



Salesforce

Exam Questions Identity-and-Access-Management-Architect

Salesforce Certified Identity and Access Management Architect (SU23)

NEW QUESTION 1

Universal 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. Use the existing SAML SSO flow along with user agent flow.
- B. Configure the embedded Web browser to use my domain URL.
- C. Use the existing SAML SSO flow along with Web server flow
- D. Configure the salesforce1 app to use the my domain URL

Answer: BD

Explanation:

To use SAML SSO for accessing the Salesforce1 mobile app, the architect should recommend configuring the embedded web browser to use the My Domain URL and configuring the Salesforce1 app to use the My Domain URL. Using the My Domain URL allows Salesforce to identify the identity provider and initiate the SSO process. Using the existing SAML SSO flow along with user agent flow or web server flow is not necessary because Salesforce Mobile Applications only work with service provider initiated setups. Therefore, option B and D are the correct answers.

References: Salesforce Mobile Application Single Sign-On overview, SAML SSO with Salesforce as the Service Provider, Single Sign-On

NEW QUESTION 2

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 Installation - DigiCert

NEW QUESTION 3

Universal Containers (UC) is planning to deploy a custom mobile app that will allow users to get e-signatures from its customers on their mobile devices. The mobile app connects to Salesforce to upload the e-signature as a file attachment and uses OAuth protocol for both authentication and authorization. What is the most recommended and secure OAuth scope setting that an Architect should recommend?

- A. Id
- B. Web
- C. Api
- D. Custom_permissions

Answer: D

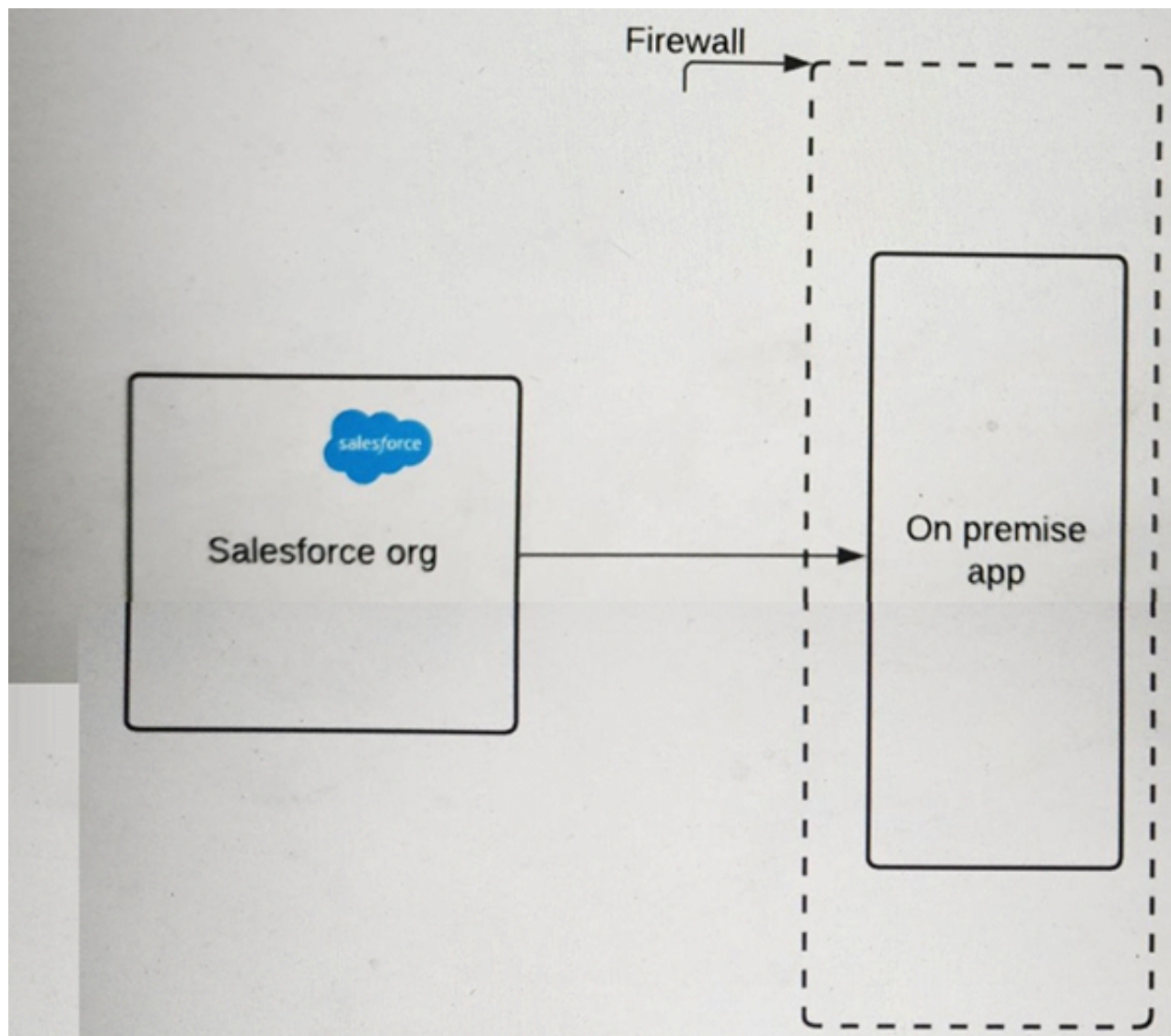
Explanation:

The most recommended and secure OAuth scope setting for UC's custom mobile app is custom_permissions. Custom_permissions are settings that can be used in Apex code or validation rules to check whether a user has access to a custom feature or functionality. Custom_permissions can also be used as OAuth scopes to limit the access of an external application, such as UC's mobile app, to certain custom features or functionalities in Salesforce. By configuring custom_permissions as OAuth scopes in the connected app settings, UC can restrict the mobile app access to only the e-signature feature and protect against unauthorized or excessive access.

The other options are not recommended or secure OAuth scope settings for UC's custom mobile app. Id is an OAuth scope that allows the mobile app to access basic information about the user and their org, such as name, email, profile picture, and instance URL. This scope does not provide any access to Salesforce data or features, such as uploading e-signatures. Web is an OAuth scope that allows the mobile app to access Salesforce data and features through a browser or web-view. This scope provides full access to Salesforce data and features, which could expose sensitive information or allow unwanted actions. Api is an OAuth scope that allows the mobile app to make REST or SOAP API calls to Salesforce using the access token. This scope also provides full access to Salesforce data and features, which could compromise security and compliance. References: [OAuth Scopes], [Connected Apps], [Custom Permissions]

NEW QUESTION 4

A pharmaceutical company has an on-premise application (see illustration) that it wants to integrate with Salesforce.



The IT director wants to ensure that requests must include a certificate with a trusted certificate chain to access the company's on-premise application endpoint. What should an Identity architect do to meet this requirement?

- A. Use open SSL to generate a Self-signed Certificate and upload it to the on-premise app.
- B. Configure the company firewall to allow traffic from Salesforce IP ranges.
- C. Generate a certificate authority-signed certificate in Salesforce and uploading it to the on-premise application Truststore.
- D. Upload a third-party certificate from Salesforce into the on-premise server.

Answer: C

Explanation:

To ensure that requests must include a certificate with a trusted certificate chain to access the company's on-premise application endpoint, the identity architect should generate a certificate authority-signed certificate in Salesforce and upload it to the on-premise application Truststore. A certificate authority-signed certificate is a certificate that is issued by a trusted third-party entity, such as VeriSign or Thawte, that verifies the identity and authenticity of the certificate holder. A Truststore is a repository that stores trusted certificates and public keys. By generating a certificate authority-signed certificate in Salesforce and uploading it to the on-premise application Truststore, the identity architect can enable mutual authentication and secure communication between Salesforce and the on-premise application. The other options are not recommended for this scenario, as they either do not provide a trusted certificate chain, do not enable mutual authentication, or do not secure the communication. References: Create Certificate Authority-Signed Certificates, Mutual Authentication

NEW QUESTION 5

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 6

A Salesforce customer is implementing Sales Cloud and a custom pricing application for its call center agents. An Enterprise single sign-on solution is used to authenticate and sign-in users to all applications. The customer has the following requirements:

* 1. The development team has decided to use a Canvas app to expose the pricing application to agents.

* 2. Agents should be able to access the Canvas app without needing to log in to the pricing application.

Which two options should the identity architect consider to provide support for the Canvas app to initiate login for users?

Choose 2 answers

A. Select "Enable as a Canvas Personal App" in the connected app settings.

B. Enable OAuth settings in the connected app with required OAuth scopes for the pricing application.

C. Configure the Canvas app as a connected app and set Admin-approved users as pre-authorized.

D. Enable SAML in the connected app and Security Assertion Markup Language (SAML) Initiation Method as Service Provider Initiated.

Answer: CD

Explanation:

To allow agents to access the Canvas app without needing to log in to the pricing application, the identity architect should consider two options:

➤ Configure the Canvas app as a connected app and set Admin-approved users as pre-authorized. A connected app is a framework that enables an external application to integrate with Salesforce using APIs and standard protocols. A Canvas app is a type of connected app that allows an external application to be embedded within Salesforce. By setting Admin-approved users as pre-authorized, the identity architect can control which users can access the Canvas app by assigning profiles or permission sets to the connected app.

➤ Enable SAML in the connected app and Security Assertion Markup Language (SAML) Initiation Method as Service Provider Initiated. SAML is a protocol that allows users to authenticate and authorize with an external identity provider and access Salesforce resources. By enabling SAML in the connected app, the identity architect can use Salesforce as a service provider (SP) and the pricing application as an identity provider (IdP) for single sign-on (SSO). By setting SAML Initiation Method as Service Provider Initiated, the identity architect can initiate the SSO process from Salesforce and send a SAML request to the pricing application.

References: Connected Apps, Canvas Apps, SAML Single Sign-On Settings

NEW QUESTION 7

Universal Containers is considering using Delegated Authentication as the sole means of Authenticating of Salesforce users. A Salesforce Architect has been brought in to assist with the implementation. What two risks Should the Architect point out? Choose 2 answers

A. Delegated Authentication is enabled or disabled for the entire Salesforce org.

B. UC will be required to develop and support a custom SOAP web service.

C. Salesforce users will be locked out of Salesforce if the web service goes down.

D. The web service must reside on a public cloud service, such as Heroku.

Answer: BC

Explanation:

The two risks that the architect should point out for using delegated authentication as the sole means of authenticating Salesforce users are:

➤ UC will be required to develop and support a custom SOAP web service. Delegated authentication 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 feature requires UC to develop and support a custom SOAP web service that can accept and validate the user's username and password, and return a boolean value to indicate whether the authentication is successful or not. This could increase complexity and cost for UC, as they need to write custom code and maintain the web service.

➤ Salesforce users will be locked out of Salesforce if the web service goes down. Delegated authentication relies on the availability and performance of the external web service that handles the authentication requests from Salesforce. If the web service goes down or becomes slow, Salesforce users will not be able to log in or access Salesforce, as they will receive an error message or a timeout response. This could cause disruption and frustration for UC's business operations and user satisfaction.

The other options are not valid risks for using delegated authentication. Delegated authentication can be enabled or disabled for individual users or groups of users by using permission sets or profiles, not for the entire Salesforce org. The web service does not need to reside on a public cloud service, such as Heroku, as it can be hosted on any platform that supports SOAP services and can communicate with Salesforce. References: [Delegated Authentication], [Enable 'Delegated Authentication'], [Troubleshoot Delegated Authentication]

NEW QUESTION 8

Universal Containers (UC) wants to integrate a third-party Reward Calculation system with Salesforce to calculate Rewards. Rewards will be calculated on a schedule basis and update back into Salesforce. The integration between Salesforce and the Reward Calculation System needs to be secure. Which are two recommended practices for using OAuth flow in this scenario. choose 2 answers

A. OAuth Refresh Token FLOW

B. OAuth Username-Password Flow

C. OAuth SAML Bearer Assertion FLOW

D. OAuth JWT Bearer Token FLOW

Answer: CD

Explanation:

OAuth is an open-standard protocol that allows a client app to access protected resources on a resource server, such as Salesforce API, by obtaining an access token from an authorization server. OAuth supports different types of flows, which are ways of obtaining an access token. For integrating a third-party Reward Calculation system with Salesforce securely, two recommended practices for using OAuth flow are:

➤ OAuth SAML Bearer Assertion Flow, which allows the client app to use a SAML assertion issued by a trusted identity provider to request an access token from Salesforce. This flow does not require the client app to store any credentials or secrets, and leverages the existing SSO infrastructure between Salesforce and the identity provider.

➤ OAuth JWT Bearer Token Flow, which allows the client app to use a JSON Web Token (JWT) signed by a private key to request an access token from Salesforce. This flow does not require any user interaction or consent, and uses a certificate to verify the identity of the client app.

Verified References: [OAuth 2.0 SAML Bearer Assertion Flow for Server-to-Server Integration], [OAuth 2.0 JWT Bearer Token Flow for Server-to-Server Integration]

NEW QUESTION 9

A large consumer company is planning to create a community and will require login through the customer's 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 customer's 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 10

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 10

Which two roles of the systems are involved in an environment where Salesforce users are enabled to access Google Apps from within Salesforce through App launcher and connected App set up? Choose 2 answers

- A. Google is the identity provider
- B. Salesforce is the identity provider
- C. Google is the service provider
- D. Salesforce is the service provider

Answer: BC

Explanation:

In an environment where Salesforce users are enabled to access Google Apps from within Salesforce through App Launcher and Connected App setup, Google is the service provider and Salesforce is the identity provider. A service provider is an application that provides a service to users and relies on an identity provider for authentication³. A connected app is a service provider that integrates an application with Salesforce using APIs⁴. An identity provider is an application that authenticates users and provides information about them to service providers³. The App Launcher is a feature that allows users to access Salesforce, connected, and on-premises apps from one location⁵. In this scenario, Google Apps are connected apps that provide services to Salesforce users, such as Gmail, Google Drive, and Google Calendar. Salesforce is the identity provider that authenticates users and allows them to access Google Apps with their Salesforce credentials using single sign-on (SSO)⁶.

References: Identity Provider Overview, Connected Apps Overview, App Launcher, Single Sign-On for Desktop and Mobile Applications using SAML and OAuth

NEW QUESTION 15

Universal Containers wants to implement single Sign-on for a Salesforce org using an external identity provider and corporate identity store. What type of Authentication flow is required to support deep linking?

- A. Web server OAuth SSO flow.
- B. Identity-provider-initiated SSO
- C. Service-provider-initiated SSO
- D. Start URL on identity provider

Answer: C

Explanation:

Service-provider-initiated SSO is required to support deep linking, which is the ability to direct users to a specific page within Salesforce from a different app. With service-provider-initiated SSO, the user requests a resource from Salesforce (the service provider), which then redirects the user to the identity provider for authentication. After the user is authenticated, the identity provider sends a SAML response back to Salesforce, which then grants access to the requested resource. Web server OAuth SSO flow is used for OAuth 2.1 authentication, not SAML. Identity-provider-initiated SSO is when the user logs in to the identity provider first and then selects a service provider to access. Start URL on identity provider is not a type of authentication flow, but a parameter that can be used to

specify the landing page after SSO. References: Certification - Identity and Access Management Architect - Trailhead, Deep Linking, Single Sign On Deep Linking - Salesforce Developer Community

NEW QUESTION 20

Which two considerations should be made when implementing Delegated Authentication? Choose 2 answers

- A. The authentication web service can include custom attributes.
- B. It can be used to authenticate API clients and mobile apps.
- C. It requires trusted IP ranges at the User Profile level.
- D. Salesforce servers receive but do not validate a user's credentials.
- E. Just-in-time Provisioning can be configured for new users.

Answer: BE

Explanation:

Delegated authentication is a feature that allows Salesforce to delegate the authentication process to an external service of your choice¹. When implementing delegated authentication, you should consider the following aspects²:

- The authentication web service can include custom attributes, such as user roles or permissions, in the response to Salesforce. These attributes can be used to update user records or trigger workflows in Salesforce².
- Delegated authentication can be used to authenticate API clients and mobile apps that use the SOAP API or REST API login() methods. However, it does not support OAuth 2.0 flows or other authentication methods².
- Delegated authentication does not require trusted IP ranges at the User Profile level. However, you can use them to restrict access to Salesforce from specific IP addresses or ranges².
- Salesforce servers receive but do not validate a user's credentials. Instead, they pass the credentials to the external authentication service, which validates them and returns a response to Salesforce².
- Just-in-time provisioning can be configured for new users who log in with delegated authentication. This feature allows Salesforce to create or update user accounts based on the information provided by the external authentication service³.

References:

- Delegated Authentication
- Delegated Authentication Single Sign-On
- Just-in-Time Provisioning for Delegated Authentication

NEW QUESTION 24

Universal Containers (UC) has implemented SAML SSO to enable seamless access across multiple applications. UC has regional Salesforce orgs and wants its users to be able to access them from their main Salesforce org seamlessly. 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 29

Universal Containers (UC) employees have Salesforce access from restricted IP ranges only, to protect against unauthorized access. UC wants to roll out 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 with a second factor in the Connect App settings for Salesforce1 mobile app.
- B. Remove existing restrictions on IP ranges for all types of user access.
- C. Relax the IP restrictions in the Connect App settings for the Salesforce1 mobile app.
- D. Use Login Flow to bypass IP range restriction for the mobile app.

Answer: AC

Explanation:

The two options that an architect should recommend for UC to roll out the Salesforce1 mobile app and make it accessible from any location are:

- Relax the IP restriction with a second factor in the Connected App settings for Salesforce1 mobile app. This option allows UC to enable two-factor authentication (2FA) for the Salesforce1 mobile app, which requires users to verify their identity with a second factor, such as a verification code or a mobile app, after entering their username and password. By enabling 2FA in the Connected App settings, UC can relax the IP restriction for the Salesforce1 mobile app, as users can access it from any location as long as they provide the second factor.
 - Relax the IP restrictions in the Connected App settings for the Salesforce1 mobile app. This option allows UC to disable or modify the IP restriction for the Salesforce1 mobile app in the Connected App settings, which control how users can access a connected app, such as Salesforce1. By relaxing the IP restrictions, UC can allow users to access the Salesforce1 mobile app from any location without requiring 2FA.
- The other options are not recommended for this scenario. Removing existing restrictions on IP ranges for all types of user access would compromise security and compliance, as it would expose Salesforce to unauthorized access from any location. Using Login Flow to bypass IP range restriction for the mobile app would require custom code and logic, which could introduce complexity and errors. References: [Connected Apps], [Two-Factor Authentication], [Require a Second

Factor of Authentication for Connected Apps], [IP Restrictions for Connected Apps], [Login Flows]

NEW QUESTION 33

A third-party app provider would like to have users provisioned via a service endpoint before users access their app from Salesforce. What should an identity architect recommend to configure the requirement with limited changes to the third-party app?

- A. Use a connected app with user provisioning flow.
- B. Create Canvas app in Salesforce for third-party app to provision users.
- C. Redirect users to the third-party app for registration.
- D. Use Salesforce identity with Security Assertion Markup Language (SAML) for provisioning users.

Answer: A

Explanation:

To have users provisioned via a service endpoint before users access their app from Salesforce, the identity architect should recommend using a connected app with user provisioning flow. A connected app is a framework that enables an external application to integrate with Salesforce using APIs and standard protocols. A user provisioning flow is a custom post-authentication process that can be used to create or update users in the external application using a service endpoint when users access the connected app from Salesforce. This approach can provide automatic user provisioning with limited changes to the third-party app. References: Connected Apps, User Provisioning for Connected Apps

NEW QUESTION 37

Universal Containers (UC) uses Salesforce as a CRM and identity provider (IdP) for their Sales Team to seamlessly login to internaJ portals. The IT team at UC is now evaluating Salesforce to act as an IdP for its remaining employees. Which Salesforce license is required to fulfill this requirement?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

To use Salesforce as an IdP for its remaining employees, the IT team at UC 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 39

Northern Trail Outfitters (NTO) believes a specific user account may have been compromised. NTO inactivated the user account and needs U perform a forensic analysis and identify signals that could Indicate a breach has occurred. What should NTO's first step be in gathering signals that could indicate account compromise?

- A. Review the User record and evaluate the login and transaction history.
- B. Download the Setup Audit Trail and review all recent activities performed by the user.
- C. Download the Identity Provider Event Log and evaluate the details of activities performed by the user.
- D. Download the Login History and evaluate the details of logins performed by the user.

Answer: D

Explanation:

The Experience ID is a unique identifier for each Experience Cloud site that can be used to customize the branding and user interface based on the OAuth/Open ID or SAML flows. The Experience ID can be passed as a URL parameter to Salesforce to determine which site the user is accessing. References: Experience ID, Customize Your Experience Cloud Site Login Process

NEW QUESTION 40

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 41

An insurance company has a connected app in its Salesforce environment that is used to integrate with a Google Workspace (formerly knot 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 45

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 50

Universal Containers (UC) uses Salesforce to allow customers to keep track of the order status. The customers can log in to Salesforce using external authentication providers, such as Facebook and Google. UC is also leveraging the App Launcher to let customers access an of platform application for generating shipping labels. The label generator application uses OAuth to provide users access. What license type should an Architect recommend for the customers?

- A. Customer Community license
- B. Identity license
- C. Customer Community Plus license
- D. External Identity license

Answer: D

Explanation:

D is correct because External Identity license is designed for customers who need to log in to Salesforce using external authentication providers, such as Facebook and Google. External Identity license also supports App Launcher, which allows customers to access other applications from Salesforce using OAuth or OpenID Connect .

A is incorrect because Customer Community license is designed for customers who need to access data and records in Salesforce, such as cases, accounts, and contacts. Customer Community license does not support App Launcher or external authentication providers.

B is incorrect because Identity license is designed for employees who need to access multiple applications from Salesforce using SSO and App Launcher. Identity license does not support external authentication providers or customer data access.

C is incorrect because Customer Community Plus license is designed for customers who need to access data and records in Salesforce, as well as collaborate with other customers and partners. Customer Community Plus license does not support App Launcher or external authentication providers.

References: : Salesforce Licensing Module - Trailhead : Free Salesforce

Identity-and-Access-Management-Architect Questions ... : Salesforce Licensing Module - Trailhead : Salesforce Licensing Module - Trailhead : Salesforce Licensing Module - Trailhead

NEW QUESTION 52

Universal containers (UC) wants users to authenticate into their salesforce org using credentials stored in a custom identity store. UC does not want to purchase or use a third-party Identity provider. Additionally, UC is extremely wary of social media and does not consider it to be trust worthy. Which two options should an architect recommend to UC? Choose 2 answers

- A. Use a professional social media such as LinkedIn as an Authentication provider
- B. Build a custom web page that uses the identity store and calls frontdoor.jsp
- C. Build a custom Web service that is supported by Delegated Authentication.
- D. Implement the Openid protocol and configure an authentication provider

Answer: CD

Explanation:

The two options that an architect should recommend to UC are to build a custom web service that is supported by delegated authentication and to implement the OpenID protocol and configure an authentication provider. Delegated authentication is a feature that allows Salesforce to delegate user authentication to an external service instead of using Salesforce credentials³. A custom web service can be built to use the credentials stored in the custom identity store and validate them against Salesforce using SOAP or REST API³. OpenID is an open standard protocol that allows users to authenticate with various web services using an existing account⁴. An authentication provider can be configured in Salesforce to use OpenID and connect with the custom identity store⁵.

References: Delegated Authentication, OpenID, Authentication Providers

NEW QUESTION 56

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 uses 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 57

Universal containers (UC) has built a custom based Two-factor Authentication (2fa) system for their existing on-premise applications. Thru are now implementing salesforce and would like to enable a Two-factor login process for it, as well. What is the recommended solution an architect should consider?

- A. Replace the custom 2fa system with salesforce 2fa for on-premise application and salesforce.
- B. Use the custom 2fa system for on-premise applications and native 2fa for salesforce.
- C. Replace the custom 2fa system with an app exchange app that supports on-premise applications and salesforce.
- D. Use custom login flows to connect to the existing custom 2fa system for use in salesforce.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Using custom login flows to connect to the existing custom 2fa system for use in salesforce is the recommended solution because it allows you to leverage your existing 2fa infrastructure and provide a consistent user experience across your applications. Custom login flows let you customize the authentication process by adding extra screens or logic before or after the standard login¹. You can use Apex code to call your custom 2fa system and verify the user's identity². This option also gives you more flexibility and control over the 2fa process than using native 2fa or an app exchange app³. References: 1: Customize User Authentication with Login Flows 2: Custom Login Flow Examples 3: Salesforce Multi-Factor Authentic

NEW QUESTION 62

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 67

Universal Containers has multiple Salesforce instances where users receive emails from different instances. Users should be logged into the correct Salesforce instance authenticated by their IdP when clicking on an email link to a Salesforce record. What should be enabled in Salesforce as a prerequisite?

- A. My Domain
- B. External Identity
- C. Identity Provider
- D. Multi-Factor Authentication

Answer: A

Explanation:

My Domain is a feature that allows you to personalize your Salesforce org with a subdomain within the Salesforce domain. For example, instead of using a generic URL like <https://na30.salesforce.com>, you can use a custom URL like <https://somethingReallycool.my.salesforce.com>10. My Domain should be enabled in Salesforce as a prerequisite for the following reasons:

- My Domain lets you work in multiple Salesforce orgs in the same browser. Without My Domain, you can only log in to one org at a time in the same browser.
- My Domain lets you set up single sign-on (SSO) with third-party identity providers (IdPs). SSO is an authentication method that allows users to access multiple applications with one login and one set of credentials. With My Domain and SSO, users can log in to Salesforce using their corporate credentials or social accounts.
- My Domain lets you customize your login page with your brand. You can add your logo, background image, right-frame content, and authentication service buttons to your login page.

References:

- My Domain
- [Customize Your Login Process with My Domain]

NEW QUESTION 71

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 73

A global company has built an external application that uses data from its Salesforce org via an OAuth 2.0 authorization flow. Upon logout, the existing Salesforce OAuth token must be invalidated.

Which action will accomplish this?

- A. Use a HTTP POST to request the refresh token for the current user.
- B. Use a HTTP POST to the System for Cross-domain Identity Management (SCIM) endpoint, including the current OAuth token.
- C. Use a HTTP POST to make a call to the revoke token endpoint.
- D. Enable Single Logout with a secure logout URL.

Answer: C

Explanation:

To invalidate an existing Salesforce OAuth token, the external application needs to make a HTTP POST request to the revoke token endpoint, passing the token as a parameter. This will revoke the access token and the refresh token if available. The other options are not relevant for this scenario. References: Revoke OAuth Tokens, OAuth 2.0 Token Revocation

NEW QUESTION 76

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 77

Northern Trail Outfitters (NTO) is setting up Salesforce to authenticate users with an external identity provider. The NTO Salesforce Administrator is having trouble getting things setup.

What should an identity architect use to show which part of the login assertion is fading?

- A. SAML Metadata file importer

- B. Identity Provider Metadata download
- C. Connected App Manager
- D. Security Assertion Markup Language Validator

Answer: D

Explanation:

Security Assertion Markup Language (SAML) Validator is a tool that allows administrators to test and troubleshoot SAML single sign-on configurations. It can show which part of the login assertion is failing and provide error messages and suggestions. SAML Metadata file importer and Identity Provider Metadata download are features that allow administrators to import or download metadata files for SAML configurations. Connected App Manager is a tool that allows administrators to manage connected apps in Salesforce. References: SAML Validator, SAML Single Sign-On Settings, Connected App Manager

NEW QUESTION 81

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, LinkedIn)
- 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 83

Universal Containers (UC) is successfully using Delegated Authentication for their Salesforce users. The service supporting Delegated Authentication is written in Java. UC has a new CIO that is requiring all company Web services be RESTful and written in .NET. Which two considerations should the UC Architect provide to the new CIO? Choose 2 answers

- A. Delegated Authentication will not work with a .NET service.
- B. Delegated Authentication will continue to work with REST services.
- C. Delegated Authentication will continue to work with a .NET service.
- D. Delegated Authentication will not work with REST services.

Answer: CD

Explanation:

Delegated Authentication will continue to work with a .NET service as long as it is wrapped in a web service that Salesforce can consume¹. Delegated Authentication will not work with REST services because it requires a SOAP-based web service²³. Therefore, option C and D are the correct answers. References: Salesforce Documentation, DEV Community, Salesforce Developer Community

NEW QUESTION 85

Universal Containers (UC) is building a custom Innovation platform on their Salesforce instance. The Innovation platform will be written completely in Apex and Visualforce and will use custom objects to store the Data. UC would like all users to be able to access the system without having to log in with Salesforce credentials. UC will utilize a third-party IdP using SAML SSO. What is the optimal Salesforce license type for all of the UC employees?

- A. Identity License.
- B. Salesforce License.
- C. External Identity License.
- D. Salesforce Platform License.

Answer: D

Explanation:

The optimal Salesforce license type for all of the UC employees who will access the custom Innovation platform without logging in with Salesforce credentials is the Salesforce Platform license. The Salesforce Platform license allows users to access custom applications built on the Lightning Platform, such as Apex and Visualforce, and use standard objects such as accounts, contacts, reports, dashboards, and custom tabs. It also supports SSO with a third-party identity provider using SAML. Option A is not a good choice because the Identity license is designed for users who need to access Salesforce Identity features, such as identity provider, social sign-on, and user provisioning, but not for users who need to access custom applications. Option B is not a good choice because the Salesforce license is designed for users who need full access to standard CRM and Lightning Platform features, such as leads, opportunities, campaigns, forecasts, and contracts, but it may be unnecessary or expensive for users who only need to access custom applications. Option C is not a good choice because the External Identity license is designed for users who are external to the organization, such as customers or partners, but not for users who are internal employees. References: Salesforce Help: User License Types, [Salesforce Help: Single Sign-On for Desktop and Mobile Applications using SAML and OAuth]

NEW QUESTION 89

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 90

Universal containers (UC) have 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. Use Google Authenticator as an additional part of the logical processes.
- D. Set login IP ranges to the internal network for all of the app users profiles.

Answer: BC

Explanation:

High assurance sessions are sessions that require a stronger level of identity verification, such as two-factor authentication or SAML assertions¹. Google Authenticator is an app that generates verification codes on your mobile device that you can use as a second factor of authentication². These measures can help prevent unauthorized access to the connected app by ensuring that the user is who they claim to be and that they have access to their mobile device. Disallowing the use of single sign-on (SSO) for the mobile app is not a recommendation because SSO can provide a seamless and secure user experience across multiple applications³. Setting login IP ranges to the internal network for the app users profiles is not a recommendation because it can limit the mobility and flexibility of the users who are commonly out of the office. References: 1: Session Security Levels 2: Google Authenticator 3: Connected Apps : [Restrict Access by IP Address]

NEW QUESTION 91

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 most likely to cause of the issue?

- A. The use of high assurance sections are required for the connected App.
- B. The users do not have the correct permission set assigned to them.
- C. The connected App setting "All users may self-authorize" is enabled.
- D. The salesforce administrators gave revoked the OAuth authorization.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The users do not have the correct permission set assigned to them is the most likely cause of the issue. 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 Connect¹. Connected apps use these protocols to authorize, authenticate, and provide single sign-on (SSO) for external apps¹. To access a connected app, users must have the appropriate permissions assigned to them, either through their profile or a permission set². If the users do not have the required permissions, they will receive an error message when they try to access the connected app. The use of high assurance sessions are required for the connected app is not a valid option, as high assurance sessions are related to multi-factor authentication (MFA), not connected apps³. The connected app setting "All users may self-authorize" is enabled is not a cause of the issue, but a possible solution. This setting allows users to access the connected app without pre-approval from an administrator⁴. The Salesforce administrators have revoked the OAuth authorization is not a likely cause of the issue, as OAuth authorization is granted by the users, not the administrators⁵. Revoking OAuth authorization would also affect all users, not just a group of them.

References: Learn About Connected Apps, Create a Connected App, [Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA) for Salesforce], [Connected App Basics], OAuth Authorization Flows

NEW QUESTION 95

Which two statements are capable of Identity Connect? Choose 2 answers

- A. Synchronization of Salesforce Permission Set License Assignments.
- B. Supports both Identity-Provider-Initiated and Service-Provider-Initiated SSO.
- C. Support multiple orgs connecting to multiple Active Directory servers.
- D. Automated user synchronization and de-activation.

Answer: BD

Explanation:

The two statements that are capabilities of Identity Connect are:

➤ It supports both identity-provider-initiated and service-provider-initiated SSO. Identity Connect is a desktop application that integrates Salesforce with Microsoft Active Directory (AD) and enables single sign-on (SSO) between the two systems. Identity Connect supports both identity-provider-initiated SSO, which is when the user starts at the AD site and then is redirected to Salesforce with a SAML assertion, and service-provider-initiated SSO, which is when the user starts at the Salesforce site and then is redirected to AD for authentication.

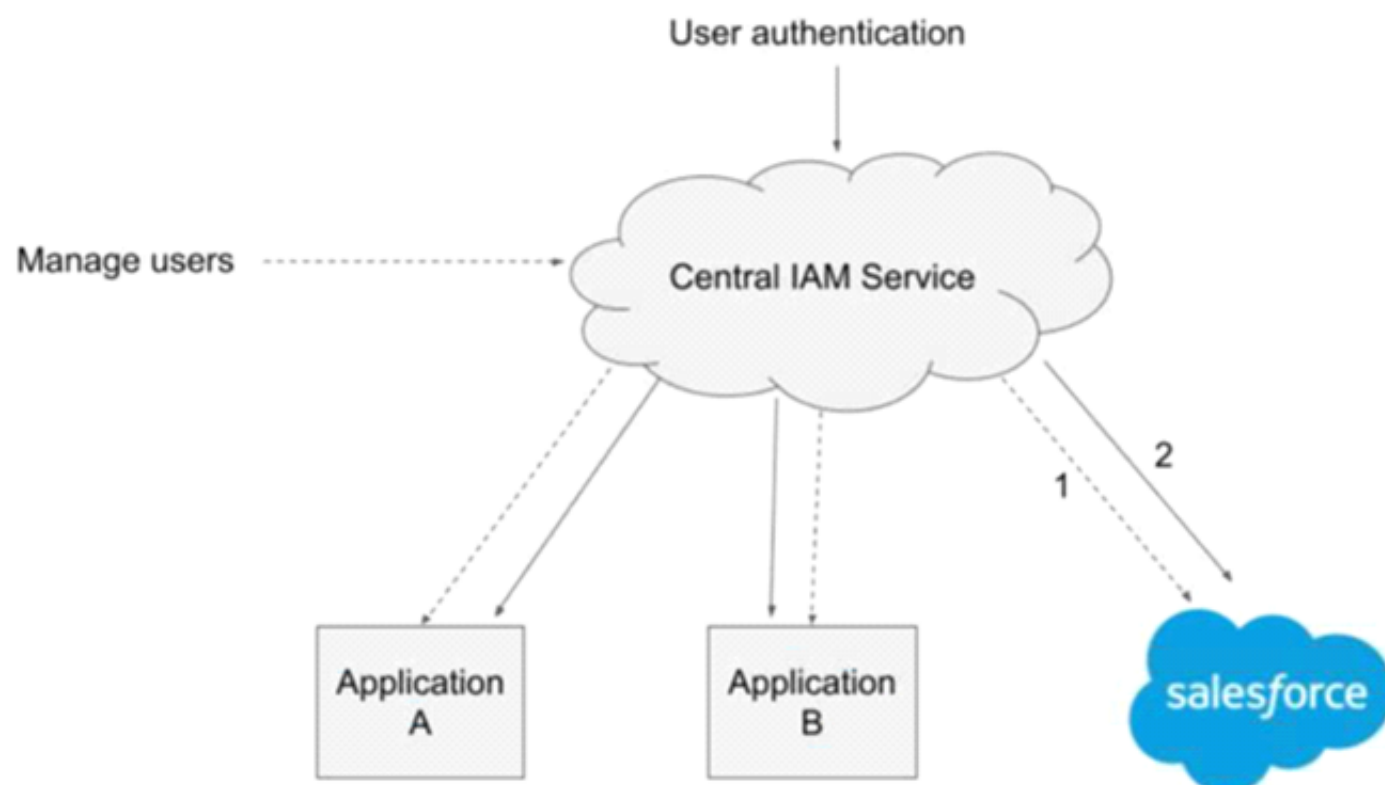
➤ It enables automated user synchronization and deactivation. Identity Connect allows administrators to synchronize user accounts and attributes between AD and Salesforce, either manually or on a scheduled basis. Identity Connect also allows administrators to deactivate user accounts in Salesforce when they are disabled or deleted in AD, which helps maintain security and compliance.

The other options are not capabilities of Identity Connect. Identity Connect does not support synchronization of Salesforce permission set license assignments, as these are not related to AD attributes. Identity Connect does not support multiple orgs connecting to multiple AD servers, as it can only connect one Salesforce org to one AD domain at a time. References: [Identity Connect], [Identity Connect Features], [Identity Connect User Synchronization], [Identity Connect Single Sign-On]

NEW QUESTION 97

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 100

Universal Containers (UC) has built a custom token-based Two-factor authentication (2FA) system for their existing on-premise applications. They are now implementing Salesforce and would like to enable a Two-factor login process for it, as well. What is the recommended solution as Architect should consider?

- A. Use the custom 2FA system for on-premise applications and native 2FA for Salesforce.
- B. Replace the custom 2FA system with an AppExchange App that supports on premise application and salesforce.
- C. Use Custom Login Flows to connect to the existing custom 2FA system for use in Salesforce.
- D. Replace the custom 2FA system with Salesforce 2FA for on-premise applications and Salesforce.

Answer: D

Explanation:

The recommended solution for UC to enable a two-factor login process for Salesforce and their existing on-premise applications is to replace the custom 2FA system with Salesforce 2FA for on-premise applications and Salesforce. Salesforce 2FA is a feature that requires users to verify their identity with a second factor, such as a verification code or a mobile app, after entering their username and password. Salesforce 2FA can be enabled for both Salesforce and on-premise applications by using one of the following methods:

- Use Salesforce Authenticator, a mobile app that generates verification codes or sends push notifications to users' devices.
- Use a third-party authenticator app, such as Google Authenticator or Microsoft Authenticator, that generates verification codes based on a shared secret key.
- Use a verification code sent by email or SMS to users' registered email address or phone number.
- Use a U2F security key, such as YubiKey, that plugs into users' devices and provides a physical token. By replacing the custom 2FA system with Salesforce 2FA, UC can benefit from the following advantages:
 - Improved security and compliance by using a standard and proven 2FA solution that protects against phishing, credential theft, and brute force attacks.
 - Reduced complexity and cost by eliminating the need to maintain a custom 2FA system and integrating it with Salesforce.
 - Enhanced user experience and convenience by providing multiple options for verifying identity and allowing users to remember trusted devices or browsers.

The other options are not recommended solutions for this scenario. Using the custom 2FA system for on-premise applications and native 2FA for Salesforce would create inconsistency and confusion for users who have to use different methods of verification for different applications. Replacing the custom 2FA system with an AppExchange app that supports on-premise applications and Salesforce would require UC to find an app that meets their specific needs and pay for its license and maintenance. Using custom login flows to connect to the existing custom 2FA system for use in Salesforce would require UC to write custom code and logic to invoke the custom 2FA system from Salesforce, which could introduce security and performance issues. References: [Two-Factor Authentication], [Salesforce Authenticator], [Third-Party Authenticator Apps], [Verification Code via Email or SMS], [U2F Security Keys], [Custom Login Flows]

NEW QUESTION 104

Universal Containers (UC) has five Salesforce orgs (UC1, UC2, UC3, UC4, UC5). of Every user that is in UC2, UC3, UC4, and UC5 is also in UC1, however not all users 65* have access to every org. Universal Containers would like to simplify the authentication process such that all Salesforce users need to remember one set of credentials. UC would like to achieve this with the least impact to cost and maintenance. What approach should an Architect recommend to UC?

- A. Purchase a third-party Identity Provider for all five Salesforce orgs to use and set up JIT user provisioning on all other orgs.
- B. Purchase a third-party Identity Provider for all five Salesforce orgs to use, but don't set up JIT user provisioning for other orgs.
- C. Configure UC1 as the Identity Provider to the other four Salesforce orgs and set up JIT user provisioning on all other orgs.
- D. Configure UC1 as the Identity Provider to the other four Salesforce orgs, but don't set up JIT user provisioning for other orgs.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The best approach to simplify the authentication process and reduce cost and maintenance is to configure UC1 as the Identity Provider to the other four Salesforce orgs and set up JIT user provisioning on all other orgs. This way, users can log in to any of the five orgs using their UC1 credentials, and their user accounts will be automatically created or updated in the other orgs based on the information from UC1. This eliminates the need to purchase a third-party Identity Provider or manually provision users in advance. The other options are not optimal for this requirement because:

- Purchasing a third-party Identity Provider for all five Salesforce orgs would incur additional cost and maintenance, and would not leverage the existing user base in UC1.
- Not setting up JIT user provisioning for other orgs would require manually creating or updating user accounts in each org, which would be time-consuming and error-prone. References: Salesforce as an Identity Provider, Identity Providers and Service Providers, Just-in-Time Provisioning for SAML

NEW QUESTION 109

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 113

Universal Containers wants to secure its Salesforce APIs by using an existing Security Assertion Markup Language (SAML) configuration supports the company's single sign-on process to Salesforce, Which Salesforce OAuth authorization flow should be used?

- A. OAuth 2.0 SAML Bearer Assertion Flow
- B. A SAML Assertion Row
- C. OAuth 2.0 User-Agent Flow
- D. OAuth 2.0 JWT Bearer Flow

Answer: A

Explanation:

OAuth 2.0 SAML Bearer Assertion Flow allows a client application to use a SAML assertion to request an access token from Salesforce. This flow can leverage the existing SAML configuration for single sign-on and secure the Salesforce APIs. References: OAuth 2.0 SAML Bearer Assertion Flow

NEW QUESTION 114

Universal Containers (UC) is using its production org as the identity provider for a new Experience Cloud site and the identity architect is deciding which login experience to use for the site. Which two page types are valid login page types for the site? Choose 2 answers

- A. Experience Builder Page
- B. lightning Experience Page
- C. Login Discovery Page
- D. Embedded Login Page

Answer: CD

Explanation:

Login Discovery Page and Embedded Login Page are two valid login page types for Experience Cloud sites. Login Discovery Page allows users to choose their preferred login method, such as username/password, SSO, or social sign-on. Embedded Login Page allows users to log in from any site page without being redirected to a separate login page. References: Login Discovery Page, Embedded Login

NEW QUESTION 117

Universal containers(UC) wants to integrate a third-party reward calculation system with salesforce to calculate rewards. Rewards will be calculated on a schedule basis and update back into salesforce. The integration between Salesforce and the reward calculation system needs to be secure. Which are the recommended best practices for using OAuth flows in this scenario? Choose 2 answers

- A. OAuth refresh token flow
- B. OAuth SAML bearer assertion flow
- C. OAuthjwt bearer token flow
- D. OAuth Username-password flow

Answer: AC

Explanation:

OAuth refresh token flow and OAuth JWT bearer token flow are the recommended best practices for using OAuth flows in this scenario. These flows are suitable for server-to-server integration scenarios where the client application needs to access Salesforce resources on behalf of a user. The OAuth refresh token flow allows the client application to obtain a long-lived refresh token that can be used to request new access tokens without requiring user interaction. The OAuth JWT bearer token flow allows the client application to use a JSON Web Token (JWT) to assert its identity and request an access token. Both flows provide a secure and efficient way to integrate with Salesforce and the reward calculation system. OAuth SAML bearer assertion flow is not a recommended best practice for using OAuth flows in this scenario because it requires the client application to obtain a SAML assertion from an identity provider, which adds an extra layer of complexity and dependency. OAuth username-password flow is not a recommended best practice for using OAuth flows in this scenario because it requires the client application to store the user's credentials, which poses a security risk and does not support two-factor authentication. References: : [Which OAuth Flow to Use] : [Digging Deeper into OAuth 2.0 on Force.com] : [OAuth 2.0 JWT Bearer Token Flow] : [OAuth 2.0 SAML Bearer Assertion Flow] : [OAuth 2.0 Username-Password Flow]

NEW QUESTION 120

Northern Trail Outfitters (NTO) has a requirement to ensure all user logins include a single multi-factor authentication (MFA) prompt. Currently, users are allowed the choice to login with a username and password or via single sign-on against NTO's corporate Identity Provider, which includes built-in MFA. Which configuration will meet this requirement?

- A. Create and assign a permission set to all employees that includes "MFA for User Interface Logins."
- B. Create a custom login flow that enforces MFA and assign it to a permission set
- C. Then assign the permission set to all employees.
- D. Enable "MFA for User Interface Logins" for your organization from Setup -> Identity Verification.
- E. For all employee profiles, set the Session Level Required at Login to High Assurance and add the corporate identity provider to the High Assurance list for the org's Session Security Levels.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Enabling "MFA for User Interface Logins" for the organization is the simplest way to ensure that all user logins include a single MFA prompt. This setting applies to both direct logins and SSO logins, and overrides any other MFA settings at the profile or permission set level. References: Enable MFA for Direct User Logins, Everything You Need to Know About MFA Auto-Enablement and Enforcement

NEW QUESTION 125

Universal Containers (UC) has an existing e-commerce platform and is implementing a new customer community. They do not want to force customers to register on both applications due to concern over the customers experience. It is expected that 25% of the e-commerce customers will utilize the customer community . The e-commerce platform is capable of generating SAML responses and has an existing REST-ful API capable of managing users. How should UC create the identities of its e-commerce users with the customer community?

- A. Use SAML JIT in the Customer Community to create users when a user tries to login to the community from the e-commerce site.
- B. Use the e-commerce REST API to create users when a user self-register on the customer community and use SAML to allow SSO.
- C. Use a nightly batch ETL job to sync users between the Customer Community and the e-commerce platform and use SAML to allow SSO.
- D. Use the standard Salesforce API to create users in the Community When a User is Created in the e-Commerce platform and use SAML to allow SSO.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The best option for UC to create the identities of its e-commerce users with the customer community is to use SAML JIT in the customer community to create users when a user tries to login to the community from the e-commerce site. SAML JIT (Just-in-Time) is a feature that allows Salesforce to create or update user accounts based on the information provided in a SAML assertion from an identity provider (IdP). This feature enables UC to avoid duplicating user registration on both applications and provide a seamless single sign-on (SSO) experience for its customers. The other options are not optimal for this scenario. Using the e-commerce REST API to create users when a user self-registers on the customer community would require the user to register twice, once on the e-commerce site and once on the customer community, which would degrade the customer experience. Using a nightly batch ETL job to sync users between the customer community and the e-commerce platform would introduce a delay in user creation and synchronization, which could cause errors or inconsistencies. Using the standard Salesforce API to create users in the community when a user is created in the e-commerce platform would require UC to write custom code and maintain API integration, which could increase complexity and cost. References: [Just-in-Time Provisioning for SAML], [Single Sign-On], [SAML SSO Flows]

NEW QUESTION 130

Universal containers (UC) would like to enable SAML-BASED SSO for a salesforce partner community. UC has an existing ldap identity store and a third-party portal. They would like to use the existing portal as the primary site these users' access, but also want to allow seamless access to the partner community. What SSO flow should an architect recommend?

- A. User-Agent
- B. IDP-initiated
- C. Sp-Initiated
- D. Web server

Answer: B

Explanation:

IDP-initiated SSO flow is when the user starts at the identity provider (IDP) site and then is redirected to the service provider (SP) site with a SAML assertion. This

flow is suitable for UC's scenario because they want to use their existing portal as the primary site and also enable seamless access to the partner community. The IDP-initiated flow does not require the user to log in again at the SP site, which is Salesforce in this case. References: SAML SSO Flows, Single Sign-On, Salesforce Community Single Sign-on (SSO)

NEW QUESTION 132

Universal Containers allows employees to use a mobile device to access Salesforce for daily operations using a hybrid mobile app. This app uses Mobile software development kits (SDK), leverages refresh token to regenerate access token when required and is distributed as a private app.

The chief security officer is rolling out an org wide compliance policy to enforce re-verification of devices if an employee has not logged in from that device in the last week.

Which connected app setting should be leveraged to comply with this policy change?

- A. Scope - Deny refresh_token scope for this connected app.
- B. Refresh Token Policy - Expire the refresh token if it has not been used for 7 days.
- C. Session Policy - Set timeout value of the connected app to 7 days.
- D. Permitted User - Ask admins to maintain a list of users who are permitted based on last login date.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Refresh Token Policy - Expire the refresh token if it has not been used for 7 days is the connected app setting that should be leveraged to comply with the policy change. This setting ensures that users have to re-verify their devices if they have not logged in from that device in the last week. The other settings are either not relevant or not effective for this scenario. References: Connected App Basics, OAuth 2.0 Refresh Token Flow

NEW QUESTION 137

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 141

Universal Containers (UC) is implementing Salesforce and would like to establish SAML SSO for its users to log in. UC stores its corporate user identities in a Custom Database. The UC IT Manager has heard good things about Salesforce Identity Connect as an Idp, and would like to understand what limitations they may face if they decided to use Identity Connect in their current environment. What limitation Should an Architect inform the IT Manager about?

- A. Identity Connect will not support user provisioning in UC's current environment.
- B. Identity Connect will only support Idp-initiated SAML flows in UC's current environment.
- C. Identity Connect will only support SP-initiated SAML flows in UC's current environment.
- D. Identity connect is not compatible with UC's current identity environment.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Identity Connect will not support user provisioning in UC's current environment. Identity Connect is a tool that synchronizes user data between Active Directory and Salesforce, but it does not work with other identity sources such as a Custom Database⁵. Therefore, if UC wants to use Identity Connect as an Idp, they will not be able to provision users from their Custom Database to Salesforce.

Options B, C, and D are incorrect because Identity Connect does not have any limitations on the type of SAML flow or the compatibility with UC's current identity environment. Identity Connect supports both Idp-initiated and SP-initiated SAML flows⁶, and it can act as an Idp for any external service provider that supports SAML 2.0⁷.

References: 5: Identity Connect - Salesforce 6: SAML SSO Flows - Salesforce 7: Salesforce Connect: Integration, Benefits, and Limitations

NEW QUESTION 145

A global fitness equipment manufacturer uses Salesforce to manage its sales cycle. The manufacturer has a custom order fulfillment app that needs to request order data from Salesforce. The order fulfillment app needs to integrate with the Salesforce API using OAuth 2.0 protocol.

What should an identity architect use to fulfill this requirement?

- A. Canvas App Integration
- B. OAuth Tokens
- C. Authentication Providers
- D. Connected App and OAuth scopes

Answer: D

Explanation:

To integrate the order fulfillment app with the Salesforce API using OAuth 2.0 protocol, the identity architect should use a Connected App and OAuth scopes. A Connected App is a framework that enables an external application to integrate with Salesforce using APIs and standard protocols, such as OAuth 2.0. OAuth

scopes are permissions that define the specific data that an external application can access or modify in Salesforce. To use OAuth 2.0 protocol, the identity architect needs to configure a Connected App in Salesforce and assign the appropriate OAuth scopes to it, such as "api" or "full". References: Connected Apps, OAuth Scopes

NEW QUESTION 147

Universal Containers (UC) has an e-commerce website where customers can buy products, make payments, and manage their accounts. UC decides to build a Customer Community on Salesforce and wants to allow the customers to access the community from their accounts without logging in again. UC decides to implement an SP-initiated SSO using a SAML-compliant IdP. In this scenario where Salesforce is the Service Provider, which two activities must be performed in Salesforce to make SP-initiated SSO work? Choose 2 answers

- A. Configure SAML SSO settings.
- B. Create a Connected App.
- C. Configure Delegated Authentication.
- D. Set up My Domain.

Answer: AD

Explanation:

To enable SP-initiated SSO with Salesforce as the Service Provider, two steps are required in Salesforce:

- Option A is correct because configuring SAML SSO settings involves specifying the identity provider details, such as the entity ID, login URL, logout URL, and certificate².
 - Option D is correct because setting up My Domain enables you to use a custom domain name for your Salesforce org and allows you to use SAML as an authentication method³.
 - Option B is incorrect because creating a connected app is not necessary for SP-initiated SSO using a SAML-compliant IdP. A connected app is used for OAuth-based authentication or OpenID Connect-based authentication⁴.
 - Option C is incorrect because configuring delegated authentication is not related to SP-initiated SSO using a SAML-compliant IdP. Delegated authentication is a feature that allows Salesforce to delegate user authentication to an external service, such as LDAP or Active Directory⁵.
- References: SAML-based single sign-on: Configuration and Limitations, Configure SAML single sign-on with an identity provider, My Domain, Create a Connected App, Configure Salesforce for Delegated Authentication

NEW QUESTION 150

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 155

Universal Containers (UC) rolling out a new Customer Identity and Access Management Solution will be built on top of their existing Salesforce instance. Several service providers have been setup and integrated with Salesforce using OpenID Connect to allow for a seamless single sign-on experience. UC has a requirement to limit user access to only a subset of service providers per customer type. Which two steps should be done on the platform to satisfy the requirement? Choose 2 answers

- A. Manage which connected apps a user has access to by assigning authentication providers to the user's profile.
- B. Assign the connected app to the customer community, and enable the users profile in the Community settings.
- C. Use Profiles and Permission Sets to assign user access to Admin Pre-Approved Connected Apps.
- D. Set each of the Connected App access settings to Admin Pre-Approved.

Answer: CD

Explanation:

To limit user access to only a subset of service providers per customer type, the identity architect should use Profiles and Permission Sets to assign user access to Admin Pre-Approved Connected Apps. Connected apps are frameworks that enable external applications to integrate with Salesforce using APIs and standard protocols, such as OpenID Connect. By setting each of the Connected App access settings to Admin Pre-Approved, the identity architect can control which users can access which connected apps by assigning profiles or permission sets to the connected apps. The other options are not relevant for this scenario. References: Connected Apps, Manage Connected Apps

NEW QUESTION 160

Universal containers (UC) would like to enable self - registration for their salesforce partner community users. UC wants to capture some custom data elements from the partner user, and based on these data elements, wants to assign the appropriate profile and account values. Which two actions should the architect

recommend to UC? Choose 2 answers

- A. Modify the communitiesselfregcontroller to assign the profile and account.
- B. Modify the selfregistration trigger to assign profile and account.
- C. Configure registration for communities to use a custom visualforce page.
- D. Configure registration for communities to use a custom apex controller.

Answer: AC

Explanation:

To enable self-registration for their Salesforce partner community users, UC should modify the communities' self-registration controller to assign the profile and account based on the custom data elements from the partner user1. UC should also configure registration for communities to use a custom Visualforce page to capture the custom data elements from the partner user2. Therefore, option A and C are the correct answers.

References: Salesforce Partner Community, Partner Community Registration Guide

NEW QUESTION 162

An identity architect is implementing a mobile-first Consumer Identity Access Management (CIAM) for external users. User authentication is the only requirement. The users email or mobile phone number should be supported as a username.

Which two licenses are needed to meet this requirement? Choose 2 answers

- A. External Identity Licenses
- B. Identity Connect Licenses
- C. Email Verification Credits
- D. SMS verification Credits

Answer: AD

Explanation:

External Identity Licenses are required to enable external users to access Salesforce resources via a CIAM solution. Email Verification Credits and SMS Verification Credits are required to enable email or mobile phone number verification for user authentication. Identity Connect Licenses are not required for this scenario, as Identity Connect is a tool for synchronizing user data between Salesforce and Active Directory.

References: External Identity Implementation Guide, Identity Connect Implementation Guide

NEW QUESTION 166

How should an identity architect automate provisioning and deprovisioning of users into Salesforce from an external system?

- A. Call SOAP API upsertQ on user object.
- B. Use Security Assertion Markup Language Just-in-Time (SAML JIT) on incoming SAML assertions.
- C. Run registration handler on incoming OAuth responses.
- D. Call OpenID Connect (OIDC)-userinfo endpoint with a valid access token.

Answer: C

Explanation:

To automate provisioning and deprovisioning of users into Salesforce from an external system, the identity architect should run a registration handler on incoming OAuth responses. A 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 an external identity provider. OAuth is a protocol that allows users to authorize an external application to access Salesforce resources on their behalf. By running a registration handler on incoming OAuth responses, the identity architect can automate user provisioning and deprovisioning based on the OAuth attributes. References: Registration Handler, Authorize Apps with OAuth

NEW QUESTION 170

A division of a Northern Trail Outfitters (NTO) purchased Salesforce. NTO uses a third party identity provider (IdP) to validate user credentials against its corporate Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP) directory. NTO wants to help employees remember as passwords as possible.

What should an identity architect recommend?

- A. Setup Salesforce as a Service Provider to the existing IdP.
- B. Setup Salesforce as an IdP to authenticate against the LDAP directory.
- C. Use Salesforce connect to synchronize LDAP passwords to Salesforce.
- D. Setup Salesforce as an Authentication Provider to the existing IdP.

Answer: A

Explanation:

To help employees remember fewer passwords, an identity architect should recommend setting up Salesforce as a service provider (SP) to the existing IdP. A SP is the system that relies on the IdP for authentication and provides access to its services based on the SAML assertions from the IdP. To set up Salesforce as a SP, you need to create a connected app for Salesforce in the IdP, enable SAML and configure the SAML settings, such as the entity ID, ACS URL, and subject type. You also need to enable SSO for your Salesforce org, upload the IdP certificate, and configure the SSO settings, such as the issuer, identity type, and service provider initiated request binding.

References:

- [SAML Single Sign-On]
- [Set Up Salesforce as a Service Provider]
- [Enable Single Sign-On for Your Org]

NEW QUESTION 175

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 176

Universal Containers (UC) has implemented a multi-org strategy and would like to centralize the management of their Salesforce user profiles. What should the architect recommend to allow Salesforce profiles to be managed from a central system of record?

- A. Implement JIT provisioning on the SAML IDP that will pass the profile ID in each assertion.
- B. Create an Apex scheduled job in one org that will synchronize the other orgs profile.
- C. Implement Delegated Authentication that will update the user profiles as necessary.
- D. Implement an OAuth JWT flow to pass the profile credentials between systems.

Answer: A

Explanation:

To allow Salesforce profiles to be managed from a central system of record, the architect should recommend to implement JIT provisioning on the SAML IDP that will pass the profile ID in each assertion. JIT provisioning is a process that creates or updates user accounts on Salesforce based on information sent by an external identity provider (IDP) during SAML authentication. By passing the profile ID in each assertion, the IDP can control which profile is assigned to each user. Option B is not a good choice because creating an Apex scheduled job in one org that will synchronize the other orgs profile may not be scalable, reliable, or secure. Option C is not a good choice because implementing Delegated Authentication that will update the user profiles as necessary may not be feasible, as Delegated Authentication only verifies the user's credentials against an external service, but does not pass any other information to Salesforce. Option D is not a good choice because implementing an OAuth JWT flow to pass the profile credentials between systems may not be suitable, as OAuth JWT flow is used for server-to-server integration, not for user authentication.

References: Authorize Apps with OAuth, [Identity Management Concepts], [User Authentication]

NEW QUESTION 177

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 182

Universal Containers (UC) has Active Directory (AD) as their enterprise identity store and would like to use it for Salesforce user authentication. UC expects to synchronize user data between Salesforce and AD and Assign the appropriate Profile and Permission Sets based on AD group membership. What would be the optimal way to implement SSO?

- A. Use Active Directory with Reverse Proxy as the Identity Provider.
- B. Use Microsoft Access control Service as the Authentication provider.
- C. Use Active Directory Federation Service (ADFS) as the Identity Provider.
- D. Use Salesforce Identity Connect as the Identity Provider.

Answer: D

Explanation:

The optimal way to implement SSO with Active Directory as the enterprise identity store is to use Salesforce Identity Connect as the identity provider. Salesforce Identity Connect is a software that integrates Microsoft Active Directory with Salesforce and enables single sign-on (SSO) using SAML. It also allows user data synchronization between Active Directory and Salesforce and profile and permission set assignment based on Active Directory group membership. Option A is not a good choice because using Active Directory with reverse proxy as the identity provider may not be supported by Salesforce or may require additional configuration and customization. Option B is not a good choice because using Microsoft Access Control Service as the authentication provider may not be available, as Microsoft has retired this service in 2018. Option C is not a good choice because using Active Directory Federation Service (ADFS) as the identity provider may not allow user data synchronization or profile and permission set assignment based on Active Directory group membership, unless it is combined with another tool such as Salesforce Identity Connect.

References: Salesforce Identity Connect Implementation Guide, Single Sign-On Implementation Guide

NEW QUESTION 186

Northern Trail Outfitters would like to automatically create new employee users in Salesforce with an appropriate profile that maps to its Active Directory Department.

How should an identity architect implement this requirement?

- A. Use the createUser method in the Just-in-Time (JIT) provisioning registration handler to assign the appropriate profile.
- B. Use the updateUser method in the Just-in-Time (JIT) provisioning registration handler to assign the appropriate profile.
- C. Use a login flow to collect Security Assertion Markup Language attributes and assign the appropriate profile during Just-In-Time (JIT) provisioning.
- D. Make a callout during the login flow to query department from Active Directory to assign the appropriate profile.

Answer: B

Explanation:

To automatically create new employee users in Salesforce with an appropriate profile that maps to their Active Directory Department, the identity architect should use the updateUser method in the Just-in-Time (JIT) provisioning registration handler to assign the appropriate profile. 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, such as Active Directory. The updateUser method is a method in the Auth.RegistrationHandler interface that defines how to update an existing user in Salesforce based on the information from the external identity provider. The identity architect can use this method to assign the appropriate profile to the user based on their department attribute. References: Just-in-Time Provisioning for SAML and OpenID Connect, Create a Custom Registration Handler

NEW QUESTION 189

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 192

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 users 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 block access to reports when accessed through a Standard Assurance session.
- B. Use SAML Federated Authentication and Custom SAML JIT Provisioning to dynamically add or remove a permission set that grants the Export Reports Permission.
- C. Use SAML federated Authentication, treat SAML Sessions as High Assurance, and raise the session level required for exporting reports.
- D. Use SAML federated Authentication with a Login Flow to dynamically add or remove a Permission Set that grants the Export Reports Permission.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The best solution to prevent exporting reports except when logged in using AD credentials while maintaining the ability to view reports when logged in with Salesforce credentials is to use SAML federated authentication, treat SAML sessions as high assurance, and raise the session level required for exporting reports. SAML federated authentication is a process that allows users to log in to Salesforce with an external identity provider (IdP), such as AD, that authenticates the user and issues a security token to Salesforce. By treating SAML sessions as high assurance, Salesforce assigns a higher level of trust and security to the sessions that are established by SAML federated authentication. By raising the session level required for exporting reports, Salesforce requires users to have a high assurance session before they can export reports. This solution ensures that only users who log in with AD credentials can export reports, while users who log in with Salesforce credentials can still view reports but not export them.

The other options are not valid solutions for this scenario. Using SAML federated authentication and blocking access to reports when accessed through a standard assurance session would prevent users who log in with Salesforce credentials from viewing reports at all, which is not the desired outcome. Using SAML federated authentication and custom SAML JIT provisioning to dynamically add or remove a permission set that grants the export reports permission would require UC to write custom code and logic to implement the JIT provisioning and manage the permission set, which could increase complexity and cost. Using SAML federated authentication with a login flow to dynamically add or remove a permission set that grants the export reports permission would also require UC to write custom code and logic to implement the login flow and manage the permission set, which could introduce errors and performance issues. References: [SAML Single Sign-On], [Session Security Levels], [Set Session Security Levels for Your Org], [Just-in-Time Provisioning for SAML], [Login Flows]

NEW QUESTION 197

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 202

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 206

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 210

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 212

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