



Salesforce

Exam Questions Identity-and-Access-Management-Architect

Salesforce Certified Identity and Access Management Architect (SU23)

About ExamBible

Your Partner of IT Exam

Found in 1998

ExamBible is a company specialized on providing high quality IT exam practice study materials, especially Cisco CCNA, CCDA, CCNP, CCIE, Checkpoint CCSE, CompTIA A+, Network+ certification practice exams and so on. We guarantee that the candidates will not only pass any IT exam at the first attempt but also get profound understanding about the certificates they have got. There are so many alike companies in this industry, however, ExamBible has its unique advantages that other companies could not achieve.

Our Advances

* 99.9% Uptime

All examinations will be up to date.

* 24/7 Quality Support

We will provide service round the clock.

* 100% Pass Rate

Our guarantee that you will pass the exam.

* Unique Gurantee

If you do not pass the exam at the first time, we will not only arrange FULL REFUND for you, but also provide you another exam of your claim, ABSOLUTELY FREE!

NEW QUESTION 1

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

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

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 2

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 3

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 4

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

- * 1. The customer should be able to login with any of their social identities, however salesforce should only have one user per customer.
- * 2. Once the customer has been identified with a social identity, they should not be required to authorize Salesforce.
- * 3. The 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 5

Northern Trail Outfitters (NTO) utilizes a third-party cloud solution for an employee portal. NTO also owns Salesforce Service Cloud and would like employees to be able to login to Salesforce with their third-party portal credentials for a seamless experience. The third-party employee portal only supports OAuth. What should an identity architect recommend to enable single sign-on (SSO) between the portal and Salesforce?

- A. Configure SSO to use the third-party portal as an identity provider.
- B. Create a custom external authentication provider.
- C. Add the third-party portal as a connected app.
- D. Configure Salesforce for Delegated Authentication.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Configuring SSO to use the third-party portal as an identity provider is the best option to enable SSO between the portal and Salesforce. The portal can use OAuth as the protocol to authenticate users and redirect them to Salesforce. The other options are either not feasible or not relevant for this use case. References: Single Sign-On for Desktop and Mobile Applications using SAML and OAuth, Single Sign-On with SAML on Force.com

NEW QUESTION 6

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 7

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 8

Northern Trail Outfitters (NTO) wants its customers to use phone numbers to log in to their new digital portal, which was designed and built using Salesforce Experience Cloud. In order to access the portal, the user will need to do the following:

- * 1. Enter a phone number and/or email address
- * 2. Enter a verification code that is to be sent via email or text.

What is the recommended approach to fulfill this requirement?

- A. Create a Login Discovery page and provide a Login Discovery Handler Apex class.
- B. Create a custom login page with an Apex controller
- C. The controller has logic to send and verify the identity.
- D. Create an authentication provider and implement a self-registration handler class.
- E. Create a custom login flow that uses an Apex controller to verify the phone numbers with the company's verification service.

Answer: A

Explanation:

To allow customers to use phone numbers to log in to their new digital portal, the identity architect should create a Login Discovery page and provide a Login Discovery Handler Apex class. A Login Discovery page is a custom page that allows users to enter their phone number or email address and receive a verification code via email or text. A Login Discovery Handler is a class that implements the Auth.LoginDiscoveryHandler interface and defines how to handle the user input and verification code. This approach can provide a passwordless login experience for the customers. References: Login Discovery, Create a Login Discovery Page

NEW QUESTION 9

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

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

Answer: BC

Explanation:

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

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

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 10

Universal Containers (UC) uses Salesforce as a CRM and identity provider (IdP) for their Sales Team to seamlessly login to internal 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 10

Universal Containers (UC) is setting up their customer Community self-registration process. They are uncomfortable with the idea of assigning new users to a default account record. What will happen when customers self-register in the community?

- A. The self-registration process will produce an error to the user.
- B. The self-registration page will ask user to select an account.
- C. The self-registration process will create a person Account record.
- D. The self-registration page will create a new account record.

Answer: C

Explanation:

When customers self-register in the community, the self-registration process will create a person account record. A person account is a special type of account that combines both account and contact information in one record. This allows customers to have their own individual accounts without being associated with a default account. Option A is not a good choice because the self-registration process will not produce an error to the user, unless there is some configuration or validation issue. Option B is not a good choice because the self-registration page will not ask user to select an account, unless it is customized to do so. Option D is not a good choice because the self-registration page will not create a new account record, unless it is customized to do so.

References: [How to Provision Salesforce Communities Users], [Salesforce Licensing]

NEW QUESTION 11

Which two are valid choices for digital certificates when setting up two-way SSL between Salesforce and an external system. Choose 2 answers

- A. Use a trusted CA-signed certificate for salesforce and a trusted CA-signed cert for the external system
- B. Use a trusted CA-signed certificate for salesforce and a self-signed cert for the external system
- C. Use a self-signed certificate for salesforce and a self-signed cert for the external system
- D. Use a self-signed certificate for salesforce and a trusted CA-signed cert for the external system

Answer: CD

Explanation:

Two-way SSL is a method of mutual authentication between two parties using digital certificates. A digital certificate is an electronic document that contains information about the identity of the certificate owner and a public key that can be used to verify their signature. A digital certificate can be either self-signed or CA-signed. A self-signed certificate is created and signed by its owner, while a CA-signed certificate is created by its owner but signed by a trusted Certificate Authority (CA). For setting up two-way SSL between Salesforce and an external system, two valid choices for digital certificates are:

- Use a self-signed certificate for Salesforce and a self-signed certificate for the external system. This option is simple and cost-effective, but requires both parties to trust each other's self-signed certificates explicitly.
- Use a self-signed certificate for Salesforce and a trusted CA-signed certificate for the external system.

This option is more secure and reliable, but requires Salesforce to trust the CA that signed the external system's certificate implicitly.

References: Know more about all the SSL certificates that are supported by Salesforce, two way ssl. How to

NEW QUESTION 16

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 20

An architect needs to advise the team that manages the identity provider how to differentiate salesforce from other service providers. What SAML SSO setting in salesforce provides this capability?

- A. Entity id
- B. Issuer
- C. Identity provider login URL
- D. SAML identity location

Answer: A

Explanation:

The Entity ID is the SAML SSO setting in Salesforce that provides the capability to differentiate Salesforce from other service providers. The Entity ID is a unique identifier for the service provider that is sent in the SAML request and response messages¹. The identity provider uses the Entity ID to determine which service provider is requesting or receiving authentication information². You can customize the Entity ID for your Salesforce org or Experience Cloud site in the SAML Single Sign-On Settings page³. References: 1: SAML SSO Flows 2: Federated Authentication Using SAML to Log in to Salesforce Org 3: Step 2: Create a SA Single Sign-On Setting in Salesforce

NEW QUESTION 21

Universal containers (UC) has an e-commerce website while 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 for their accounts without logging in again. UC decides to implement ansp-Initiated SSO using a SAML-BASED complaint 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. Configure Delegated Authentication
- C. Create a connected App
- D. Set up my domain

Answer: AD

Explanation:

To enable SP-initiated SSO using a SAML-based identity provider, UC needs to configure SAML SSO settings in Salesforce and set up a custom domain using My Domain feature. This allows UC to specify the identity provider information, such as the issuer, entity ID, certificate, and SAML assertion attributes. Delegated authentication is a different mechanism that allows Salesforce to delegate the authentication process to an external web service. A connected app is not required for SP-initiated SSO, but it is used for IDP-initiated SSO or OAuth flows. References: Certification - Identity and Access Management Architect - Trailhead, [Set Up My Domain], [Configure SAML Settings for Single Sign-On]

NEW QUESTION 23

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 27

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 28

Sales users at Universal containers use salesforce for Opportunity management. Marketing uses a third-party application called Nest for Lead nurturing that is accessed using username/password. The VP of sales wants to open up access to nest for all sales users to provide them access to lead history and would like SSO for better adoption. Salesforce is already setup for SSO and uses Delegated Authentication. Nest can accept username/Password or SAML-based Authentication. IT teams have received multiple password-related issues for nest and have decided to set up SSO access for Nest for Marketing users as well. The CIO does not want to invest in a new IDP solution and is considering using Salesforce for this purpose. Which are appropriate license type choices for sales and marketing users, given 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 32

Universal containers (UC) uses a legacy Employee portal for their employees to collaborate and post their ideas. UC decides to use salesforce ideas for voting and better tracking purposes. To avoid provisioning users on Salesforce, UC decides to push ideas posted on the Employee portal to salesforce through API. UC decides to use an API user using OAuth Username - password flow for the connection. How can the connection to salesforce be restricted only to the employee portal server?

- A. Add the Employee portals IP address to the Trusted IP range for the connected App
- B. Use a digital certificate signed by the employee portal Server.
- C. Add the employee portals IP address to the login IP range on the user profile.
- D. Use a dedicated profile for the user the Employee portal uses.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Adding the employee portal's IP address to the trusted IP range for the connected app is the best way to restrict the connection to Salesforce only to the employee portal server. This will ensure that only requests from the specified IP range will be accepted by Salesforce for that connected app. Option B is not a good choice because using a digital certificate signed by the employee portal server may not be supported by Salesforce for OAuth username-password flow. Option C is not a good choice because adding the employee portal's IP address to the login IP range on the user profile may not be sufficient, as it will still allow other users with the same profile to log in from that IP range. Option D is not a good choice because using a dedicated profile for the user that the employee portal uses may not be effective, as it will still allow other users with that profile to log in from any IP address. References: [Connected Apps], [OAuth 2.0 Username-Password Flow]

NEW QUESTION 35

What are three capabilities of Delegated Authentication? Choose 3 answers

- A. It can be assigned by Custom Permissions.
- B. It can connect to SOAP services.
- C. It can be assigned by Permission Sets.
- D. It can be assigned by Profiles.
- E. It can connect to REST services.

Answer: BCE

Explanation:

The three capabilities of delegated authentication are:

- It can connect to SOAP services. 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 enables Salesforce to integrate with existing identity stores or authentication methods that support SOAP services.
 - It can be assigned by permission sets. Permission sets are collections of settings and permissions that give users access to various tools and functions in Salesforce. Permission sets can be used to assign delegated authentication to users by enabling the "Is Single Sign-on Enabled" permission. This permission allows users to log in with delegated authentication instead of their Salesforce username and password.
 - It can connect to REST services. REST services are web services that use HTTP methods to access or manipulate resources on a server. REST services can be used for delegated authentication by creating a custom login page that makes a REST callout to an external service that verifies the user's credentials. This approach requires custom code and configuration, but it provides more flexibility and control over the authentication process.
- The other options are not capabilities of delegated authentication. Delegated authentication cannot be assigned by custom permissions or profiles. 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 cannot be used to enable delegated authentication for users. Profiles are collections of settings and permissions that determine what users can do in Salesforce. Profiles cannot be used to enable delegated authentication for users, as this feature is controlled by permission sets. References: [Delegated Authentication], [Permission Sets], [Enable 'Delegated Authentication'], [REST Services], [Custom Login Page for Delegated Authentication], [Custom Permissions], [Profiles]

NEW QUESTION 40

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 44

Which two security risks can be mitigated by enabling Two-Factor Authentication (2FA) in Salesforce? Choose 2 answers

- A. Users leaving laptops unattended and not logging out of Salesforce.
- B. Users accessing Salesforce from a public Wi-Fi access point.
- C. Users choosing passwords that are the same as their Facebook password.
- D. Users creating simple-to-guess password reset questions.

Answer: BC

Explanation:

Enabling Two-Factor Authentication (2FA) in Salesforce can mitigate the security risks of users accessing Salesforce from a public Wi-Fi access point or choosing passwords that are the same as their Facebook password. 2FA is an additional layer of protection beyond your password that requires users to verify their identity with another factor, such as a mobile app, a security key, or a verification code. This can prevent unauthorized access even if the user's password is compromised or guessed by a malicious actor. The other options are not directly related to 2FA, but rather to user behavior or password policies.

NEW QUESTION 47

Universal Containers uses an Employee portal for their employees to collaborate. Employees access the portal from their company's internal website via SSO. It is set up to work with Active Directory. What is the role of Active Directory in this scenario?

- A. Identity store
- B. Authentication store
- C. Identity provider
- D. Service provider

Answer: C

Explanation:

The role of Active Directory in this scenario is an identity provider. An identity provider is an application that authenticates users and provides information about them to service providers⁶. A service provider is an application that provides a service to users and relies on an identity provider for authentication⁶. In this scenario, the employee portal is a service provider that provides collaboration features to employees and relies on Active Directory for authentication. Active Directory is an identity provider that authenticates employees using their corporate credentials and sends information about them to the employee portal⁷.

References: Identity Provider Overview, Configure SSO to Salesforce Using Microsoft AD FS as the Identity Provider

NEW QUESTION 52

IT security at Universal Containers (UC) is concerned about recent phishing scams targeting its users and wants to add additional layers of login protection. What should an Architect recommend to address the issue?

- A. Use the Salesforce Authenticator mobile app with two-step verification
- B. Lock sessions to the IP address from which they originated.
- C. Increase Password complexity requirements in Salesforce.
- D. Implement Single Sign-on using a corporate Identity store.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The Salesforce Authenticator mobile app adds an extra layer of security for online accounts with two-factor authentication. It allows users to respond to push notifications or use location services to verify their logins and other account activity¹. This can help prevent phishing scams and unauthorized access.

References: Salesforce Authenticator, Salesforce Authenticator: Mobile App Security Features, Salesforce Authenticator

NEW QUESTION 53

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 55

Northern Trail Outfitters (NTO) is planning to build a new customer service portal and wants to use passwordless login, allowing customers to login with a one-time passcode sent to them via email or SMS.

How should the quantity of required Identity Verification Credits be estimated?

- A. Each community comes with 10,000 Identity Verification Credits per month and only customers with more than 10,000 logins a month should estimate additional SMS verifications needed.
- B. Identity Verification Credits are consumed with each SMS (text message) sent and should be estimated based on the number of login verification challenges for SMS verification users.
- C. Identity Verification Credits are consumed with each verification sent and should be estimated based on the number of logins that will incur a verification challenge.
- D. Identity Verification Credits are a direct add-on license based on the number of existing member-based or login-based Community licenses.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Identity Verification Credits are units that are consumed when Salesforce sends verification messages to users via email or SMS. To use passwordless login, customers need to receive a one-time passcode via email or SMS that they can use to log in to the customer service portal. Therefore, Identity Verification Credits are consumed with each SMS (text message) sent and should be estimated based on the number of login verification challenges for SMS verification users. Email verification does not consume Identity Verification Credits. References: Identity Verification Credits, Passwordless Login

NEW QUESTION 60

The security team at Universal Containers (UC) has identified exporting reports as a high-risk action and would like to require users to be logged into Salesforce with

their active directory (AD) credentials when doing so. For all other uses of Salesforce, Users should be allowed to use AD credentials or salesforce credentials. What solution should be recommended to prevent exporting reports except when logged in using AD credentials while maintaining the ability to view reports when logged in with salesforce credentials?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 65

Universal Containers (UC) is looking to build a Canvas app and wants to use the corresponding Connected App to control where the app is visible. Which two options are correct in regards to where the app can be made visible under the Connected App setting for the Canvas app? Choose 2 answers

- A. As part of the body of a Salesforce Knowledge article.
- B. In the mobile navigation menu on Salesforce for Android.
- C. The sidebar of a Salesforce Console as a console component.
- D. Included in the Call Control Tool that's part of Open CTI.

Answer: CD

Explanation:

The sidebar of a Salesforce Console as a console component and included in the Call Control Tool that's part of Open CTI are two options that are correct in regards to where the app can be made visible under the connected app settings for the Canvas app. A Canvas app is an external application that can be embedded within Salesforce using an iframe. A connected app is an application that integrates with Salesforce using APIs and uses OAuth as the authentication protocol. You can control where a Canvas app can be displayed in Salesforce by configuring the locations in the connected app settings. The sidebar of a Salesforce Console as a console component is a valid location for a Canvas app because it allows you to display the app as a collapsible panel on the side of any console app. Included in the Call Control Tool that's part of Open CTI is a valid location for a Canvas app because it allows you to display the app as part of the softphone panel that integrates with your telephony system. As part of the body of a Salesforce Knowledge article is not a valid location for a Canvas app because it is not supported by the connected app settings. In the mobile navigation menu on Salesforce for Android is not a valid location for a Canvas app because it is not supported by the connected app settings. References: : [Canvas Developer Guide] : [Connected Apps Overview] : [Add or Remove Components from Your Console Apps] : [Open CTI Developer Guide]

NEW QUESTION 67

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 licence type for all of the UC employees?

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

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 69

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

The web service that is used for delegated authentication should be secured with TLS using Salesforce trusted certificates⁴. This ensures that the communication between Salesforce and the external authentication method is encrypted and authenticated. The other options are not relevant for designing a delegated authentication implementation. The web service does not need to accept one to four input method parameters, as it can accept any number of parameters as long

as they are wrapped in a SOAP envelope⁵. The web service does not need to use the Salesforce Federation ID to identify the user, as it can use any identifier that is unique and consistent across systems⁶. The web service does not need to implement a custom password decryption method, as it can use any encryption or hashing algorithm that is supported by both systems⁷. References: Delegated Authentication, Enable 'Delegated Authentication', Delegated Authentication Flow in Salesforce, FAQs fo Delegated Authentication

NEW QUESTION 71

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 : [Restri Access by IP Address]

NEW QUESTION 74

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) fo Salesforce], [Connected App Basics], OAuth Authorization Flows

NEW QUESTION 79

Universal Containers (UC) has implemented a multi-org architecture in their company. Many users have licences across multiple orgs, and they are complaining about remembering which org and credentials are tied to which business process. Which two recommendations should the Architect make to address the Complaints? Choose 2 answers

- A. Activate My Domain to Brand each org to the specific business use case.
- B. Implement SP-Initiated Single Sign-on flows to allow deep linking.
- C. Implement IdP-Initiated Single Sign-on flows to allow deep linking.
- D. Implement Delegated Authentication from each org to the LDAP provider.

Answer: AB

Explanation:

Activating My Domain allows each org to have a unique domain name that can be branded to the specific business use case². This can help users identify which org they are logging into and avoid confusion. Implementing SP-Initiated Single Sign-on flows enables users to start from a service provider (such as Salesforce) and be redirected to an identity provider (such as Active Directory) for authentication³. This can also allow deep linking, which means users can access specific resources within the service provider after logging in⁴. These two recommendations can address the complaints of the users who have licenses across multiple orgs.

NEW QUESTION 83

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 85

A security architect is rolling out a new multi-factor authentication (MFA) mandate, where all employees must go through a secure authentication process before accessing Salesforce. There are multiple Identity Providers (IdP) in place and the architect is considering how the "Authentication Method Reference" field (AMR) in the Login History can help.

Which two considerations should the architect keep in mind? Choose 2 answers

- A. AMR field shows the authentication methods used at IdP.
- B. Both OIDC and Security Assertion Markup Language (SAML) are supported but AMR must be implemented at IdP.
- C. High-assurance sessions must be configured under Session Security Level Policies.
- D. Dependency on what is supported by OpenID Connect (OIDC) implementation at IdP.

Answer: AB

Explanation:

The AMR field in the Login History shows the authentication methods used at the IdP level, such as password, MFA, or SSO. Both OIDC and SAML are supported protocols for SSO, but the IdP must implement the AMR attribute and pass it to Salesforce. References: Secure Your Users' Identity, Salesforce Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA) and Single Sign-on (SSO)

NEW QUESTION 89

Universal Containers (UC) has a mobile application that calls the Salesforce REST API. In order to prevent users from having to enter their credentials everytime they use the app, UC has enabled the use of refresh Tokens as part of the Salesforce connected App and updated their mobile app to take advantage of the refresh token. Even after enabling the refresh token, Users are still complaining that they have to enter their credentials once a day. What is the most likely cause of the issue?

- A. The OAuth authorizations are being revoked by a nightly batch job.
- B. The refresh token expiration policy is set incorrectly in Salesforce.
- C. The app is requesting too many access Tokens in a 24-hour period.
- D. The users forget to check the box to remember their credentials.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The most likely cause of the issue is that the refresh token expiration policy is set incorrectly in Salesforce. A refresh token is a credential that allows a connected app to obtain a new access token when the previous one expires¹. The refresh token expiration policy determines how long a refresh token is valid for². If the policy is set to a short duration, such as 24 hours, the users have to enter their credentials once a day to get a new refresh token. To prevent this, the policy should be set to a longer duration, such as "Refresh token is valid until revoked" or "Refresh token expires after 90 days of inactivity"².

References: OAuth 2.0 Refresh Token Flow, Manage OAuth Access Policies for a Connected App

NEW QUESTION 92

Universal Containers (UC) is using Active Directory as its corporate identity provider and Salesforce as its CRM for customer care agents, who use SAML based sign-on to login to Salesforce. The default agent profile does not include the Manage User permission. UC wants to dynamically update the agent role and permission sets.

Which two mechanisms are used to provision agents with the appropriate permissions? Choose 2 answers

- A. Use Login Flow in User Context to update role and permission sets.
- B. Use Login Flow in System Context to update role and permission sets.
- C. Use SAML Just-in-Time (JIT) Handler class run as current user to update role and permission sets.
- D. Use SAML Just-in-Time (JIT) handler class run as an admin user to update role and permission sets.

Answer: BD

Explanation:

To dynamically update the agent role and permission sets using Active Directory as the corporate identity provider and Salesforce as the CRM for customer care

agents, who use SAML based sign-on to login to Salesforce, the identity architect should use two mechanisms:

- Use Login Flow in System Context to update role and permission sets. 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 System Context is a mode that allows a Login Flow to run as an administrator user with full access to Salesforce data and metadata. By using a Login Flow in System Context, the identity architect can update the agent role and permission sets based on the information from Active Directory or other criteria.
- Use SAML Just-in-Time (JIT) handler class run as an admin user to update role and permission sets. A SAML JIT handler class is a class that implements the Auth.SamlJitHandler interface and 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. By using a SAML JIT handler class run as an admin user, the identity architect can update the agent role and permission sets based on the information from the SAML assertion. References: Login Flows, SAML Just-in-Time Provisioning, Auth.SamlJitHandler Interface

NEW QUESTION 94

Universal Containers (UC) has an existing web application that it would like to access from Salesforce without requiring users to re-authenticate. The web application is owned by UC and the UC team that is responsible for it is willing to add new javascript code and/or libraries to the application. What implementation should an Architect recommend to UC?

- A. Create a Canvas app and use Signed Requests to authenticate the users.
- B. Rewrite the web application as a set of Visualforce pages and Apex code.
- C. Configure the web application as an item in the Salesforce App Launcher.
- D. Add the web application as a ConnectedApp using OAuth User-Agent flow.

Answer: A

Explanation:

A Canvas app is a web application that can be embedded within Salesforce and access Salesforce data using the signed request authentication method. This method allows the Canvas app to receive a signed request that contains the context and OAuth token when it is loaded. The Canvas app can use the SDK to request a new or refreshed signed request on demand². This way, the users do not need to re-authenticate when accessing the web application from Salesforce. References: Requesting a Signed Request, SAML Single Sign-On for Canvas Apps, Mastering Salesforce Canvas Apps

NEW QUESTION 95

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. OAuth JWT 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 99

Containers (UC) uses a legacy Employee portal for their employees to collaborate. Employees access the portal from their company's internal website via SSO. It is set up to work with SiteMinder and Active Directory. The Employee portal has features to support posing ideas. UC decides to use Salesforce Ideas for voting and better tracking purposes. To avoid provisioning users on Salesforce, UC decides to integrate Employee portal ideas with Salesforce idea through the API. What is the role of Salesforce in the context of SSO, based on this scenario?

- A. Service Provider, because Salesforce is the application for managing ideas.
- B. Connected App, because Salesforce is connected with Employee portal via API.
- C. Identity Provider, because the API calls are authenticated by Salesforce.
- D. An independent system, because Salesforce is not part of the SSO setup.

Answer: D

Explanation:

D is correct because Salesforce is an independent system that is not part of the SSO setup between the Employee portal and Active Directory. Salesforce does not act as an IdP or an SP for the SSO, nor does it use a connected app to integrate with the Employee portal. Salesforce only exposes its API to allow the Employee portal to access its ideas feature.

A is incorrect because Salesforce is not a service provider for the SSO. The SSO is between the Employee portal and Active Directory, not between the Employee portal and Salesforce.

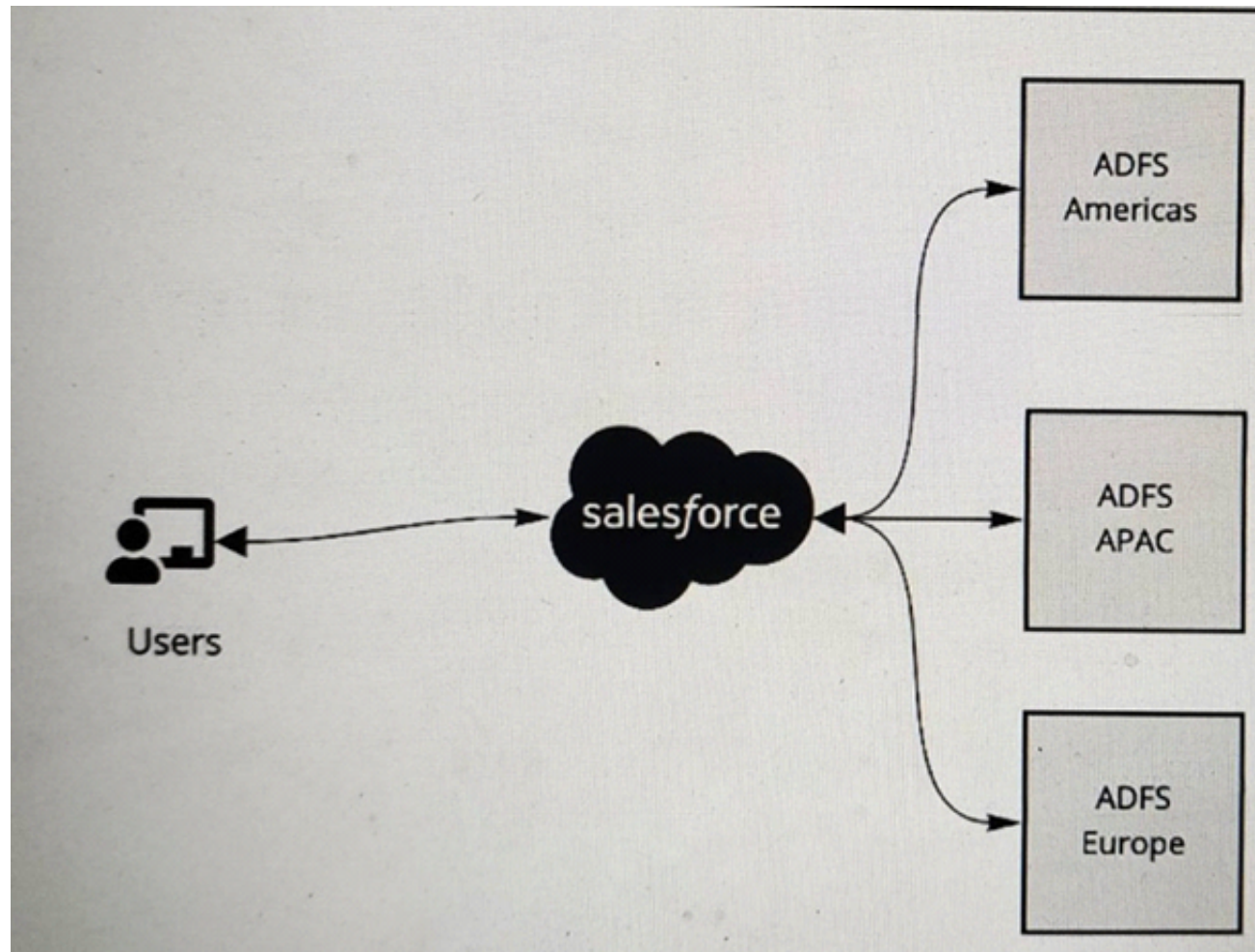
B is incorrect because Salesforce is not a connected app for the SSO. A connected app is a framework that enables an external application to integrate with Salesforce using APIs and standard protocols, such as SAML, OAuth, and OpenID Connect¹. The Employee portal does not use any of these protocols to integrate with Salesforce, but only uses its API.

C is incorrect because Salesforce is not an identity provider for the SSO. The IdP is the system that authenticates users and issues tokens or assertions to allow access to other systems. In this scenario, the IdP is Active Directory, not Salesforce.

References: 1: OAuth Authorization flows in Salesforce - Apex Hours

NEW QUESTION 103

Refer to the exhibit.



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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 108

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

The JWT Bearer Token flow is an OAuth flow in which an external app (also called client or consumer app) sends a signed JSON string to Salesforce called JWT to obtain an access token. The access token can then be used by the external app to read and write data in Salesforce¹. This flow is suitable for UC's scenario because it allows seamless integration between the desktop application and Salesforce without requiring user interaction or login credentials². The other options are not valid authorization flows for this scenario. The Web Server Authentication Flow and the User Agent Flow both require user interaction and redirection to the Salesforce OAuth authorization endpoint, which is not seamless³. The Username and Password Flow requires the external app to store the user's login credentials, which is not secure or recommended³.

References: OAuth 2.0 JWT Bearer Flow for Server-to-Server Integration, OAuth Authorization Flows, Salesforce OAuth : JWT Bearer Flow

NEW QUESTION 113

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 114

Universal Containers (UC) has a mobile application for its employees that uses data from Salesforce as well as uses Salesforce for Authentication purposes. UC wants its mobile users to only enter their credentials the first time they run the app. The application has been live for a little over 6 months, and all of the users who were part of the initial launch are complaining that they have to re-authenticate. UC has also recently changed the URI Scheme associated with the mobile app. What should the Architect at UC first investigate? Universal Containers (UC) has a mobile application for its employees that uses data from Salesforce as well as uses Salesforce for Authentication purposes. UC wants its mobile users to only enter their credentials the first time they run the app. The application has been live for a little over 6 months, and all of the users who were part of the initial launch are complaining that they have to re-authenticate. UC has also recently changed the URI Scheme associated with the mobile app. What should the Architect at UC first investigate?

- A. Check the Refresh Token policy defined in the Salesforce Connected App.
- B. Validate that the users are checking the box to remember their passwords.
- C. Verify that the Callback URL is correctly pointing to the new URI Scheme.
- D. Confirm that the access Token's Time-To-Live policy has been set appropriately.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The first thing that the architect at UC should investigate is the refresh token policy defined in the Salesforce connected app. A refresh token is a credential that allows an application to obtain new access tokens without requiring the user to re-authenticate. The refresh token policy determines how long a refresh token is valid and under what conditions it can be revoked. If the refresh token policy is set to expire after a certain period of time or after a change in IP address or device ID, then the users may have to re-authenticate after using the app for a while or from a different location or device. Option B is not a good choice because validating that the users are checking the box to remember their passwords may not be relevant, as the app uses SSO with a third-party identity provider and does not rely on Salesforce credentials. Option C is not a good choice because verifying that the callback URL is correctly pointing to the new URI scheme may not be necessary, as the callback URL is used for redirecting the user back to the app after authentication, but it does not affect how long the user can stay authenticated. Option D is not a good choice because confirming that the access token's time-to-live policy has been set appropriately may not be effective, as the access token's time-to-live policy determines how long an access token is valid before it needs to be refreshed by a refresh token, but it does not affect how long a refresh token is valid or when it can be revoked. References: [Connected Apps Developer Guide], [Digging Deeper into OAuth 2.0 on Force.com]

NEW QUESTION 119

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 120

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 122

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 123

Universal Containers (UC) wants to build a custom mobile app for their field reps to create orders in salesforce. After the first time the users log in, they must be able to access salesforce upon opening the mobile app without being prompted to log in again. What Oauth flows should be considered to support this requirement?

- A. Web Server flow with a Refresh Token.
- B. Mobile Agent flow with a Bearer Token.
- C. User Agent flow with a Refresh Token.
- D. SAML Assertion flow with a Bearer Token.

Answer: AC

Explanation:

The OAuth 2.0 user-agent flow and the OAuth 2.0 web server flow are both suitable for building a custom mobile app that can access Salesforce data without prompting the user to log in again¹. Both of these flows use a refresh token that can be used to obtain a new access token when the previous one expires². The user-agent flow uses the Canvas JavaScript SDK to obtain an OAuth token by using the login function in the SDK². The web server flow redirects the user to the Salesforce OAuth authorization endpoint and then obtains an OAuth access token by making a POST request to the Salesforce OAuth token endpoint². The mobile agent flow and the SAML assertion flow are not valid OAuth flows for Salesforce³.

References: OAuth Authorization Flows, Mastering Salesforce Canvas Apps, Access Data with API Integration

NEW QUESTION 125

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 129

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 130

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 133

Universal containers (UC) would like to enable SSO between their existing Active Directory infrastructure and salesforce. The it team prefers to manage all users in Active Directory and would like to avoid doing any initial setup of users in salesforce directly, including the correct assignment of profiles, roles and groups. Which two optimal solutions should UC use to provision users in salesforce? Choose 2 answers

- A. Use the salesforce REST API to sync users from active directory to salesforce
- B. Use an app exchange product to sync users from Active Directory to salesforce.
- C. Use Active Directory Federation Services to sync users from active directory to salesforce.
- D. Use Identity connect to sync users from Active Directory to salesforce

Answer: BD

Explanation:

To provision users in Salesforce from Active Directory without doing any initial setup of users in Salesforce, UC can use an app exchange product or Identity Connect. An app exchange product is a third-party application that can synchronize users and groups from Active Directory to Salesforce using a web-based interface¹. Identity Connect is a desktop application that can synchronize users and groups from Active Directory to Salesforce using a graphical user interface². Both solutions can also map Active Directory attributes to Salesforce fields and assign profiles, roles, and permission sets to users¹². References: Active Directory Integration with Salesforce, Identity Connect

NEW QUESTION 134

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 135

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

Which two connected app options need to be configured to fulfill this use case?

Choose 2 answers

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

Answer: BD

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 138

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 140

Northern Trail Outfitters (NTO) has a number of employees who do NOT need access Salesforce objects. Trie employees should sign in to a custom Benefits web app using their Salesforce credentials.

Which license should the identity architect recommend to fulfill this requirement?

- A. Identity Only License
- B. External Identity License
- C. Identity Verification Credits Add-on License
- D. Identity Connect License

Answer: A

Explanation:

To allow employees to sign in to a custom Benefits web app using their Salesforce credentials, the identity architect should recommend 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 143

An identity architect wants to secure Salesforce APIs using Security Assertion Markup Language (SAML). For security purposes, administrators will need to authorize the applications that will be consuming the APIs.

Which Salesforce OAuth authorization flow should be used?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

OAuth 2.0 SAML Bearer Assertion Flow is a protocol that allows a client app to obtain an access token from Salesforce by using a SAML assertion instead of an authorization code. The SAML assertion contains information about the client app and the user who wants to access Salesforce APIs. To use this flow, the client app needs to have a connected app configured in Salesforce with the Use Digital Signature option enabled and the “api” OAuth scope assigned. The administrators can authorize the applications that will be consuming the APIs by setting the Permitted Users policy of the connected app to Admin approved users are pre-authorized and assigning profiles or permission sets to the connected app. References: OAuth 2.0 SAML Bearer Assertion Flow, Connected Apps, OAuth Scopes

NEW QUESTION 144

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

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 145

Universal containers (UC) wants to implement a partner community. As part of their implementation, UC would like to modify both the Forgot password and change password experience with custom branding for their partner community users. Which 2 actions should an architect recommend to UC? Choose 2 answers

- A. Build a community builder page for the change password experience and Custom Visualforce page for the Forgot password experience.
- B. Build a custom visualforce page for both the change password and Forgot password experiences.
- C. Build a custom visualforce page for the change password experience and a community builder page for the Forgot password experience.
- D. Build a community builder page for both the change password and Forgot password experiences.

Answer: BC

Explanation:

The two actions that an architect should recommend to UC are to build a custom Visualforce page for both the change password and forgot password experiences and to build a custom Visualforce page for the change password experience and a community builder page for the forgot password experience. A custom Visualforce page is a page that uses Visualforce markup and Apex code to create a custom user interface. A community builder page is a page that uses the Community Builder tool to create a custom user interface with drag-and-drop components. Both types of pages can be used to modify the look and feel of the password management features for partner community users. However, using a custom Visualforce page for both features requires more coding and customization, while using a community builder page for the forgot password feature allows more flexibility and configuration options.

References: [Visualforce Pages], [Community Builder Pages], [Customize Password Management Features]

NEW QUESTION 149

Universal Containers is creating a mobile application that will be secured by Salesforce Identity using the OAuth 2.0 user-agent flow (this flow uses the OAuth 2.0 implicit grant type).

Which three OAuth concepts apply to this flow? Choose 3 answers

- A. Client ID
- B. Refresh Token
- C. Authorization Code
- D. Verification Code
- E. Scopes

Answer: AE

Explanation:

The OAuth 2.0 user-agent flow uses the OAuth 2.0 implicit grant type, which does not require an authorization code or a refresh token. The client ID and scopes are required to identify the connected app and request the appropriate permissions from the user. References: OAuth Authorization Flows, OAuth with Salesforce Demystified

NEW QUESTION 153

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

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

Answer: AC

Explanation:

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

References: Salesforce Documentation

NEW QUESTION 156

Universal Containers (UC) implemented SSO to a third-party system for their Salesforce users to access the App Launcher. UC enabled “User Provisioning” on the Connected App so that changes to user accounts can be synched between Salesforce and the third-party system. However, UC quickly notices that changes to user roles in Salesforce are not getting synched to the third-party system. What is the most likely reason for this behavior?

- A. User Provisioning for Connected Apps does not support role sync.
- B. Required operation(s) was not mapped in User Provisioning Settings.
- C. The Approval queue for User Provisioning Requests is unmonitored.
- D. Salesforce roles have more than three levels in the role hierarchy.

Answer: B

Explanation:

User Provisioning for Connected Apps supports role sync, but the required operation(s) must be mapped in User Provisioning Settings. According to the Salesforce documentation¹, “To provision roles, map the Role operation to a field in the connected app. The field must contain the role’s unique name.” Therefore, option B is the correct answer.

References: Salesforce Documentation

NEW QUESTION 160

Universal Containers (UC) wants to use Salesforce for sales orders and a legacy of system for order fulfillment. The legacy system must update the status of orders in 65* Salesforce in real time as they are fulfilled. UC decides to use OAuth for connecting the legacy system to Salesforce. What OAuth flow should be considered that doesn't require storing credentials, client secret or refresh tokens?

- A. Web Server flow
- B. JWT Bearer Token flow
- C. Username-Password flow
- D. User Agent flow

Answer: B

Explanation:

The JWT Bearer Token flow is an OAuth flow in which an external app (also called client or consumer app) sends a signed JSON string to Salesforce called JWT to obtain an access token. The access token can then be used by the external app to read & write data in Salesforce¹. This flow does not require storing credentials, client secret or refresh tokens, as the JWT is self-contained and includes information about the app and the user². The other flows require either user interaction (Web Server flow and User Agent flow) or storing credentials (Username-Password flow)³.

References: Salesforce OAuth : JWT Bearer Flow, Accessing Salesforce with JWT OAuth Flow, OAuth Authorization Flows - Salesforce

NEW QUESTION 163

An Enterprise is using a Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP) server as the only point for user authentication with a username/password. Salesforce delegated authentication is configured to integrate Salesforce under single sign-on (SSO).

How can end users change their password?

- A. Users once logged In, can go to the Change Password screen in Salesforce.
- B. Users can click on the "Forgot your Password" link on the Salesforce.com login page.
- C. Users can request the Salesforce Admin to reset their password.
- D. Users can change it on the enterprise LDAP authentication portal.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Users can request the Salesforce Admin to reset their password if they are using delegated authentication with LDAP. The other options are not applicable for this scenario, as the password is managed by the LDAP server, not by Salesforce. References: Delegated Authentication, FAQs for Delegated Authentication

NEW QUESTION 164

customer service representatives at Universal containers (UC) are complaining that whenever they click on links to case records and are asked to login with SAML SSO, they are being redirected to the salesforce home tab and not the specific case record. What item should an architect advise the identity team at UC to investigate first?

- A. My domain is configured and active within salesforce.
- B. The salesforce SSO settings are using http post
- C. The identity provider is correctly preserving the Relay state
- D. The users have the correct Federation ID within salesforce.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The identity provider must correctly preserve the Relay state in order to redirect the user to the specific case record after login with SAML SSO. According to the Salesforce documentation³, "The RelayState parameter is used by SAML to indicate where the user should be redirected after they've been authenticated by the identity provider." Therefore, option C is the correct answer. References: Salesforce Documentation

NEW QUESTION 167

Universal Containers (UC) is setting up delegated authentication to allow employees to log in using their corporate credentials. UC's security team is concerned about the risks of exposing the corporate login service on the internet and has asked that a reliable trust mechanism be put in place between the login service and Salesforce.

What mechanism should an Architect put in place to enable a trusted connection between the login service and Salesforce?

- A. Require the use of Salesforce security tokens on passwords.
- B. Enforce mutual authentication between systems using SSL.
- C. Include Client Id and Client Secret in the login header callout.
- D. Set up a proxy service for the login service in the DMZ.

Answer: B

Explanation:

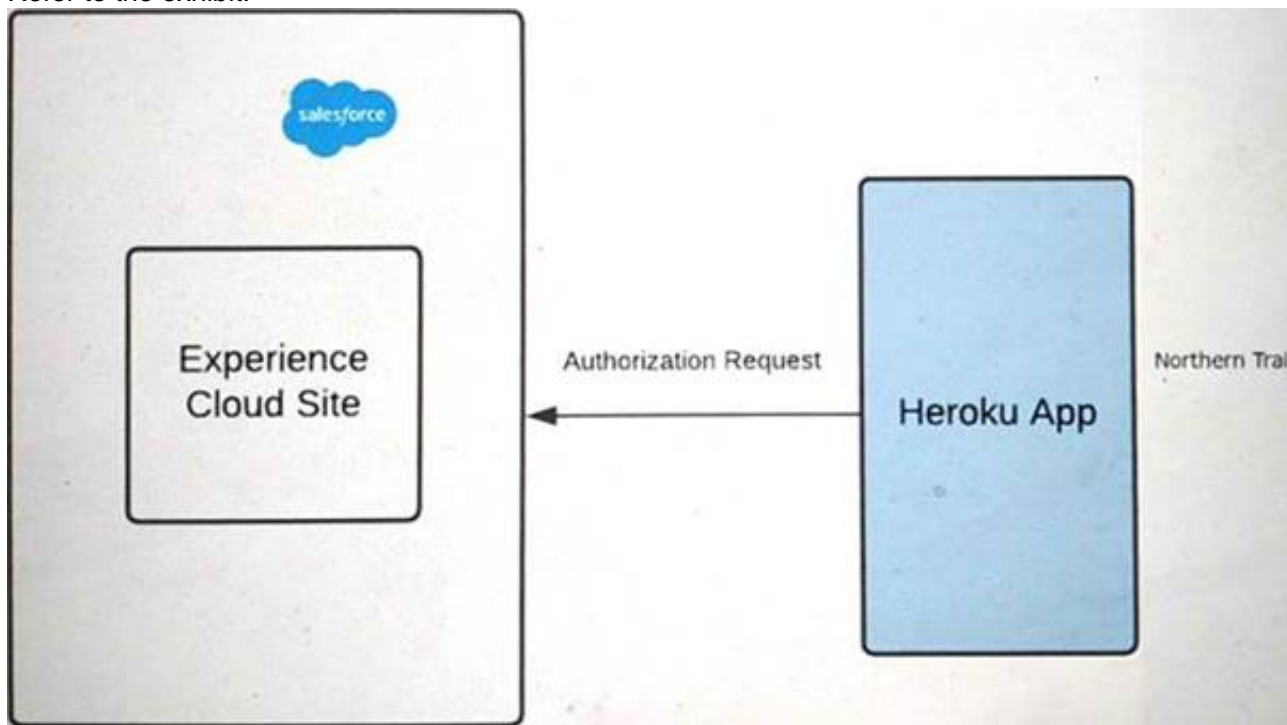
To enable a trusted connection between the login service and Salesforce, an architect should enforce mutual authentication between systems using SSL. Mutual authentication, also known as two-way SSL or client certificate authentication, is a process in which both parties in a communication exchange certificates to verify their identities⁷. This mechanism ensures that only authorized systems can access each other's resources and prevents unauthorized access or spoofing attacks⁸. To use mutual authentication with delegated authentication you need to do the following steps⁹:

- Generate a self-signed certificate in Salesforce and download it.
- Import the certificate into your login service's truststore.
- Configure your login service to require client certificates for incoming requests.
- Generate a certificate for your login service and export it.
- Import the certificate into Salesforce's certificate and key management tool.
- Enable mutual authentication for your login service's endpoint URL in Salesforce. References:
- Mutual Authentication
- Mutual Authentication Overview

➤ Set Up Mutual Authentication

NEW QUESTION 168

Refer to the exhibit.



Outfitters (NTO) is using Experience Cloud as an Identity for its application on Heroku. The application on Heroku should be able to handle two brands, Northern Trail Shoes and Northern Trail Shirts.

A user should select either of the two brands in Heroku before logging into the community. The app then performs Authorization using OAuth2.0 with the Salesforce Experience Cloud site.

NTO wants to make sure it renders login page images dynamically based on the user's brand preference selected in Heroku before Authorization.

what should an identity architect do to fulfill the above requirements?

- A. For each brand create different communities and redirect users to the appropriate community using a custom Login controller written in Apex.
- B. Create multiple login screens using Experience Builder and use Login Flows at runtime to route to different login screens.
- C. Authorize third-party service by sending authorization requests to the community-url/services/oauth2/authorize/cookie_value.
- D. Authorize third-party service by sending authorization requests to thecommunity-url/services/oauth2/authonze/expid_value.

Answer: D

Explanation:

OAuth 2.0 is an open standard for authorization that allows a third-party application to obtain limited access to a protected resource on behalf of a user. To authorize a third-party service using OAuth 2.0 with the Salesforce Experience Cloud site, the identity architect should do the following steps:

➤ Create a connected app for the third-party service in Salesforce. A connected app is an application that integrates with Salesforce using APIs and standard protocols, such as SAML, OAuth, and OpenID Connect. To create a connected app, you need to provide the basic information, such as the app name, logo URL, contact email, and API name. You also need to enable OAuth and configure the OAuth settings, such as the callback URL, the scopes, and the policies.

➤ Authorize the third-party service by sending authorization requests to the community-url/services/oauth2/authorize/expid_value. This is a special endpoint that allows you to specify an experience ID (expid) as a query parameter in the authorization request. The experience ID is a unique identifier for each experience (community or site) in Salesforce. By using this endpoint, you can dynamically render the login page images based on the user's brand preference selected in the third-party service before authorization.

References:

- OAuth 2.0
- OAuth 2.0 Web Server Authentication Flow
- Connected Apps
- Create a Connected App
- Experience ID
- Authorize Apps with OAuth

NEW QUESTION 169

Which three are capabilities of SAML-based Federated authentication? Choose 3 answers

- A. Trust relationships between Identity Provider and Service Provider are required.
- B. SAML tokens can be in XML or JSON format and can be used interchangeably.
- C. Web applications with no passwords are more secure and stronger against attacks.
- D. Access tokens are used to access resources on the server once the user is authenticated.
- E. Centralized federation provides single point of access, control and auditing.

Answer: ACE

Explanation:

A is correct because SAML-based Federated authentication requires trust relationships between the IdP and the SP. The IdP issues a SAML assertion that contains information about the user's identity and attributes. The SP validates the assertion and grants access to the user.

C is correct because web applications that use SAML-based Federated authentication do not require passwords for users to log in. Instead, they rely on the IdP to authenticate the users and provide a secure token. This eliminates the risk of password breaches and phishing attacks.

E is correct because centralized federation provides a single point of access, control, and auditing for web applications that use SAML-based Federated authentication. Users can access multiple applications with one login, administrators can manage user access from one place, and auditors can monitor user activity across applications.

B is incorrect because SAML tokens are always in XML format. They cannot be used interchangeably with JSON tokens, which are used by OAuth or OpenID

Connect protocols.

D is incorrect because access tokens are not used by SAML-based Federated authentication. Access tokens are used by OAuth or OpenID Connect protocols to access resources on the server once the user is authenticated.

References: : [Single Sign-On Implementation Guide Developer Documentation] : [Identity 101: Design Patterns for Access Management Salesforce Developers YouTube] : Certification - Identity and Access Management Architect - Trailhead : OAuth Authorization Flows Trailblazer Community Documentation : User Authentication Module - Trailhead

NEW QUESTION 170

Northern Trail Outfitters manages functional group permissions in a custom security application supported by a relational database and a REST service layer.

Group permissions are mapped as permission sets in Salesforce.

Which action should an identity architect use to ensure functional group permissions are reflected as permission set assignments?

- A. Use a Login Flow to query SAML attributes and set permission sets.
- B. Use a Login Flow with invocable Apex to callout to the security application and set permission sets.
- C. Use the Apex Just-in-Time (JIT) handler to query the Security Assertion markup Language (SAML) attributes and set permission sets.
- D. Use the Apex JIT handler to callout to the security application and set permission sets

Answer: B

Explanation:

Using a Login Flow with invocable Apex to callout to the security application and set permission sets allows the identity architect to dynamically assign or remove permission sets based on the functional group permissions in the custom security application. This ensures that the permission set assignments are consistent with the group permissions. References: Login Flows, Invocable Apex

NEW QUESTION 174

An administrator created a connected app for a custom web application in Salesforce which needs to be visible as a tile in App Launcher. The tile for the custom web application is missing in the app launcher for all users in Salesforce. The administrator requested assistance from an identity architect to resolve the issue.

Which two reasons are the source of the issue? Choose 2 answers

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

Answer: AD

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 176

Universal Containers uses Salesforce as an identity provider and Concur as the Employee Expense management system. The HR director wants to ensure Concur accounts for employees are created only after the approval in the Salesforce org.

Which three steps should the identity architect use to implement this requirement? Choose 3 answers

- A. Create an approval process for a custom object associated with the provisioning flow.
- B. Create a connected app for Concur in Salesforce.
- C. Enable User Provisioning for the connected app.
- D. Create an approval process for user object associated with the provisioning flow.
- E. Create an approval process for UserProvisioningRequest object associated with the provisioning flow.

Answer: BCE

Explanation:

User provisioning is a feature that allows Salesforce to create, update, or deactivate user accounts on a third-party system, such as Concur, based on user assignments in Salesforce¹. To implement user provisioning for Concur with an approval process, the identity architect should use the following steps²:

- Create a connected app for Concur in Salesforce. A connected app is an application that integrates with Salesforce using APIs and standard protocols, such as SAML, OAuth, and OpenID Connect³. To create a connected app for Concur, you need to provide the basic information, such as the app name, logo URL, contact email, and API name. You also need to enable SAML and configure the SAML settings, such as the entity ID, ACS URL, and subject type⁴.
- Enable User Provisioning for the connected app. This step allows you to configure the user provisioning settings for the connected app, such as the provisioning API endpoint URL, the client ID and client secret, the mapping of user attributes, and the linkage rules⁵. You can also choose to require an approval process for user provisioning requests by selecting the Approval Required option⁶.
- Create an approval process for UserProvisioningRequest object associated with the provisioning flow. A UserProvisioningRequest object represents a user provisioning request that is sent to or received from a third-party system⁷. An approval process specifies the steps necessary for a record to be approved and who must approve it at each step⁸. To create an approval process for UserProvisioningRequest object, you need to define the approval steps, assignees, actions, criteria, and email alerts⁹.

References:

- User Provisioning for Connected Apps
- Tutorial: Configure Salesforce for automatic user provisioning
- Connected Apps
- Create a Connected App
- Enable User Provisioning for a Connected App
- Require Approvals for User Provisioning Requests
- UserProvisioningRequest
- Approval Processes

> Create an Approval Process

NEW QUESTION 178

.....

Relate Links

100% Pass Your Identity-and-Access-Management-Architect Exam with ExamBible Prep Materials

<https://www.exambible.com/Identity-and-Access-Management-Architect-exam/>

Contact us

We are proud of our high-quality customer service, which serves you around the clock 24/7.

Viste - <https://www.exambible.com/>