create or manage deep links or URLs for each application.

The other options are not valid SAML SSO flows for this scenario. SP-initiated with deep linking is a process that allows users to start at a specific resource on the SP site, such as a report or dashboard, and then be redirected to the IdP for authentication and back to the resource with a SAML assertion. This flow is not suitable for UC's scenario, as they want their users to start at their custom web page, not at a specific resource on Salesforce or other SPs. SP-initiated is a process that allows users to start at the SP site, such as Salesforce or other applications, and then be redirected to the IdP for authentication and back to the SP site with a SAML assertion. This flow is not suitable for UC's scenario, as they want their users to start at their custom web page, not at each application separately. User-agent is not a standard term for SAML SSO, but it could refer to user-agent flow, which is an OAuth authorization flow that allows users to obtain an access token from Salesforce by using a browser or web-view. This flow is not suitable for UC's scenario, as it does not use SAML or IdP for authentication. References: [SAML Single Sign-On], [IdP-Initiated Login], [SP-Initiated Login], [Deep Linking], [OAuth User-Agent Flow]

NEW QUESTION 60

What item should an Architect consider when designing a Delegated Authentication implementation?

- A. The Web service should be secured with TLS using Salesforce trusted certificates.
- B. The Web service should be able to accept one to four input method parameters.
- C. The web service should use the Salesforce Federation ID to identify the user.
- D. The Web service should implement a custom password decryption method.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The web service that is used for delegated authentication should be secured with TLS using Salesforce trusted certificates⁴. This ensures that the communication between Salesforce and the external authentication method is encrypted and authenticated. The other options are not relevant for designing a delegated authentication implementation. The web service does not need to accept one to four input method parameters, as it can accept any number of parameters as long as they are wrapped in a SOAP envelope⁵. The web service does not need to use the Salesforce Federation ID to identify the user, as it can use any identifier that is unique and consistent across systems⁶. The web service does not need to implement a custom password decryption method, as it can use any encryption or hashing algorithm that is supported by both systems⁷. References: Delegated Authentication, Enable 'Delegated Authentication', Delegated Authentication Flow in Salesforce, FAQs fo Delegated Authentication

NEW QUESTION 62

Northern Trail Outfitters (NTO) is planning to implement a community for its customers using Salesforce Experience Cloud. Customers are not able to self-register. NTO would like to have customers set their own passwords when provided access to the community.

Which two recommendations should an identity architect make to fulfill this requirement? Choose 2 answers

- A. Add customers as contacts and add them to Experience Cloud site.
- B. Enable Welcome emails while configuring the Experience Cloud site.
- C. Allow Password reset using the API to update Experience Cloud site membership.
- D. Use Login Flows to allow users to reset password in Experience Cloud site.

Answer: CD

Explanation:

Allowing password reset using the API and using login flows are two possible ways to enable customers to set their own passwords in Experience Cloud. The other options are not relevant for this requirement, as they do not address the password issue. References: Allow Password Reset Using the API, Use Login Flows to Allow Users to Reset Passwords in Experience Cloud Sites

NEW QUESTION 63

An Architect needs to advise the team that manages the Identity Provider how to differentiate Salesforce from other Service Providers. What SAML SSO setting in Salesforce provides this capability?

- A. Identity Provider Login URL.
- B. Issuer.
- C. Entity Id
- D. SAML Identity Location.

Answer: C

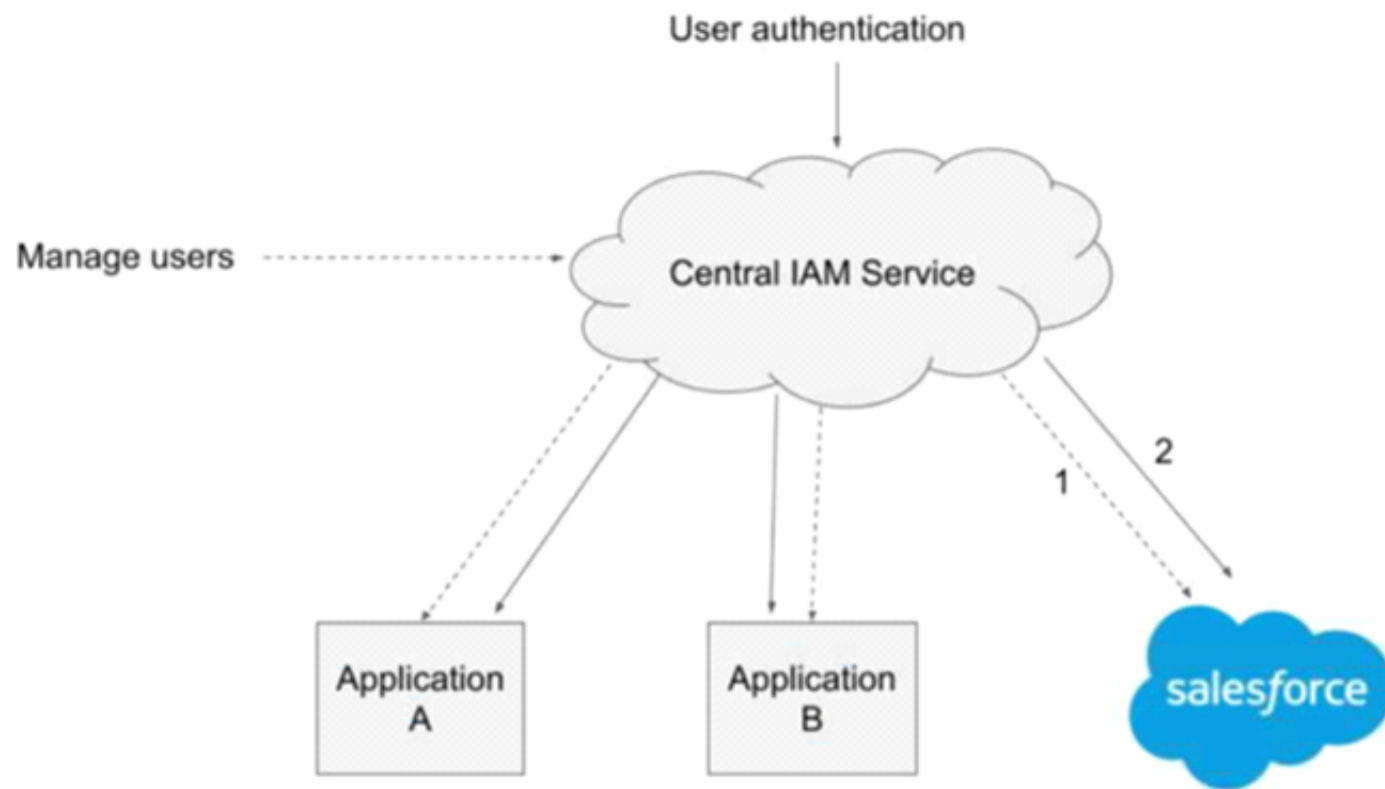
Explanation:

The Entity Id is the SAML SSO setting in Salesforce that provides the capability to differentiate Salesforce from other service providers. The Entity Id is a unique identifier for the service provider that is sent to the identity provider as part of the SSO request⁴. The identity provider uses the Entity Id to determine which service provider configuration to use and which SAML assertion to send back⁵. The other options are not valid SAML SSO settings for this purpose. The Identity Provider Login URL is the URL of the identity provider's SSO service that Salesforce redirects the user to for authentication⁴. The Issuer is the unique identifier for the identity provider that is sent by the identity provider as part of the SAML response⁴. The SAML Identity Location is the location of the user's identity in the SAML assertion, either in the Subject element or in an Attribute element⁴.

References: Configure SSO with Salesforce as a SAML Service Provider, Set Up Single Sign-On for Your Internal Users

NEW QUESTION 65

An organization has a central cloud-based Identity and Access Management (IAM) Service for authentication and user management, which must be utilized by all applications as follows:



1 - Change of a user status in the central IAM Service triggers provisioning or deprovisioning in the integrated cloud applications.

2 - Security Assertion Markup Language single sign-on (SSO) is used to facilitate access for users authenticated at identity provider (Central IAM Service).

Which approach should an IAM architect implement on Salesforce Sales Cloud to meet the requirements?

- A. A Configure Salesforce as a SAML Service Provider, and enable SCIM (System for Cross-Domain Identity Management) for provisioning and deprovisioning of users.
- B. Configure Salesforce as a SAML service provider, and enable Just-in Time (JIT) provisioning and deprovisioning of users.
- C. Configure central IAM Service as an authentication provider and extend registration handler to manage provisioning and deprovisioning of users.
- D. Deploy Identity Connect component and set up automated provisioning and deprovisioning of users, as well as SAML-based SSO.

Answer: A

Explanation:

To meet the requirements of using a central cloud-based IAM service for authentication and user management, the IAM architect should implement Salesforce Sales Cloud as a SAML service provider and enable SCIM for provisioning and deprovisioning of users. SAML is a protocol that allows users to authenticate and authorize with an external identity provider and access Salesforce resources. By configuring Salesforce as a SAML service provider, the IAM architect can use the central IAM service as an identity provider and enable single sign-on for users. SCIM is a standard that defines how to manage user identities across different systems. By enabling SCIM in Salesforce, the IAM architect can synchronize user data between the central IAM service and Salesforce and automate user provisioning and deprovisioning based on the changes made in the central IAM service. References: SAML Single Sign-On Settings, SCIM User Provisioning for Connected Apps

NEW QUESTION 67

Universal Containers (UC) is looking to purchase a third-party application as an Identity Provider. UC is looking to develop a business case for the purchase in general and has enlisted an Architect for advice. Which two capabilities of an Identity Provider should the Architect detail to help strengthen the business case? Choose 2 answers

- A. The Identity Provider can authenticate multiple applications.
- B. The Identity Provider can authenticate multiple social media accounts.
- C. The Identity provider can store credentials for multiple applications.
- D. The Identity Provider can centralize enterprise password policy.

Answer: AD

Explanation:

The two capabilities of an identity provider that the architect should detail to help strengthen the business case are that the identity provider can authenticate multiple applications and that the identity provider can centralize enterprise password policy. These capabilities can provide benefits such as reducing login friction, improving user experience, enhancing security, and simplifying administration. Option B is not a good choice because the identity provider can authenticate multiple social media accounts may not be relevant for UC's business case, as it does not specify how UC will use social media for its identity management. Option C is not a good choice because the identity provider can store credentials for multiple applications may not be desirable or secure for UC's business case, as it may imply that the identity provider is using password vaulting or federation rather than single sign-on (SSO) or identity federation. References: Identity Management Concepts, [Single Sign-On Implementation Guide]

NEW QUESTION 72

Universal Containers (UC) wants to build a mobile application that will be making calls to the Salesforce REST API. UC's Salesforce implementation relies heavily on custom objects and custom Apex code. UC does not want its users to have to enter credentials every time they use the app. Which two scope values should an Architect recommend to UC? Choose 2 answers.

- A. Custom_permissions
- B. Api
- C. Refresh_token
- D. Full

Answer: BC

Explanation:

The two scope values that an architect should recommend to UC are api and refresh_token. The api scope allows the app to access the Salesforce REST API and

use custom objects and custom Apex code. The refresh_token scope allows the app to obtain a refresh token that can be used to get new access tokens without requiring the user to re-enter credentials. Option A is not a good choice because the custom_permissions scope allows the app to access custom permissions in Salesforce, but it does not affect how the app can access the REST API or avoid user re-authentication. Option D is not a good choice because the full scope allows the app to access all data accessible by the user, including the web UI and the API, but it may be unnecessary or insecure for UC's requirement. References: OAuth 2.0 Web Server Authentication Flow, Digging Deeper into OAuth 2.0 on Force.com

NEW QUESTION 77

Universal containers (UC) has multiple salesforce orgs and would like to use a single identity provider to access all of their orgs. How should UC'S architect enable this behavior?

- A. Ensure that users have the same email value in their user records in all of UC's salesforce orgs.
- B. Ensure the same username is allowed in multiple orgs by contacting salesforce support.
- C. Ensure that users have the same Federation ID value in their user records in all of UC's salesforce orgs.
- D. Ensure that users have the same alias value in their user records in all of UC's salesforce orgs.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The best option for UC's architect to enable the behavior of using a single identity provider to access all of their Salesforce orgs is to ensure that users have the same Federation ID value in their user records in all of UC's Salesforce orgs. The Federation ID is a field on the user object that stores a unique identifier for each user that is consistent across multiple systems. The Federation ID is used by Salesforce to match the user with the SAML assertion that is sent by the identity provider during the single sign-on (SSO) process. By ensuring that users have the same Federation ID value in all of their Salesforce orgs, UC can enable users to log in with the same identity provider and credentials across multiple orgs. The other options are not valid ways to enable this behavior. Ensuring that users have the same email value in their user records in all of UC's Salesforce orgs does not guarantee that they can log in with SSO, as email is not used as a unique identifier by Salesforce. Ensuring the same username is allowed in multiple orgs by contacting Salesforce support is not possible, as username must be unique across all Salesforce orgs. Ensuring that users have the same alias value in their user records in all of UC's Salesforce orgs does not affect the SSO process, as alias is not used as a unique identifier by Salesforce. References: [Federation ID], [SAML SSO with Salesforce as the Service Provider], [Username], [Alias]

NEW QUESTION 80

Universal containers (UC) has implemented SAML -based single Sign-on for their salesforce application. UC is using PingFederate as the Identity provider. To access salesforce, Users usually navigate to a bookmarked link to my domain URL. What type of single Sign-on is this?

- A. Sp-Initiated
- B. IDP-initiated with deep linking
- C. IDP-initiated
- D. Web server flow.

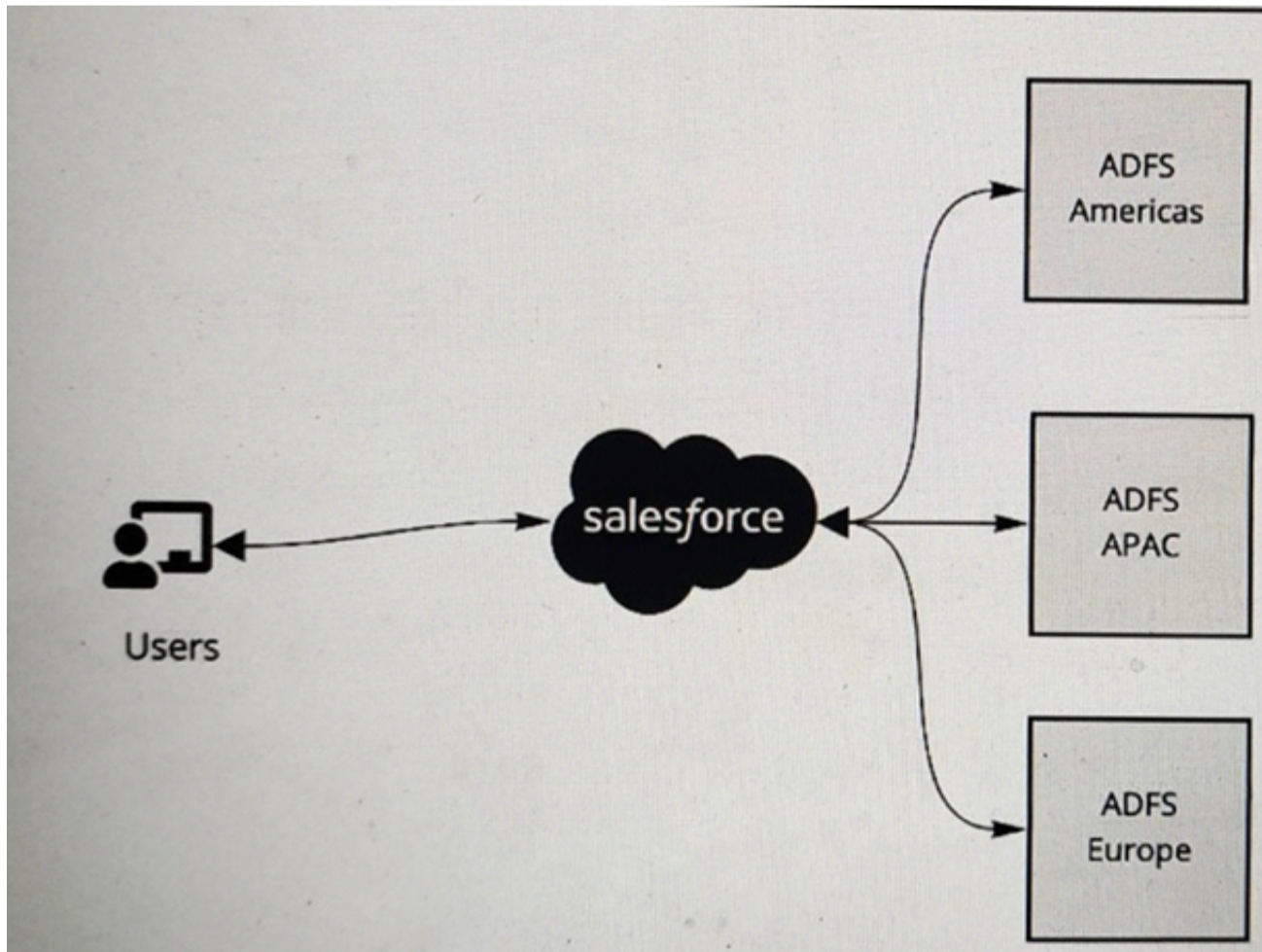
Answer: A

Explanation:

The type of single sign-on that UC is using is SP-initiated, which means that the service provider (Salesforce) initiates the SSO process by sending a SAML request to the identity provider (PingFederate) when the user navigates to the My Domain URL. Therefore, option A is the correct answer. References: SAML SSO with Salesforce as the Service Provider

NEW QUESTION 85

Refer to the exhibit.



A multinational company is looking to rollout Salesforce globally. The company has a Microsoft Active Directory Federation Services (ADFS) implementation for the Americas, Europe and APAC. The company plans to have a single org and they would like to have all of its users access Salesforce using the ADFS . The company would like to limit its investments and prefer not to procure additional applications to satisfy the requirements. What is recommended to ensure these requirements are met ?

- A. Use connected apps for each ADFS implementation and implement Salesforce site to authenticate users across the ADFS system applicable to their geo.
- B. Implement Identity Connect to provide single sign-on to Salesforce and federated across multiple ADFS systems.
- C. Add a central identity system that federates between the ADFS systems and integrate with Salesforce for single sign-on.
- D. Configure Each ADFS system under single sign-on settings and allow users to choose the system to authenticate during sign on to Salesforce

Answer: B

Explanation:

To have all of its user's access Salesforce using the ADFS, the multinational company should implement Identity Connect to provide single sign-on to Salesforce and federate across multiple ADFS systems. Identity Connect is a tool that synchronizes user data between Microsoft Active Directory and Salesforce. It allows single sign-on and federation between multiple Active Directory domains and a single Salesforce org. Identity Connect can also handle user provisioning and deprovisioning based on the changes made in Active Directory. The other options are not recommended for this scenario, as they either require additional applications, do not support federation, or do not provide a seamless user experience. References: Identity Connect Implementation Guide, Identity Connect Overview

NEW QUESTION 89

Universal Containers (UC) has built a custom time tracking app for its employee. UC wants to leverage Salesforce Identity to control access to the custom app. At a minimum, which Salesforce license is required to support this requirement?

- A. Identity Verification
- B. Identity Connect
- C. Identity Only
- D. External Identity

Answer: C

Explanation:

To use Salesforce Identity to control access to the custom time tracking app, the identity architect should use the Identity Only license. The Identity Only license is a license type that enables users to access external applications that are integrated with Salesforce using single sign-on (SSO) or delegated authentication, but not access Salesforce objects or data. The other license types are not relevant for this scenario. References: Identity Only License, User Licenses

NEW QUESTION 90

Northern Trail Outfitters (NTO) uses Salesforce Experience Cloud sites (previously known as Customer Community) to provide a digital portal where customers can login using their Google account.

NTO would like to automatically create a case record for first time users logging into Salesforce Experience Cloud. What should an Identity architect do to fulfill the requirement?

- A. Configure an authentication provider for Social Login using Google and a custom registration handler.
- B. Implement a Just-in-Time handler class that has logic to create cases upon first login.
- C. Create an authentication provider for Social Login using Google and leverage standard registration handler.
- D. Implement a login flow with a record create component for Case.

Answer: D

Explanation:

To automatically create a case record for first time users logging into Salesforce Experience Cloud using their Google account, the identity architect should implement a login flow with a record create component for Case. A login flow is a custom post-authentication process that can be used to add additional screens or logic after a user logs in to Salesforce. A record create component is a type of flow element that can be used to create a new record in Salesforce. By implementing a login flow with a record create component for Case, the identity architect can check if the user is logging in for the first time using their Google account and create a case record accordingly. References: Login Flows, Record Create Element

NEW QUESTION 95

Universal containers(UC) has decided to build a new, highly sensitive application on Force.com platform. The security team at UC has decided that they want users to provide a fingerprint in addition to username/Password to authenticate to this application. How can an architect support fingerprint as a form of identification for salesforce Authentication?

- A. Use salesforce Two-factor Authentication with callouts to a third-party fingerprint scanning application.
- B. Use Delegated Authentication with callouts to a third-party fingerprint scanning application.
- C. Use an AppExchange product that does fingerprint scanning with native salesforce identity confirmation.
- D. Use custom login flows with callouts to a third-party fingerprint scanning application.

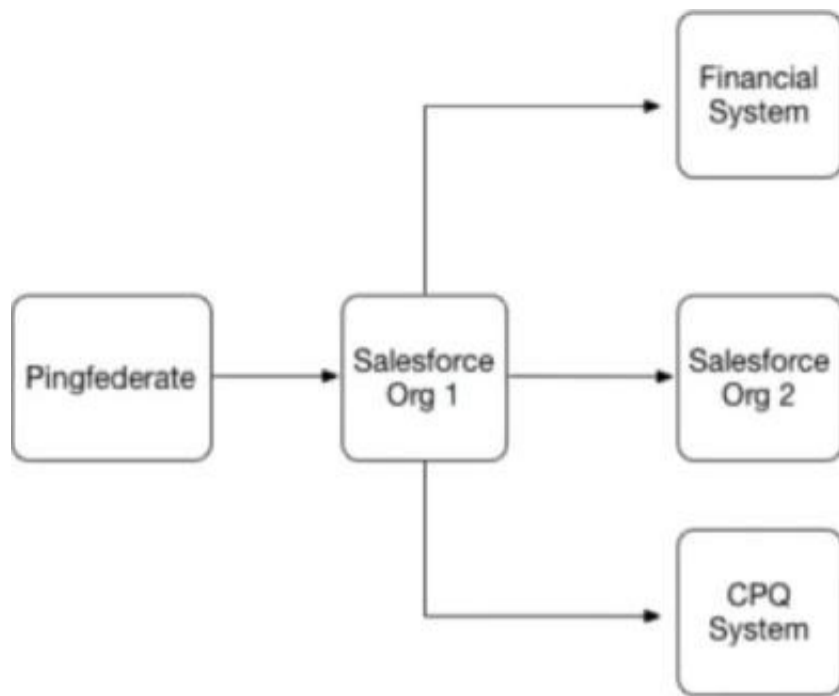
Answer: D

Explanation:

D is correct because using custom login flows with callouts to a third-party fingerprint scanning application allows UC to support fingerprints as a form of identification for Salesforce authentication. Custom login flows allow UC to implement custom logic and UI elements for authentication, such as calling an external web service that performs fingerprint scanning and verification. A is incorrect because using Salesforce two-factor authentication with callouts to a third-party fingerprint scanning application does not support fingerprints as a form of identification for Salesforce authentication. Salesforce two-factor authentication requires users to enter a verification code or use an app like Salesforce Authenticator, not a fingerprint. B is incorrect because using delegated authentication with callouts to a third-party fingerprint scanning application does not support fingerprints as a form of identification for Salesforce authentication. Delegated authentication requires users to enter their username and password, not a fingerprint. C is incorrect because using an AppExchange product that does fingerprint scanning with native Salesforce identity confirmation does not support fingerprints as a form of identification for Salesforce authentication. AppExchange products are third-party applications that integrate with Salesforce, not native Salesforce features. Verified References: [Custom Login Flows], [Two-Factor Authentication], [Delegated Authentication], [AppExchange]

NEW QUESTION 99

Universal Containers (UC) has implemented SAML-based Single Sign-On to provide seamless access to its Salesforce Orgs, financial system, and CPQ system. Below is the SSO implementation landscape.



What role combination is represented by the systems in this scenario"

- A. Financial System and CPQ System are the only Service Providers.
- B. Salesforce Org1 and Salesforce Org2 are the only Service Providers.
- C. Salesforce Org1 and Salesforce Org2 are acting as Identity Providers.
- D. Salesforce Org1 and PingFederate are acting as Identity Providers.

Answer: B

Explanation:

In a SAML-based SSO scenario, the identity provider (IdP) is the system that performs authentication and passes the user's identity and authorization level to the service provider (SP), which trusts the IdP and authorizes the user to access the requested resource¹. In this case, PingFederate is the IdP that authenticates users for UC and sends SAML assertions to the SPs. The SPs are the systems that rely on PingFederate for authentication and provide access to their services based on the SAML assertions. The SPs in this scenario are Salesforce Org1, Salesforce Org2, Financial System, and CPQ System². Therefore, the correct answer is B.

References:

- > SAML web-based authentication guide
- > SAML-based single sign-on: Configuration and Limitations

NEW QUESTION 102

Universal Containers (UC) is considering a Customer 360 initiative to gain a single source of the truth for its customer data across disparate systems and services. UC wants to understand the primary benefits of Customer 360 Identity and how it contributes to a successful Customer 360 Truth project.

What are two key benefits of Customer 360 Identity as it relates to Customer 360? Choose 2 answers

- A. Customer 360 Identity automatically integrates with Customer 360 Data Manager and Customer 360 Audiences to seamlessly populate all user data.
- B. Customer 360 Identity enables an organization to build a single login for each of its customers, giving the organization an understanding of the user's login activity across all its digital properties and applications.
- C. Customer 360 Identity supports multiple brands so you can deliver centralized identity services and correlation of user activity, even if it spans multiple corporate brands and user experiences.
- D. Customer 360 Identity not only provides a unified sign up and sign in experience, but also tracks anonymous user activity prior to signing up so organizations can understand user activity before and after the users identify themselves.

Answer: BC

Explanation:

Customer 360 Identity is a cloud-based identity service that provides a single, trusted identity for customers across all your digital properties and applications². Customer 360 Identity has several benefits that relate to Customer 360, such as³:

- > Customer 360 Identity enables an organization to build a single login for each of its customers, giving the organization an understanding of the user's login activity across all its digital properties and applications. This helps to create a unified customer profile and deliver personalized experiences based on user preferences and behaviors³.
- > Customer 360 Identity supports multiple brands so you can deliver centralized identity services and correlation of user activity, even if it spans multiple corporate brands and user experiences. This helps to maintain brand consistency and loyalty while providing seamless access to your products and services³.

References:

- > Customer 360 Identity
- > Customer 360 Identity Benefits

NEW QUESTION 107

Northern Trail Outfitters (NTO) wants to give customers the ability to submit and manage issues with their purchases. It is important for NTO to give its customers the ability to login with their Amazon credentials.

What should an identity architect recommend to meet these requirements?

- A. Configure a predefined authentication provider for Amazon.
- B. Create a custom external authentication provider for Amazon.
- C. Configure an OpenID Connect Authentication Provider for Amazon.
- D. Configure Amazon as a connected app.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Amazon supports OpenID Connect as an authentication protocol, which allows users to sign in with their Amazon credentials and access Salesforce resources. To enable this, an identity architect needs to configure an OpenID Connect Authentication Provider for Amazon and link it to a connected app. References: OpenID Connect Authentication Providers, Social Sign-On with OpenID Connect

NEW QUESTION 111

A global company is using the Salesforce Platform as an Identity Provider and needs to integrate a third-party application with its Experience Cloud customer portal.

Which two features should be utilized to provide users with login and identity services for the third-party application?

Choose 2 answers

- A. Use the App Launcher with single sign-on (SSO).
- B. External a Data source with Named Principal identity type.
- C. Use a connected app.
- D. Use Delegated Authentication.

Answer: AC

Explanation:

Using the App Launcher with SSO and using a connected app are two features that can be utilized to provide users with login and identity services for the third-party application. The App Launcher allows users to access multiple apps from one location with SSO. The connected app allows users to authorize access to the third-party application using OAuth 2.0. The other options are either not relevant or not applicable for this use case. References: App Launcher, Connected Apps

NEW QUESTION 112

Universal Containers wants to set up SSO for a selected group of users to access external applications from Salesforce through App launcher. Which three steps must be completed in Salesforce to accomplish the goal?

- A. Associate user profiles with the connected Apps.
- B. Complete my domain and Identity provider setup.
- C. Create connected apps for the external applications.
- D. Complete single Sign-on settings in security controls.
- E. Create named credentials for each external system.

Answer: ABC

Explanation:

To set up SSO for a selected group of users to access external applications from Salesforce through App Launcher, UC must complete the following steps in Salesforce:

- Associate user profiles with the connected apps. A connected app is a framework that enables an external application to integrate with Salesforce using APIs and standard protocols, such as SAML, OAuth, and OpenID Connect³. To access a connected app, users must have the appropriate permissions assigned to them, either through their profile or a permission set⁴. UC can associate user profiles with the connected apps to control which users can access which apps.
- Complete My Domain and identity provider setup. My Domain is a feature that lets UC create a custom domain name for their Salesforce org. It is required for setting up SSO with external identity providers. An identity provider is a trusted system that authenticates users for other service providers. UC must set up an identity provider that supports SSO protocols such as SAML or OpenID Connect and configure it to communicate with Salesforce.
- Create connected apps for the external applications. UC must create connected apps for each external application that they want to access from Salesforce through App Launcher. A connected app defines the attributes of the external application, such as its name, logo, description, and callback URL⁴. It also specifies the SSO protocol and settings that are used to authenticate users and grant access tokens⁴.
- References: Learn About Connected Apps, Create a Connected App, [Set Up My Domain], Single Sign-On, [Identity Providers and Service Providers]

NEW QUESTION 114

Northern Trail Outfitters recently acquired a company. Each company will retain its Identity Provider (IdP). Both companies rely extensively on Salesforce processes that send emails to users to take specific actions in Salesforce.

How should the combined company's employees collaborate in a single Salesforce org, yet authenticate to the appropriate IdP?

- A. Configure unique MyDomains for each company and have generated links use the appropriate MyDomain in the URL.
- B. Have generated links append a querystring parameter indicating the Id
- C. The login service will redirect to the appropriate IdP.
- D. Have generated links be prefixed with the appropriate IdP URL to invoke an IdP-initiated Security Assertion Markup Language flow when clicked.
- E. Enable each IdP as a login option in the MyDomain Authentication Service setting
- F. Users will then click on the appropriate IdP button.

Answer: D

Explanation:

To allow employees to collaborate in a single Salesforce org, yet authenticate to the appropriate IdP, the identity architect should enable each IdP as a login option in the MyDomain Authentication Service settings. Users will then click on the appropriate IdP button. MyDomain is a feature that allows administrators to customize the Salesforce login URL with a unique domain name. Authentication Service is a setting that allows administrators to enable different authentication options for users, such as social sign-on or single

sign-on with an external IdP. By enabling each IdP as a login option in the MyDomain Authentication Service settings, the identity architect can provide a user-friendly and secure way for employees to log in to Salesforce using their preferred IdP. References: MyDomain, Authentication Service

NEW QUESTION 118

Universal Containers (UC) uses Active Directory (AD) as their identity store for employees and must continue to do so for network access. UC is undergoing a major transformation program and moving all of their enterprise applications to cloud platforms including Salesforce, Workday, and SAP HANA. UC needs to implement an SSO solution for accessing all of the third-party cloud applications and the CIO is inclined to use Salesforce for all of their identity and access management needs.

Which two Salesforce license types does UC need for its employees? Choose 2 answers

- A. Company Community and Identity licenses
- B. Identity and Identity Connect licenses
- C. Chatter Only and Identity licenses
- D. Salesforce and Identity Connect licenses

Answer: BD

Explanation:

The two Salesforce license types that UC needs for its employees are Identity and Identity Connect licenses. According to the Salesforce documentation, “Identity licenses let your employees access any app that supports standards-based single sign-on (SSO). Identity Connect licenses let you integrate your Active Directory with Salesforce.” Therefore, option B and D are the correct answers. References: [Identity Licenses]

NEW QUESTION 119

Northern Trail Outfitters is implementing a business-to-business (B2B) collaboration site using Salesforce Experience Cloud. The partners will authenticate with an existing identity provider and the solution will utilize Security Assertion Markup Language (SAML) to provide single sign-on to Salesforce. Delegated administration will be used in the Experience Cloud site to allow the partners to administer their users' access.

How should a partner identity be provisioned in Salesforce for this solution?

- A. Create only a contact.
- B. Create a contactless user.
- C. Create a user and a related contact.
- D. Create a person account.

Answer: C

Explanation:

To provision a partner identity in Salesforce for a B2B collaboration site using SAML SSO, the identity architect should create a user and a related contact. A user record is required to authenticate and authorize the partner to access Salesforce resources. A contact record is required to associate the partner with an account, which represents the partner's organization. A contactless user or a person account are not supported for B2B collaboration sites. References: User and Contact Records for Partner Users, Create Partner Users

NEW QUESTION 122

Universal Containers (UC) wants its closed Won opportunities to be synced to a Data Warehouse in near real time. UC has implemented Outbound Message to enable near real-time data sync. UC wants to ensure that communication between Salesforce and Target System is Secure. What Certificate is sent along with the Outbound Message?

- A. The CA-Signed Certificate from the Certificate and Key Management menu.
- B. The default Client Certificate from the Develop--> API Menu.
- C. The default Client Certificate or a Certificate from Certificate and Key Management menu.
- D. The Self-Signed Certificates from the Certificate & Key Management menu.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The CA-Signed Certificate from the Certificate and Key Management menu is the certificate that is sent along with the outbound message. An outbound message is a SOAP message that is sent from Salesforce to an external endpoint when a workflow rule or approval process is triggered. To ensure that the communication between Salesforce and the target system is secure, the outbound message can be signed with a certificate that is generated or uploaded in the Certificate and Key Management menu. The certificate must be CA-Signed, which means that it is issued by a trusted certificate authority (CA) that verifies the identity of the sender. The other options are not valid certificates for this purpose. The default client certificate from the Develop--> API Menu is a self-signed certificate that is used for testing purposes only and does not provide adequate security. The default client certificate or a certificate from Certificate and Key Management menu is too vague and does not specify whether the certificate is CA-Signed or self-signed. The self-signed certificates from the Certificate & Key Management menu are certificates that are generated by Salesforce without any verification by a CA, and they are not recommended for production use.

References: [Outbound Messages], [Sign Outbound Messages with a Certificate], [CA-Signed Certificates], [Default Client Certificate], [Self-Signed Certificates]

NEW QUESTION 124

A technology enterprise is planning to implement single sign-on login for users. When users log in to the Salesforce User object custom field, data should be populated for new and existing users.

Which two steps should an identity architect recommend? Choose 2 answers

- A. Implement Auth.SamlJitHandler Interface.
- B. Create and update methods.
- C. Implement RegistrationHandler Interface.
- D. Implement SessionManagement Class.

Answer: AB

Explanation:

To populate data for new and existing users in the Salesforce User object custom field when they log in using SSO, the identity architect should implement the Auth.SamlJitHandler interface and create and update methods. The Auth.SamlJitHandler interface is an interface that defines how to handle SAML assertions for Just-in-Time (JIT) provisioning. JIT provisioning is a feature that allows Salesforce to create or update user records on the fly when users log in through an external identity provider. The create and update methods are methods in the Auth.SamlJitHandler interface that define how to create or update users in Salesforce based on the information from the SAML assertion. References: Auth.SamlJitHandler Interface, Just-in-Time Provisioning for SAML and OpenID Connect

NEW QUESTION 127

Universal Containers (UC) plans to use a SAML-based third-party IdP serving both of the Salesforce Partner Community and the corporate portal. UC partners will log in 65* to the corporate portal to access protected resources, including links to Salesforce resources. What would be the recommended way to configure the IdP so that seamless access can be achieved in this scenario?

- A. Set up the corporate portal as a Connected App in Salesforce and use the Web server OAuth flow.

- B. Configure SP-initiated SSO that passes the SAML token upon Salesforce resource access request.
- C. Set up the corporate portal as a Connected App in Salesforce and use the User Agent OAuth flow.
- D. Configure IdP-initiated SSO that passes the SAML token upon Salesforce resource access request.

Answer: D

Explanation:

The recommended way to configure the IdP for seamless access is to use IdP-initiated SSO that passes the SAML token upon Salesforce resource access request. This means that the user logs in to the corporate portal first, and then clicks a link to access a Salesforce resource. The IdP sends a SAML response to Salesforce with the user's identity and other attributes. Salesforce verifies the SAML response and logs in the user to the appropriate Salesforce org and community¹². This way, the user does not have to log in again to Salesforce or enter any credentials³. References: 1: SAML SSO with Salesforce as the Service Provider 2: Set Up Single Sign-On for Your Internal Users Unit | Salesforce - Trailhead 3: What is IdP-Initiated Single Sign-On? – OneLogin

NEW QUESTION 129

Universal Containers is creating a mobile application that will be secured by Salesforce Identity using the OAuth 2.0 user-agent flow. Application users will authenticate using username and password. They should not be forced to approve API access in the mobile app or reauthenticate for 3 months. Which two connected app options need to be configured to fulfill this use case?

Choose 2 answers

- A. Set Permitted Users to "Admin approved users are pre-authorized".
- B. Set Permitted Users to "All users may self-authorize".
- C. Set the Session Timeout value to 3 months.
- D. Set the Refresh Token Policy to expire refresh token after 3 months.

Answer: BD

Explanation:

To fulfill the use case of creating a mobile application that will be secured by Salesforce Identity using the OAuth 2.0 user-agent flow, where users will authenticate using username and password and not be forced to approve API access or reauthenticate for 3 months, the identity architect should configure two connected app options:

- Set Permitted Users to "All users may self-authorize". Permitted Users is a setting that controls how users can access a connected app. By setting it to "All users may self-authorize", the identity architect can allow users to access the connected app without requiring administrator approval or API access confirmation.
- Set the Refresh Token Policy to expire refresh token after 3 months. Refresh Token Policy is a setting that controls how long a refresh token can be used to obtain a new access token without requiring user authentication. By setting it to expire refresh token after 3 months, the identity architect can allow users to access the connected app for 3 months without reauthenticating, as long as they use the app at least once every 90 days. References: Connected Apps, OAuth 2.0 User-Agent Flow

NEW QUESTION 130

An Identity architect works for a multinational, multi-brand organization. As they work with the organization to understand their Customer Identity and Access Management requirements, the identity architect learns that the brand experience is different for each of the customer's sub-brands and each of these branded experiences must be carried through the login experience depending on which sub-brand the user is logging into.

Which solution should the architect recommend to support scalability and reduce maintenance costs, if the organization has more than 150 sub-brands?

- A. Assign each sub-brand a unique Experience ID and use the Experience ID to dynamically brand the login experience.
- B. Use Audiences to customize the login experience for each sub-brand and pass an audience ID to the community during the OAuth and Security Assertion Markup Language (SAML) flows.
- C. Create a community subdomain for each sub-brand and customize the look and feel of the Login page for each community subdomain to match the brand.
- D. Create a separate Salesforce org for each sub-brand so that each sub-brand has complete control over the user experience.

Answer: A

Explanation:

To support scalability and reduce maintenance costs for a multinational, multi-brand organization, the architect should recommend assigning each sub-brand a unique Experience ID and using the Experience ID to dynamically brand the login experience. Experience ID is a parameter that can be used to identify different brands or experiences within a single Experience Cloud site (formerly known as Community). Dynamic branding is a feature that allows Experience Cloud sites to display different branding elements, such as logos, colors, or images, based on the Experience ID or other criteria. This solution can provide a consistent and personalized brand experience for each sub-brand without creating multiple subdomains or orgs. References: Experience ID, Dynamic Branding for Experience Cloud Sites

NEW QUESTION 133

Universal Containers (UC) currently uses Salesforce Sales Cloud and an external billing application. Both Salesforce and the billing application are accessed several times a day to manage customers. UC would like to configure single sign-on and leverage Salesforce as the identity provider. Additionally, UC would like the billing application to be accessible from Salesforce. A redirect is acceptable.

Which two Salesforce tools should an identity architect recommend to satisfy the requirements? Choose 2 answers

- A. salesforce Canvas
- B. Identity Connect
- C. Connected Apps
- D. App Launcher

Answer: AD

Explanation:

Salesforce Canvas is a tool that allows external applications to be embedded into Salesforce as iframes, which can provide a seamless user experience. App Launcher is a feature that allows users to access connected apps from a single location in Salesforce. To enable single sign-on and use Salesforce as the identity provider, the external billing application needs to be configured as a connected app and use an OAuth 2.0 or SAML protocol. Identity Connect is not relevant for this scenario, as it is a tool for synchronizing user data between Salesforce and Active Directory. References: Salesforce Canvas Developer Guide, App Launcher, Connect Apps

NEW QUESTION 134

An architect has successfully configured SAML-BASED SSO for universal containers. SSO has been working for 3 months when Universal containers manually adds a batch of new users to salesforce. The new users receive an error from salesforce when trying to use SSO. Existing users are still able to successfully use SSO to access salesforce. What is the probable cause of this behaviour?

- A. The administrator forgot to reset the new user's salesforce password.
- B. The Federation ID field on the new user records is not correctly set
- C. The my domain capability is not enabled on the new user's profile.
- D. The new users do not have the SSO permission enabled on their profiles.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The Federation ID field on the new user records is not correctly set is the probable cause of this behavior. The Federation ID is an additional field contained in the Salesforce interface that allows admins to pick whatever username or username format they want to pass to Salesforce from their user directory for single sign-on. This field does not appear on the user page layout editor or on the user record page by default, and it must be populated with a unique value that matches the identity provider's assertion for each user. If the Federation ID is missing or incorrect, the SSO will fail. The administrator does not need to reset the new user's Salesforce password, as SSO bypasses the password authentication. The My Domain capability is not enabled on the new user's profile, but on the org level, so it does not affect individual users. The new users do not have the SSO permission enabled on their profiles is not a valid option, as there is no such permission in Salesforce.

References: Certification - Identity and Access Management Architect - Trailhead, Federation ID field on Us detail page is not visible, What is the purpose of Salesforce SSO by federation ID?

NEW QUESTION 139

Containers (UC) has an existing Customer Community. UC wants to expand the self-registration capabilities such that customers receive a different community experience based on the data they provide during the registration process. What is the recommended approach an Architect Should recommend to UC?

- A. Create an After Insert Apex trigger on the user object to assign specific custom permissions.
- B. Create separate login flows corresponding to the different community user personas.
- C. Modify the Community pages to utilize specific fields on the User and Contact records.
- D. Modify the existing Communities registration controller to assign different profiles.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The recommended approach for UC to expand the self-registration capabilities such that customers receive a different community experience based on the data they provide during the registration process is to modify the community pages to utilize specific fields on the user and contact records. This approach allows UC to customize the community pages based on the user's profile, preferences, interests, or other attributes that are stored in the user or contact fields. For example, UC can use conditional visibility rules or audience criteria to display different components or content based on the user's field values. This approach does not require any code or complex configuration, and it provides a flexible and personalized community experience for different customer segments. The other options are not recommended for this scenario. Creating an after-insert Apex trigger on the user object to assign specific custom permissions would require UC to write code and manage custom permissions, which could increase maintenance and testing efforts. Creating separate login flows corresponding to the different community user personas would require UC to create multiple login pages and logic, which could increase complexity and confusion. Modifying the existing communities' registration controller to assign different profiles would require UC to write code and manage multiple profiles, which could increase security and governance risks. References: [Customize Your Community Pages], [Set Component Visibility], [Create Custom Login Flows], [Customize Self-Registration]

NEW QUESTION 140

An identity architect has been asked to recommend a solution that allows administrators to configure personalized alert messages to users before they land on the Experience Cloud site (formerly known as Community) homepage.

What is recommended to fulfill this requirement with the least amount of customization?

- A. Customize the registration handler Apex class to create a routing logic navigating to different home pages based on the user profile.
- B. Use Login Flows to add a screen that shows personalized alerts.
- C. Build a Lightning web Component (LWC) for a homepage that shows custom alerts.
- D. Create custom metadata that stores user alerts and use a LWC to display alerts.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Login Flows are custom post-authentication processes that can be used to add additional screens or logic after a user logs in to Salesforce. Login Flows can be used to show personalized alert messages to users based on their profile or other criteria before they land on the Experience Cloud site homepage. Login Flows require minimal customization and can be configured using Visual Workflow or Apex. References: Login Flows, Customizing User Authentication with Login Flows

NEW QUESTION 145

A consumer products company uses Salesforce to maintain consumer information, including orders. The company implemented a portal solution using Salesforce Experience Cloud for its consumers where the consumers can log in using their credentials. The company is considering allowing users to login with their Facebook or LinkedIn credentials.

Once enabled, what role will Salesforce play?

- A. Facebook and LinkedIn will be the SPs.
- B. Salesforce will be the service provider (SP).
- C. Salesforce will be the identity provider (IdP).
- D. Facebook and LinkedIn will act as the IdPs and SPs.

Answer: B

Explanation:

To allow users to login with their Facebook or LinkedIn credentials, Salesforce will play the role of a service provider (SP). A SP is an entity that relies on an identity provider (IdP) to authenticate and authorize users. In this scenario, Facebook and LinkedIn are the IdPs, and Salesforce is the SP. The SP receives a token from the IdP and uses it to access Salesforce resources. The other options are not correct for this scenario. References: Service Provider, Social Sign-On

with Authentication Providers

NEW QUESTION 148

Universal Containers (UC) has a classified information system that its call center team uses only when they are working on a case with a record type "Classified". They are only allowed to access the system when they own an open "Classified" case, and their access to the system is removed at all other times. They would like to implement SAML SSO with Salesforce as the IdP, and automatically allow or deny the staff's access to the classified information system based on whether they currently own an open "Classified" case record when they try to access the system using SSO. What is the recommended solution for automatically allowing or denying access to the classified information system based on the open "classified" case record criteria?

- A. Use Salesforce reports to identify users that currently own open "Classified" cases and should be granted access to the Classified information system.
- B. Use Apex trigger on case to dynamically assign permission Sets that Grant access when a user is assigned with an open "Classified" case, and remove it when the case is closed.
- C. Use Custom SAML JIT Provisioning to dynamically query the user's open "Classified" cases when attempting to access the classified information system.
- D. Use a Common Connected App Handler using Apex to dynamically allow access to the system based on whether the staff owns any open "Classified" Cases.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Custom SAML JIT Provisioning allows Salesforce to dynamically create or update user records in the classified information system based on the SAML assertion sent by Salesforce as the IdP. This way, the staff can access the system only when they have an open "Classified" case, and their access is revoked when they don't. Option A is incorrect because Salesforce reports are not a reliable way to grant or revoke access to the system, as they are not updated in real time and may not reflect the current status of the cases. Option B is incorrect because Apex triggers can only assign or remove permission sets within Salesforce, not in an external system. Option D is incorrect because a Common Connected App Handler using Apex is used to customize the behavior of a connected app, not to control access to an external system based on user attributes. References: Custom SAML JIT Provisioning, Create a Custom Connected App Handler

NEW QUESTION 150

A real estate company wants to provide its customers a digital space to design their interior decoration options. To simplify the registration to gain access to the community site (built in Experience Cloud), the CTO has requested that the IT/Development team provide the option for customers to use their existing social-media credentials to register and access.

The IT lead has approached the Salesforce Identity and Access Management (IAM) architect for technical direction on implementing the social sign-on (for Facebook, Twitter, and a new provider that supports standard OpenID Connect (OIDC)).

Which two recommendations should the Salesforce IAM architect make to the IT Lead? Choose 2 answers

- A. Use declarative registration handler process builder/flow to create, update users and contacts.
- B. Authentication provider configuration is required each social sign-on providers; and enable Authentication providers in community.
- C. For supporting OIDC it is necessary to enable Security Assertion Markup Language (SAML) with Just-in-Time provisioning (JIT) and OAuth 2.0.
- D. Apex coding skills are needed for registration handler to create and update users.

Answer: BD

Explanation:

Authentication provider configuration and Apex coding skills are two recommendations that the Salesforce IAM architect should make to the IT Lead. Authentication providers are used to configure social sign-on providers, such as Facebook, Twitter, and any OpenID Connect compliant provider. Apex coding skills are needed for registration handlers, which are custom classes that create and update users based on social sign-on data. References: Authentication Providers, Registration Handlers

NEW QUESTION 154

The CIO of universal containers(UC) wants to start taking advantage of the refresh token capability for the UC applications that utilize OAuth 2.0. UC has listed an architect to analyze all of the applications that use OAuth flows to. See where refresh Tokens can be applied. Which two OAuth flows should the architect consider in their evaluation? Choose 2 answers

- A. Web server
- B. Jwt bearer token
- C. User-Agent
- D. Username-password

Answer: AC

Explanation:

The two OAuth flows that support refresh tokens are Web server and User-Agent. According to the Salesforce documentation², "The web server authentication flow and user-agent flow both provide a refresh token that can be used to get a new access token." Therefore, option A and C are the correct answers. References: Salesforce Documentation

NEW QUESTION 156

What is one of the roles of an Identity Provider in a Single Sign-on setup using SAML?

- A. Validate token
- B. Create token
- C. Consume token
- D. Revoke token

Answer: B

Explanation:

Creating a token is one of the roles of an Identity Provider in a Single Sign-on setup using SAML. SAML is a standard protocol that allows users to access multiple applications with a single login. In SAML, an Identity Provider (IdP) is a system that authenticates users and issues a security token that contains information about the user's identity and permissions. A Service Provider (SP) is a system that consumes the token and grants access to the user based on the token's attributes. The other options are not roles of an IdP, but rather functions of the SAML protocol or the SP.

NEW QUESTION 158

Users logging into Salesforce are frequently prompted to verify their identity.

The identity architect is required to provide recommendations so that frequency of prompt verification can be reduced.

What should the identity architect recommend to meet the requirement?

- A. Implement 2FA authentication for the Salesforce org.
- B. Set trusted IP ranges for the organization.
- C. Implement a single sign-on for Salesforce using an external identity provider.
- D. Implement multi-factor authentication for the Salesforce org.

Answer: B

Explanation:

To reduce the frequency of prompt verification for users logging into Salesforce, the identity architect should recommend setting trusted IP ranges for the organization. Trusted IP ranges are IP addresses that are considered safe for logging in without any additional verification. Users who log in from trusted IP ranges do not need to activate their computer or use a verification code. Trusted IP ranges can improve user convenience and security. References: Trusted IP Ranges, Set Trusted IP Ranges for Your Organization

NEW QUESTION 162

Northern Trail Outfitters (NTO) leverages Microsoft Active Directory (AD) for management of employee usernames, passwords, permissions, and asset access.

NTO also owns a third-party single sign-on (SSO) solution. The third-party party SSO solution is used for all corporate applications, including Salesforce.

NTO has asked an architect to explore Salesforce Identity Connect for automatic provisioning and deprovisioning of users in Salesforce.

What role does identity Connect play in the outlined requirements?

- A. Service Provider
- B. Single Sign-On
- C. Identity Provider
- D. User Management

Answer: D

Explanation:

Salesforce Identity Connect is a tool that synchronizes user data between Microsoft Active Directory and Salesforce. It allows automatic provisioning and deprovisioning of users in Salesforce based on the changes made in Active Directory. Therefore, Identity Connect plays the role of user management in the outlined requirements. References: Identity Connect Implementation Guide, Identity Connect Overview

NEW QUESTION 167

Universal Containers (UC) is building a custom employee hut) application on Amazon Web Services (AWS) and would like to store their users' credentials there.

Users will also need access to Salesforce for internal operations. UC has tasked an identity architect with evaluating Afferent solutions for authentication and authorization between AWS and Salesforce.

How should an identity architect configure AWS to authenticate and authorize Salesforce users?

- A. Configure the custom employee app as a connected app.
- B. Configure AWS as an OpenID Connect Provider.
- C. Create a custom external authentication provider.
- D. Develop a custom Auth server in AWS.

Answer: B

Explanation:

To authenticate and authorize Salesforce users with AWS, the identity architect should configure AWS as an OpenID Connect Provider. OpenID Connect is a protocol that allows users to sign in with an external identity provider, such as AWS, and access Salesforce resources. To enable this, the identity architect needs to configure an OpenID Connect Authentication Provider in Salesforce and link it to a connected app. The other options are not relevant for this scenario.

References: OpenID Connect Authentication Providers, Social Sign-On with OpenID Connect

NEW QUESTION 172

Universal containers (UC) employees have salesforce access from restricted ip ranges only, to protect against unauthorized access. UC wants to rollout the salesforce1 mobile app and make it accessible from any location.

Which two options should an architect recommend? Choose 2 answers

- A. Relax the ip restriction in the connect app settings for the salesforce1 mobile app
- B. Use login flow to bypass ip range restriction for the mobile app.
- C. Relax the ip restriction with a second factor in the connect app settings for salesforce1 mobile app
- D. Remove existing restrictions on ip ranges for all types of user access.

Answer: AC

Explanation:

Relaxing the IP restriction in the connected app settings for the Salesforce1 mobile app and relaxing the IP restriction with a second factor in the connected app settings for Salesforce1 mobile app are two options that an architect should recommend. These options allow UC employees to access the Salesforce1 mobile app from any location, while still maintaining some level of security. Relaxing the IP restriction means that users can log in to the connected app from outside the trusted IP ranges defined in their profiles¹. Adding a second factor means that users need to provide an additional verification method, such as a verification code or a security key, to access the app². Using a login flow to bypass IP range restriction for the mobile app is not a recommended option because it can create a complex and inconsistent user experience³. Removing existing restrictions on IP ranges for all types of user access is not a recommended option because it can expose UC's data and applications to unauthorized access⁴. References: 1: Restrict Access to Trusted IP Ranges for a Connected App 2: Require Multi-Factor Authentication for Connected Apps 3: [Custom Login Flows] 4: [Restrict Login Access by IP Address]

NEW QUESTION 174

Under which scenario Web Server flow will be used?

- A. Used for web applications when server-side code needs to interact with APIS.
- B. Used for server-side components when page needs to be rendered.
- C. Used for mobile applications and testing legacy Integrations.
- D. Used for verifying Access protected resources.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The web server flow is used for web applications when server-side code needs to interact with APIs. This flow implements the OAuth 2.0 authorization code grant type, which allows the web app to obtain an access token and a refresh token from Salesforce after the user grants permission¹. The web app can then use the access token to call the Salesforce APIs and use the refresh token to obtain a new access token when the previous one expires². The other options are not valid scenarios for using the web server flow. The web server flow is not used for server-side components when page needs to be rendered, as this does not involve API calls. The web server flow is not used for mobile applications and testing legacy integrations, as these scenarios are better suited for other OAuth flows, such as the user-agent flow or the password flow³. The web server flow is not used for verifying access protected resources, as this is a general purpose of OAuth, not a specific scenario for the web server flow. References: OAuth 2.0 Web Server Flow for Web App Integration, Mastering Salesforce Canvas Apps, OAuth Authorization Flows

NEW QUESTION 176

An administrator created a connected app for a custom web application in Salesforce which needs to be visible as a tile in App Launcher. The tile for the custom web application is missing in the app launcher for all users in Salesforce. The administrator requested assistance from an identity architect to resolve the issue. Which two reasons are the source of the issue? Choose 2 answers

- A. StartURL for the connected app is not set in Connected App settings.
- B. OAuth scope does not include "openid".
- C. Session Policy is set as 'High Assurance Session required' for this connected app.
- D. The connected app is not set in the App menu as 'Visible in App Launcher'.

Answer: AD

Explanation:

The StartURL for the connected app is required to specify the landing page for the app. The connected app must also be set as visible in the App Launcher to appear as a tile for users. References: Connected App Basics, Manage Connected Apps

NEW QUESTION 178

Northern Trail Outfitters (NTO) recently purchased Salesforce Identity Connect to streamline user provisioning across Microsoft Active Directory (AD) and Salesforce Sales Cloud.

NTO has asked an identity architect to identify which Salesforce security configurations can map to AD permissions. Which three Salesforce permissions are available to map to AD permissions? Choose 3 answers

- A. Public Groups
- B. Field-Level Security
- C. Roles
- D. Sharing Rules
- E. Profiles and Permission Sets

Answer: ACE

Explanation:

Salesforce Identity Connect can map AD groups to Salesforce public groups, roles, profiles, and permission sets. These permissions control the access and visibility of data and features in Salesforce. References: Salesforce Identity Connect Implementation Guide

NEW QUESTION 180

Universal Containers (UC) is planning to add Wi-Fi enabled GPS tracking devices to its shipping containers so that the GPS coordinates data can be sent from the tracking device to its Salesforce production org via a custom API. The GPS devices have no direct user input or output capabilities.

Which OAuth flow should the identity architect recommend to meet the requirement?

- A. OAuth 2.0 Asset Token Flow for Securing Connected Devices
- B. OAuth 2.0 Username-Password Flow for Special Scenarios
- C. OAuth 2.0 Web Server Flow for Web App Integration
- D. OAuth 2.0 JWT Bearer Flow for Server-to-Server Integration

Answer: A

Explanation:

OAuth 2.0 Asset Token Flow is the flow that allows connected devices to request an asset token from Salesforce. The device obtains an access token and an actor token, and uses them to create an asset token. This flow enables efficient token exchange and automatic linking of devices to Service Cloud Asset records. References: OAuth 2.0 Asset Token Flow for Securing Connected Devices, OAuth Authorization Flows

NEW QUESTION 184

A farming enterprise offers smart farming technology to its farmer customers, which includes a variety of sensors for livestock tracking, pest monitoring, climate monitoring etc. They plan to store all the data in Salesforce. They would also like to ensure timely maintenance of the installed sensors. They have engaged a Salesforce Architect to propose an appropriate way to generate sensor information in Salesforce.

Which OAuth flow should the architect recommend?

- A. OAuth 2.0 Asset Token Flow
- B. OAuth 2.0 Device Authentication Flow
- C. OAuth 2.0 JWT Bearer Token Flow
- D. OAuth 2.0 SAML Bearer Assertion Flow

Answer: A

Explanation:

To generate sensor information in Salesforce, the architect should recommend OAuth 2.0 Asset Token Flow. OAuth 2.0 Asset Token Flow is a protocol that allows devices, such as sensors, to obtain an access token from Salesforce by using a certificate instead of an authorization code. The access token can be used to access Salesforce APIs and send data to Salesforce. OAuth 2.0 Asset Token Flow is designed for devices that do not have a user interface or a web browser.

References: OAuth 2.0 Asset Token Flow, Authorize Apps with OAuth

NEW QUESTION 185

Universal Containers (UC) has a custom, internal-only, mobile billing application for users who are commonly out of the office. The app is configured as a connected App in Salesforce. Due to the nature of this app, UC would like to take the appropriate measures to properly secure access to the app. Which two are recommendations to make the UC? Choose 2 answers

- A. Disallow the use of Single Sign-on for any users of the mobile app.
- B. Require High Assurance sessions in order to use the Connected App.
- C. Set Login IP Ranges to the internal network for all of the app users Profiles.
- D. Use Google Authenticator as an additional part of the login process

Answer: BD

Explanation:

Requiring High Assurance sessions and using Google Authenticator are two ways to enhance the security of the connected app.

➤ Option B is correct because requiring High Assurance sessions means that the users must verify their identity using a second factor, such as a verification code or biometric scan, before they can access the connected app.

➤ Option D is correct because using Google Authenticator as an additional part of the login process also adds a second factor of authentication, which can be generated by the Google Authenticator app on the user's mobile device.

➤ Option A is incorrect because disallowing the use of Single Sign-on for any users of the mobile app does not improve the security of the app, and may create more inconvenience for the users who have to remember multiple credentials.

➤ Option C is incorrect because setting Login IP Ranges to the internal network for all of the app users Profiles does not work for users who are commonly out of the office, as they may need to access the app from different locations.

References: [High Assurance Sessions], [Google Authenticator], [Single Sign-On], [Login IP Ranges]

NEW QUESTION 190

Universal Containers (UC) wants to build a few applications that leverage the Salesforce REST API. UC has asked its Architect to describe how the API calls will be authenticated to a specific user. Which two mechanisms can the Architect provide? Choose 2 Answers

- A. Authentication Token
- B. Session ID
- C. Refresh Token
- D. Access Token

Answer: CD

Explanation:

These are the mechanisms that the Salesforce REST API uses for authentication. According to the Salesforce documentation¹, the REST API requires an access token obtained by authentication. The access token is a session credential that represents the authorization of a specific application to access specific parts of a user's data². The access token is valid for a limited time and can be refreshed using a refresh token. A refresh token is a credential that represents the authorization of an application to refresh an expired access token².

Option A is incorrect because an authentication token is not used by the Salesforce REST API. An authentication token is an email security feature that appends a unique string of characters to your password when you log in from an unrecognized device or IP address³. Option B is incorrect because a session ID is not used by the Salesforce REST API. A session ID is a unique identifier for a user's session that can be used for SOAP API calls⁴.

References: 1: Step Two: Set Up Authentication | REST API Developer Guide | Salesforce Developers 2: Salesforce REST APIs with Heroku - Trailhead 3: Authentication Token - Salesforce 4: Session ID - Salesforce

NEW QUESTION 195

Universal Containers (UC) has decided to replace the homegrown customer portal with Salesforce Experience Cloud. UC will continue to use its third-party single sign-on (SSO) solution that stores all of its customer and partner credentials.

The first time a customer logs in to the Experience Cloud site through SSO, a user record needs to be created automatically.

Which solution should an identity architect recommend in order to automatically provision users in Salesforce upon login?

- A. Just-in-Time (JIT) provisioning
- B. Custom middleware and web services
- C. Custom login flow and Apex handler
- D. Third-party AppExchange solution

Answer: A

Explanation:

Just-in-Time (JIT) provisioning is a feature that allows Salesforce to create or update user records on the fly when users log in through an external identity provider. This eliminates the need for manual or batch user provisioning in Salesforce. References: Just-in-Time Provisioning for SAML and OpenID Connect, Identity 101: Design Patterns for Access Management

NEW QUESTION 197

An Identity and Access Management (IAM) Architect is recommending Identity Connect to integrate Microsoft Active Directory (AD) with Salesforce for user provisioning, deprovisioning and single sign-on (SSO).

Which feature of Identity Connect is applicable for this scenario?

- A. When Identity Connect is in place, if a user is deprovisioned in an on-premise AD, the user's Salesforce session is revoked immediately.
- B. If the number of provisioned users exceeds Salesforce license allowances, identity Connect will start disabling the existing Salesforce users in First-in, First-out (FIFO) fashion.
- C. Identity Connect can be deployed as a managed package on Salesforce org, leveraging High Availability of Salesforce Platform out-of-the-box.
- D. When configured, Identity Connect acts as an identity provider to both Active Directory and Salesforce, thus providing SSO as a default feature.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Identity Connect is a tool that synchronizes user data between Microsoft Active Directory and Salesforce. It allows user provisioning, deprovisioning, and single sign-on (SSO) between multiple Active Directory domains and a single Salesforce org. One of the features of Identity Connect is that it can revoke the user's Salesforce session immediately when the user is deprovisioned in an on-premise Active Directory. This can enhance security and compliance by preventing unauthorized access to Salesforce resources. References: Identity Connect Implementation Guide, Identity Connect Overview

NEW QUESTION 200

An identity architect's client has a homegrown identity provider (IdP). Salesforce is used as the service provider (SP). The head of IT is worried that during a SP initiated single sign-on (SSO), the Security Assertion Markup Language (SAML) request content will be altered. What should the identity architect recommend to make sure that there is additional trust between the SP and the IdP?

- A. Ensure that there is an HTTPS connection between IDP and SP.
- B. Ensure that on the SSO settings page, the "Request Signing Certificate" field has a self-signed certificate.
- C. Ensure that the Issuer and Assertion Consumer service (ACS) URL is properly configured between SP and IDP.
- D. Encrypt the SAML Request using certification authority (CA) signed certificate and decrypt on IdP.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Encrypting the SAML Request using a CA signed certificate and decrypting it on the IdP ensures that the request content is not altered or tampered with during transit. This also adds an extra layer of security and trust between the SP and the IdP. References: SAML Single Sign-On Overview, SAML Assertion Encryption

NEW QUESTION 202

Universal Containers (UC) built an integration for their employees to post, view, and vote for ideas in Salesforce from an internal Company portal. When ideas are posted in Salesforce, links to the ideas are created in the company portal pages as part of the integration process. The Company portal connects to Salesforce using OAuth. Everything is working fine, except when users click on links to existing ideas, they are always taken to the Ideas home page rather than the specific idea, after authorization. Which OAuth URL parameter can be used to retain the original requested page so that a user can be redirected correctly after OAuth authorization?

- A. Redirect_uri
- B. State
- C. Scope
- D. Callback_uri

Answer: A

Explanation:

The redirect_uri parameter is used to specify the URL that the user should be redirected to after OAuth authorization¹. The redirect_uri should match the one that was registered with the OAuth client application². By using the redirect_uri parameter, the user can be redirected to the original requested page instead of the Ideas home page.

NEW QUESTION 206

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