

Salesforce

Exam Questions Identity-and-Access-Management-Architect

Salesforce Certified Identity and Access Management Architect (SU23)



NEW QUESTION 1

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

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

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 2

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

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

Answer: ADE

Explanation:

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

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

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 3

Universal containers (UC) is setting up Delegated Authentication to allow employees to log in using their corporate credentials. UC's security team is concerned about the risk 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 services and salesforce?

- A. Include client ID and client secret in the login header callout.
- B. Set up a proxy server for the login service in the DMZ.
- C. Require the use of Salesforce security Tokens on password.
- D. Enforce mutual Authentication between systems using SSL.

Answer: D

Explanation:

To enable a trusted connection between the login services and Salesforce, UC should enforce mutual authentication between systems using SSL. Mutual authentication is a process in which both parties in a communication verify each other's identity using certificates⁷. SSL (Secure Sockets Layer) is a protocol that provides secure communication over the Internet using encryption and certificates⁸. By using mutual authentication with SSL, UC can ensure that only authorized login services can access Salesforce and vice versa. This can prevent unauthorized access, impersonation, or phishing attacks.

References: Mutual Authentication, SSL (Secure Sockets Layer)

NEW QUESTION 4

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

- A. Use Delegated Authentication to call the Twitter login API to authenticate users.
- B. Configure an Authentication Provider for LinkedIn Social Media Accounts.

- C. Create a Custom Apex Registration Handler to handle new and existing users.
- D. Configure SSO Settings For Facebook to serve as a SAML Identity Provider.

Answer: BC

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 5

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 6

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

- A. OAuth Refresh Token FLOW
- B. OAuth Username-Password Flow
- C. OAuth SAML Bearer Assertion FLOW
- D. OAuth JWT Bearer Token FLOW

Answer: CD

Explanation:

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

- OAuth SAML Bearer Assertion Flow, which allows the client app to use a SAML assertion issued by a trusted identity provider to request an access token from Salesforce. This flow does not require the client app to store any credentials or secrets, and leverages the existing SSO infrastructure between Salesforce and the identity provider.
- OAuth JWT Bearer Token Flow, which allows the client app to use a JSON Web Token (JWT) signed by a private key to request an access token from Salesforce. This flow does not require any user interaction or consent, and uses a certificate to verify the identity of the client app.

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

NEW QUESTION 7

Northern Trail Outfitters (NTO) uses Salesforce for Sales Opportunity Management. Okta was recently brought in to Just-in-Time (JIT) provision and authenticate NTO users to applications. Salesforce users also use Okta to authorize a Forecasting web application to access Salesforce records on their behalf. Which two roles are being performed by Salesforce? Choose 2 answers

- A. SAML Identity Provider
- B. OAuth Client
- C. OAuth Resource Server
- D. SAML Service Provider

Answer: BD

Explanation:

Salesforce acts as an OAuth client when it uses Okta to authorize a Forecasting web application to access Salesforce records on behalf of the user. Salesforce acts as a SAML service provider when it accepts SAML assertions from Okta to authenticate NTO users. References: OAuth 2.0 Web Server Authentication

Flow, SAML Single Sign-On Overview

NEW QUESTION 8

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

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

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

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

Answer: BD

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 9

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

Which two issues would cause these errors?

Choose 2 answers

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

Answer: CD

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 10

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 10

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 15

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 18

Universal Containers is creating a web application that will be secured by Salesforce Identity using the OAuth 2.1 Web Server Flow uses the OAuth 2.0 authorization code grant type).

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

- A. Verification URL
- B. Client Secret
- C. Access Token
- D. Scopes

Answer: BCD

Explanation:

The OAuth 2.0 Web Server Flow requires the client secret to authenticate the web application to Salesforce. The access token is used to access the Salesforce resources on behalf of the user. The scopes define the permissions and access levels for the web application. References: OAuth 2.0 Web Server Authentication Flow, Digging Deeper into OAuth 2.0 on Force.com

NEW QUESTION 20

Universal Containers (UC) employees have Salesforce access from restricted IP ranges only, to protect against unauthorized access. UC wants to roll out the Salesforce1 mobile app and make it accessible from any location. Which two options should an Architect recommend? Choose 2 answers

- A. Relax the IP restriction with a second factor in the Connect App settings for Salesforce1 mobile app.
- B. Remove existing restrictions on IP ranges for all types of user access.
- C. Relax the IP restrictions in the Connect App settings for the Salesforce1 mobile app.
- D. Use Login Flow to bypass IP range restriction for the mobile app.

Answer: AC

Explanation:

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

➤ Relax the IP restriction with a second factor in the Connected App settings for Salesforce1 mobile app.

This option allows UC to enable two-factor authentication (2FA) for the Salesforce1 mobile app, which requires users to verify their identity with a second factor, such as a verification code or a mobile app, after entering their username and password. By enabling 2FA in the Connected App settings, UC can relax the IP restriction for the Salesforce1 mobile app, as users can access it from any location as long as they provide the second factor.

➤ Relax the IP restrictions in the Connected App settings for the Salesforce1 mobile app. This option allows UC to disable or modify the IP restriction for the Salesforce1 mobile app in the Connected App settings, which control how users can access a connected app, such as Salesforce1. By relaxing the IP restrictions, UC can allow users to access the Salesforce1 mobile app from any location without requiring 2FA.

The other options are not recommended for this scenario. Removing existing restrictions on IP ranges for all types of user access would compromise security and compliance, as it would expose Salesforce to unauthorized access from any location. Using Login Flow to bypass IP range restriction for the mobile app would require custom code and logic, which could introduce complexity and errors. References: [Connected Apps], [Two-Factor Authentication], [Require a Second Factor of Authentication for Connected Apps], [IP Restrictions for Connected Apps], [Login Flows]

NEW QUESTION 21

Universal containers (UC) uses an internal company portal for their employees to collaborate. UC decides to use salesforce ideas and provide the ability for employees to post ideas from the company portal. They use SAML-BASED SSO to get into the company portal and would like to leverage it to access salesforce. Most of the users don't exist in salesforce and they would like the user records created in salesforce communities the first time they try to access salesforce. What recommendation should an architect make to meet this requirement?

- A. Use on-the-fly provisioning
- B. Use just-in-time provisioning
- C. Use salesforce APIs to create users on the fly
- D. Use Identity connect to sync users

Answer: B

Explanation:

Just-in-time provisioning is a feature that allows Salesforce to create user accounts automatically when users log in for the first time via an external identity provider. This way, UC can avoid creating user records manually or synchronizing them with another system. On-the-fly provisioning is not a valid term in Salesforce. Salesforce APIs can be used to create users programmatically, but they are not related to SSO. Identity Connect is a tool that can sync users between Salesforce and Active Directory, but it is not required for SSO.

References: Certification - Identity and Access Management Architect - Trailhead, [Just-in-Time Provisioning for SAML and OpenID Connect]

NEW QUESTION 25

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 26

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 29

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 31

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 34

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 38

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

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

Which solution is recommended to meet this requirement?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 41

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, Identit Connect

NEW QUESTION 45

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

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

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

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

References: : Salesforce Licensing Module - Trailhead : Free Salesforce

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

NEW QUESTION 47

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 51

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

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

Answer: AD

Explanation:

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

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 54

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 56

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

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

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

Answer: AB

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 58

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

Which action will accomplish this?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 62

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 63

A multinational industrial products manufacturer is planning to implement Salesforce CRM to manage their business. They have the following requirements:

- * 1. They plan to implement Partner communities to provide access to their partner network .
- * 2. They have operations in multiple countries and are planning to implement multiple Salesforce orgs.
- * 3. Some of their partners do business in multiple countries and will need information from multiple Salesforce communities.
- * 4. They would like to provide a single login for their partners.

How should an Identity Architect solution this requirement with limited custom development?

- A. Create a partner login for the country of their operation and use SAML federation to provide access to other orgs.
- B. Consolidate Partner related information in a single org and provide access through Salesforce community.
- C. Allow partners to choose the Salesforce org they need information from and use login flows to authenticate access.
- D. Register partners in one org and access information from other orgs using APIs.

Answer: A

Explanation:

SAML federation allows partners to log in to multiple Salesforce orgs with a single identity provider. The partner login can be created for the country of their operation and then federated to other orgs using SAML assertions. References: SAML Single Sign-On Overview, Federated Authentication Using SAML

NEW QUESTION 68

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

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

Answer: BC

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 71

A company with 15,000 employees is using Salesforce and would like to take the necessary steps to highlight or curb fraudulent activity. Which tool should be used to track login data, such as the average number of logins, who logged in more than the average number of times and who logged in during non-business hours?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

To track login data and highlight or curb fraudulent activity, the identity architect should use Login Forensics. Login Forensics is a tool that analyzes login history data and provides insights into user login patterns, such as average number of logins, login outliers, login anomalies, and login risk scores. Login Forensics can help identify suspicious or malicious login attempts and take preventive actions. References: Login Forensics, Login Forensics Implementation Guide

NEW QUESTION 74

A technology enterprise is setting up an identity solution with an external vendors wellness application for its employees. The user attributes need to be returned to the wellness application in an ID token. Which authentication mechanism should an identity architect recommend to meet the requirements?

- A. OpenID Connect
- B. User Agent Flow
- C. JWT Bearer Token Flow
- D. Web Server Flow

Answer: A

Explanation:

OpenID Connect is an authentication protocol that allows a service provider to obtain user attributes in an ID token from an IdP. The other flows are OAuth 2.0 flows that are used for authorization, not authentication. References: Configure an Authentication Provider Using OpenID Connect, Integrate Service Providers as Connected Apps with OpenID Connect

NEW QUESTION 75

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

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

Answer: C

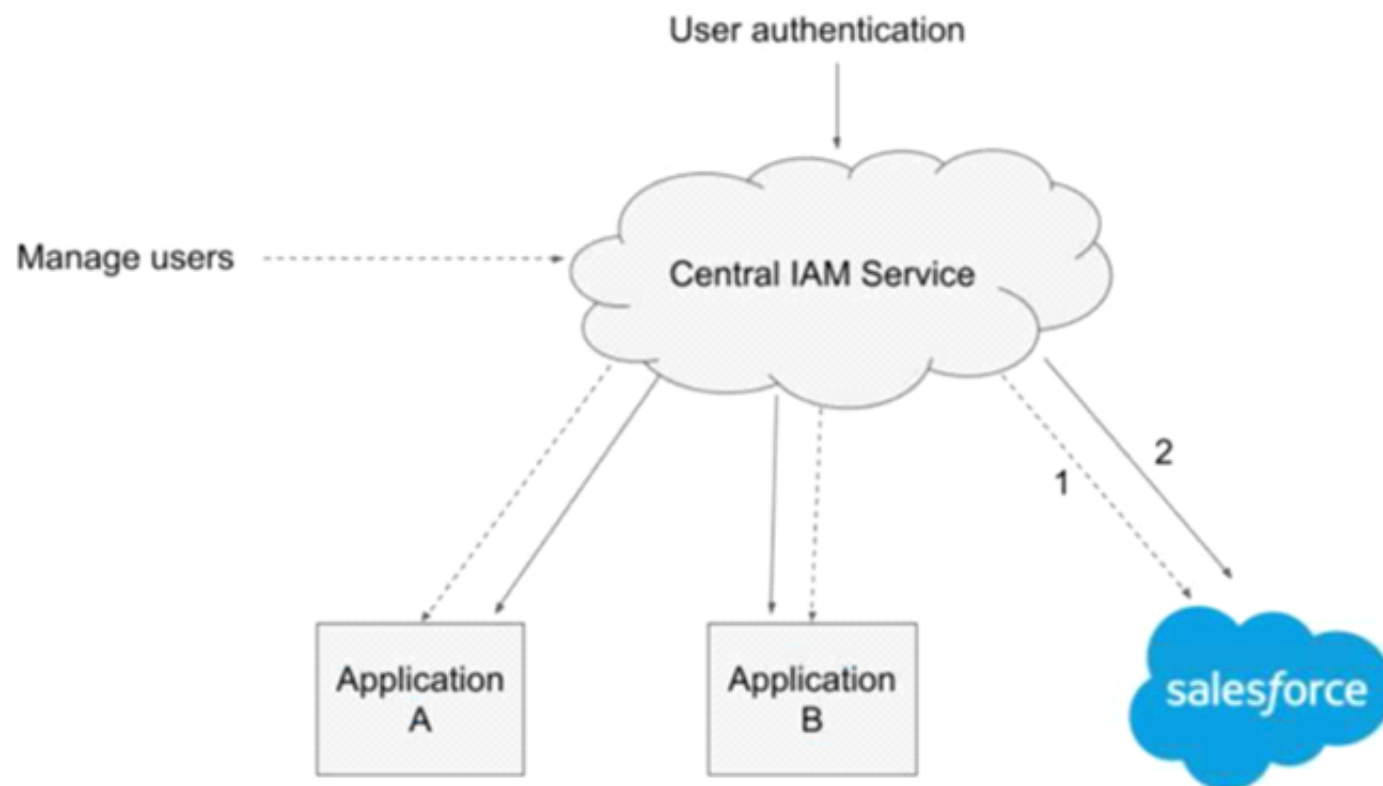
Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 80

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



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

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

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 82

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

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

Answer: AD

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 85

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 90

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

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

Answer: BC

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 95

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 97

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 102

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 Canv Apps, Mastering Salesforce Canvas Apps

NEW QUESTION 103

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

The type of single sign-on that UC is using is SP-initiated, which means that the service provider (Salesforce) initiates the SSO process by sending a SAML request to the identity provider (PingFederate) when the user navigates to the My Domain URL³. Therefore, option A is the correct answer. References: SAML SSO with Salesforce as the Service Provider

NEW QUESTION 105

In an SP-Initiated SAML SSO setup where the user tries to access a resource on the Service Provider, What HTTP param should be used when submitting a SAML Request to the Idp to ensure the user is returned to the intended resource after authentication?

- A. RedirectURL
- B. RelayState
- C. DisplayState
- D. StartURL

Answer: B

Explanation:

The HTTP parameter that should be used when submitting a SAML request to the IdP to ensure the user is returned to the intended resource after authentication is RelayState. RelayState is an optional parameter that can be used to preserve some state information across the SSO process. For example, RelayState can be used to specify the URL of the resource that the user originally requested on the SP before being redirected to the IdP for authentication. After the IdP validates the user's identity and sends back a SAML response, it also sends back the RelayState parameter with the same value as it received from the SP. The SP then uses the RelayState value to redirect the user to the intended resource after validating the SAML response. The other options are not valid HTTP parameters for this purpose. RedirectURL, DisplayState, and StartURL are not standard SAML parameters and they are not supported by Salesforce as SP or IdP. References: [SAML SSO Flows], [RelayState Parameter]

NEW QUESTION 109

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) wants to implement Delegated Authentication for a certain subset of Salesforce users. Which three items should UC take into consideration while building the Web service to handle the Delegated Authentication request? Choose 3 answers

- A. The web service needs to include Source IP as a method parameter.
- B. UC should whitelist all salesforce ip ranges on their corporate firewall.
- C. The web service can be written using either the soap or rest protocol.
- D. Delegated Authentication is enabled for the system administrator profile.
- E. The return type of the Web service method should be a Boolean value

Answer: ABE

Explanation:

Delegated authentication is a feature that allows Salesforce to delegate the authentication process to an external web service. The web service needs to include the source IP address of the user as a method parameter, so that Salesforce can pass it along with the username and password. UC should whitelist all Salesforce IP ranges on their corporate firewall, so that the web service can accept requests from Salesforce. The return type of the web service method should be a Boolean value, indicating whether the authentication was successful or not. The web service can be written using either SOAP or REST protocol, but this is not a consideration for UC while building the web service. Delegated authentication is not enabled for the system administrator profile, but it can be enabled for other profiles or permission sets. References: Certification - Identity and Access Management Architect - Trailhead, [Delegated Authentication Single Sign-On], [Implementing Single Sign-On Across Multiple Organizations]

NEW QUESTION 116

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 119

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 120

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

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

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 122

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 126

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

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

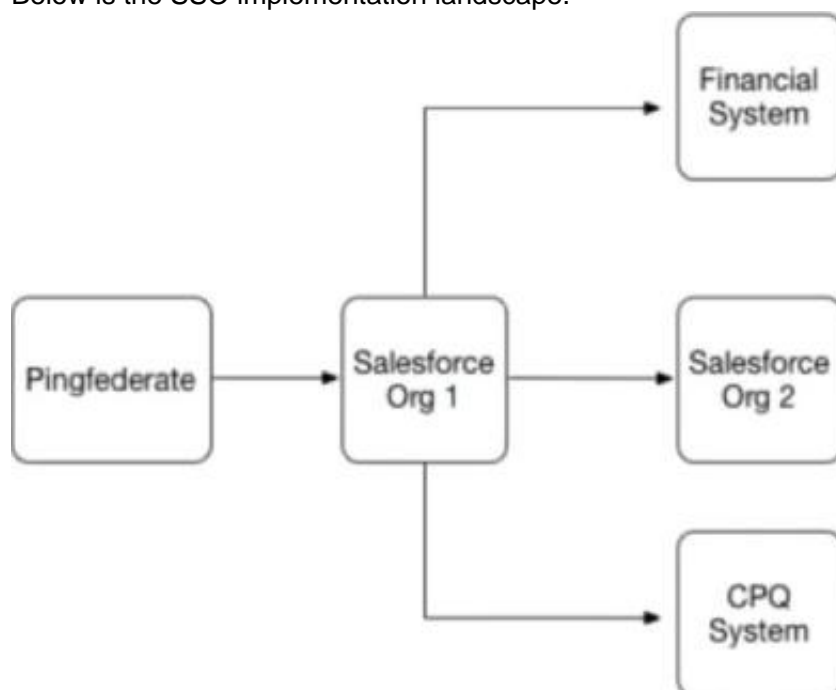
Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 129

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



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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

References:

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

NEW QUESTION 134

Universal Containers (UC) is considering a Customer 360 initiative to gain a single source of the truth for its customer data across disparate systems and services. UC wants to understand the primary benefits of Customer 360 Identity and how it contributes to a successful Customer 360 Truth project. What are two key benefits of Customer 360 Identity as it relates to Customer 360? Choose 2 answers

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

Answer: BC

Explanation:

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

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

References:

- Customer 360 Identity
- Customer 360 Identity Benefits

NEW QUESTION 138

An identity architect is implementing a mobile-first Consumer Identity Access Management (CIAM) for external users. User authentication is the only requirement. The user's 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 143

A client is planning to rollout multi-factor authentication (MFA) to its internal employees and wants to understand which authentication and verification methods meet the Salesforce criteria for secure authentication. Which three functions meet the Salesforce criteria for secure MFA? Choose 3 answers

- A. username and password + SMS passcode
- B. Username and password + security key
- C. Third-party single sign-on with Mobile Authenticator app
- D. Certificate-based Authentication
- E. Lightning Login

Answer: BCE

Explanation:

Multi-factor authentication (MFA) is a security feature that requires users to verify their identity with two or more factors when they log in to Salesforce⁴. Salesforce supports several types of authentication and verification methods that meet the criteria for secure MFA, such as⁵:

- Username and password + security key: A security key is a physical device that plugs into a USB port or connects wirelessly to your computer or mobile device. It generates a unique code that you use to verify your identity when you log in to Salesforce⁵.
- Third-party single sign-on with Mobile Authenticator app: Single sign-on (SSO) is an authentication method that allows users to access multiple applications with one login and one set of credentials. A mobile authenticator app is an app that generates temporary codes or sends push notifications that you use to verify your identity when you log in to Salesforce via SSO⁵.
- Lightning Login: Lightning Login is an authentication method that allows users to log in to Salesforce without entering a password. Instead, users scan a QR code with their mobile device or click an email link that they receive when they try to log in. Then they use their fingerprint, face ID, or PIN to verify their identity on their mobile device⁵.

References:

- Multi-Factor Authentication
- Authentication and Verification Methods

NEW QUESTION 148

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

- A. Web Server OAuth SSO flow
- B. Service-Provider-Initiated SSO
- C. Identity-Provider-initiated SSO
- D. StartURL on Identity Provider

Answer: B

Explanation:

Single sign-on (SSO) is an authentication method that enables users to access multiple applications with one login and one set of credentials⁴. There are two types of SSO flows that can be used with Salesforce as the service provider (SP) and an external identity provider (IdP)⁵:

➤ Service-provider-initiated SSO: The user requests a resource from the SP, such as a Salesforce URL. The SP redirects the user to the IdP for authentication. The IdP authenticates the user and sends a SAML response to the SP. The SP validates the SAML response and grants access to the user⁵. This type of SSO flow supports deep linking, which means that the user can access a specific page within Salesforce without logging in again⁶.

➤ Identity-provider-initiated SSO: The user logs in to the IdP and selects an app from a list of available apps. The IdP sends a SAML response to the SP. The SP validates the SAML response and grants access to the user⁵. This type of SSO flow does not support deep linking, which means that the user can only access the default landing page of Salesforce⁶.

References:

- Single Sign-On
- SAML SSO Flows
- Deep Linking

NEW QUESTION 150

Universal Containers (UC) has a Customer Community that uses Facebook for authentication. UC would like to ensure that changes in the Facebook profile are reflected on the appropriate Customer Community user. How can this requirement be met?

- A. Use SAML Just-In-Time Provisioning between Facebook and Salesforce.
- B. Use information in the Signed Request that is received from Facebook.
- C. Develop a scheduled job that calls out to Facebook on a nightly basis.
- D. Use the update User () method on the Registration Handler class.

Answer: D

Explanation:

The update User() method on the Registration Handler class is used to update the Salesforce user record with information from the Facebook profile, such as name, email, and photo¹. This method is invoked every time a user logs in to Salesforce using Facebook credentials². The other options are not suitable for this requirement because:

➤ SAML Just-In-Time Provisioning is used to create or update users in Salesforce based on SAML assertions from an identity provider³. Facebook does not support SAML as an identity provider.

➤ The Signed Request is a parameter that contains information about the user who is logging in to Salesforce via Facebook. It does not contain the user's profile information, such as name, email, or photo.

➤ A scheduled job that calls out to Facebook on a nightly basis would not reflect the changes in the Facebook profile in real time, as the requirement states. It would also require storing the user's Facebook access token and making API calls to Facebook, which could be inefficient and insecure. References: Set Up Social Sign-On, Configure a Facebook Authentication Provider, SAML Just-in-Time Provisioning, [Facebook as a SAML Identity Provider], [Facebook Login for Apps - Signed Request], [Facebook Login for Apps - Access Tokens], [Facebook Graph API - User]

NEW QUESTION 152

Universal Containers (UC) uses Salesforce for its customer service agents. UC has a proprietary system for order tracking which supports Security Assertion Markup Language (SAML) based single sign-on. The VP of customer service wants to ensure only active Salesforce users should be able to access the order tracking system which is only visible within Salesforce.

What should be done to fulfill the requirement? Choose 2 answers

- A. Setup Salesforce as an identity provider (IdP) for order Tracking.
- B. Set up the Corporate Identity store as an identity provider (IdP) for Order Tracking,
- C. Customize Order Tracking to initiate a REST call to validate users in Salesforce after login.
- D. Setup Order Tracking as a Canvas app in Salesforce to POST IdP initiated SAML assertion.

Answer: AD

Explanation:

Single sign-on (SSO) is an authentication method that allows users to access multiple applications with one login and one set of credentials. SAML is an open standard for SSO that uses XML-based messages to exchange authentication and authorization information between an identity provider (IdP) and a service provider (SP). To fulfill the requirement, the following steps should be done:

➤ Setup Salesforce as an identity provider (IdP) for order tracking. An IdP is the system that performs authentication and passes the user's identity and authorization level to the SP, which trusts the IdP and authorizes the user to access the requested resource. To set up Salesforce as an IdP, you need to enable the Identity Provider feature, download the IdP certificate, and configure the SAML settings.

➤ Setup order tracking as a Canvas app in Salesforce to POST IdP initiated SAML assertion. A Canvas app is an application that can be embedded within a Salesforce page and interact with Salesforce data and APIs. To set up order tracking as a Canvas app, you need to create a connected app for order tracking in Salesforce, enable SAML and configure the SAML settings, such as the entity ID, ACS URL, and subject type. You also need to enable IdP initiated SAML assertion POST binding for the connected app, which allows Salesforce to initiate the SSO process by sending a SAML assertion to order tracking.

References:

- [SAML Single Sign-On]
- [Set Up Your Domain as an Identity Provider]
- [Canvas Apps]
- [Create a Connected App for Your Canvas App]
- [IdP Initiated SAML Assertion POST Binding]

NEW QUESTION 156

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

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 159

Universal Containers (UC) would like its community users to be able to register and log in with LinkedIn or Facebook Credentials. UC wants users to clearly see Facebook & LinkedIn Icons when they register and login. What are the two recommended actions UC can take to achieve this Functionality? Choose 2 answers

- A. Enable Facebook and LinkedIn as Login options in the login section of the Community configuration.
- B. Create custom Registration Handlers to link LinkedIn and Facebook accounts to user records.
- C. Store the LinkedIn or Facebook user IDs in the Federation ID field on the Salesforce User record.
- D. Create custom buttons for Facebook and LinkedIn using JavaScript/CSS on a custom Visualforce page.

Answer: AB

Explanation:

The two recommended actions UC can take to achieve the functionality of allowing community users to register and log in with LinkedIn or Facebook credentials are:

➤ Enable Facebook and LinkedIn as login options in the login section of the community configuration.

This action allows UC to configure Facebook and LinkedIn as authorization providers in Salesforce, which are external services that authenticate users and provide information about their identity and

attributes. By enabling these login options in the community configuration, UC can display Facebook and LinkedIn icons on the community login page and allow users to log in with their existing credentials from these services.

➤ Create custom registration handlers to link LinkedIn and Facebook accounts to user records. This action allows UC to create Apex classes that implement the Auth.RegistrationHandler interface and define the logic for creating or updating user accounts in Salesforce when users log in with LinkedIn or Facebook. By creating custom registration handlers, UC can map the information from the authorization providers to the user fields in Salesforce, such as name, email, profile, or contact.

The other options are not recommended actions for this scenario. Storing the LinkedIn or Facebook user IDs in the Federation ID field on the Salesforce user record is not necessary or sufficient for enabling SSO with these services, as the Federation ID is used for SAML-based SSO, not OAuth-based SSO. Creating custom buttons for Facebook and LinkedIn using JavaScript/CSS on a custom Visualforce page is not advisable, as it would require custom code and UI development, which could increase complexity and maintenance efforts. Moreover, it would not leverage the built-in functionality of authorization providers and registration handlers that Salesforce provides. References: [Authorization Providers], [Enable Social Sign-On for Your Community], [Create a Registration Handler Class], [Auth.RegistrationHandler Interface], [Federation ID]

NEW QUESTION 160

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

- A. Implement JIT provisioning on the SAML IDP that will pass the profile ID in each assertion.
- B. Create an Apex scheduled job in one org that will synchronize the other orgs profile.
- C. Implement Delegated Authentication that will update the user profiles as necessary.
- D. Implement an OAuth2 flow to pass the profile credentials between systems.

Answer: A

Explanation:

To allow Salesforce profiles to be managed from a central system of record, the architect should recommend to implement JIT provisioning on the SAML IDP that will pass the profile ID in each assertion. JIT provisioning is a process that creates or updates user accounts on Salesforce based on information sent by an external identity provider (IDP) during SAML authentication. By passing the profile ID in each assertion, the IDP can control which profile is assigned to each user. Option B is not a good choice because creating an Apex scheduled job in one org that will synchronize the other orgs profile may not be scalable, reliable, or secure. Option C is not a good choice because implementing Delegated Authentication that will update the user profiles as necessary may not be feasible, as Delegated Authentication only verifies the user's credentials against an external service, but does not pass any other information to Salesforce. Option D is not a good choice because implementing an OAuth2 JWT flow to pass the profile credentials between systems may not be suitable, as OAuth2 JWT flow is used for server-to-server integration, not for user authentication.

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

NEW QUESTION 165

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 169

Northern Trail Outfitters (NTO) is launching a new sportswear brand on its existing consumer portal built on Salesforce Experience Cloud. As part of the launch, emails with promotional links will be sent to existing customers to log in and claim a discount. The marketing manager would like the portal dynamically branded so that users will be directed to the brand link they clicked on; otherwise, users will view a recognizable NTO-branded page.

The campaign is launching quickly, so there is no time to procure any additional licenses. However, the development team is available to apply any required changes to the portal.

Which approach should the identity architect recommend?

- A. Create a full sandbox to replicate the portal site and update the branding accordingly.
- B. Implement Experience ID in the code and extend the URLs and endpoints, as required.
- C. Use Heroku to build the new brand site and embedded login to reuse identities.
- D. Configure an additional community site on the same org that is dedicated for the new brand.

Answer: B

Explanation:

To dynamically brand the portal so that users will be directed to the brand link they clicked on, the identity architect should recommend implementing Experience ID in the code and extending the URLs and endpoints, as required. Experience ID is a parameter that can be used to identify different brands or experiences within a single Experience Cloud site (formerly known as Community). Dynamic branding is a feature that allows Experience Cloud sites to display different branding elements, such as logos, colors, or images, based on the Experience ID or other criteria. By implementing Experience ID in the code, the identity architect can provide a consistent and personalized brand experience for each user without creating multiple sites or sandboxes. References: Experience ID, Dynamic Branding for Experience Cloud Sites

NEW QUESTION 172

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 174

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 179

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 181

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 185

Universal Containers want users to be able to log in to the Salesforce mobile app with their Active Directory password. Employees are unable to use mobile VPN. Which two options should an identity architect recommend to meet the requirement? Choose 2 answers

- A. Active Directory Password Sync Plugin
- B. Configure Cloud Provider Load Balancer
- C. Salesforce Trigger & Field on Contact Object
- D. Salesforce Identity Connect

Answer: AD

Explanation:

Active Directory Password Sync Plugin allows users to log in to Salesforce with their Active Directory password without using a VPN. Salesforce Identity Connect synchronizes users and groups between Active Directory and Salesforce and enables single sign-on. References: Active Directory Password Sync Plugin, Salesforce Identity Connect

NEW QUESTION 190

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 194

Universal containers (UC) has a mobile application that it wants to deploy to all of its salesforce users, including customer Community users. UC would like to minimize the administration overhead, which two items should an architect recommend? Choose 2 answers

- A. Enable the "Refresh Tokens is valid until revoked " setting in the Connected App.
- B. Enable the "Enforce Ip restrictions" settings in the connected App.
- C. Enable the "All users may self-authorize" setting in the Connected App.
- D. Enable the "High Assurance session required" setting in the Connected App.

Answer: AC

Explanation:

The two items that an architect should recommend for UC to minimize the administration overhead are:

- Enable the “Refresh Tokens is valid until revoked” setting in the Connected App. This setting allows the mobile app to obtain a refresh token from Salesforce when it obtains an access token. A refresh token can be used to obtain a new access token when the previous one expires or becomes invalid. By enabling this setting in the Connected App, UC can reduce the number of login prompts and authentication failures for its mobile users, as they can use the refresh token to renew their access without entering their credentials again.
- Enable the “All users may self-authorize” setting in the Connected App. This setting allows users to grant access to the mobile app without administrator approval. By enabling this setting in the Connected App, UC can simplify and speed up the deployment process for its mobile app, as they do not need to manually authorize each user or group of users.

The other options are not recommended items for this scenario. Enabling the “Enforce IP restrictions” setting in the Connected App would limit the mobile app access to certain IP ranges, which could prevent some users from accessing the app from different locations or networks. Enabling the “High Assurance session required” setting in the Connected App would require users to verify their identity with a second factor before accessing the mobile app, which could increase complexity and inconvenience for users. References: [Connected Apps], [Refresh Token], [All Users May Self-Authorize], [IP Restrictions for Connected Apps], [Require a Second Factor of Authentication for Connected Apps]

NEW QUESTION 195

Northern Trail Outfitters want to allow its consumer to self-register on it business-to-consumer (B2C) portal that is built on Experience Cloud. The identity architect has recommended to use Person Accounts.

Which three steps need to be configured to enable self-registration using person accounts? Choose 3 answers

- A. Enable access to person and business account record types under Public Access Settings.
- B. Contact Salesforce Support to enable business accounts.
- C. Under Login and Registration settings, ensure that the default account field is empty.
- D. Contact Salesforce Support to enable person accounts.
- E. Set organization-wide default sharing for Contact to Public Read Only.

Answer: ACD

Explanation:

To enable self-registration using person accounts for consumers on a B2C portal built on Experience Cloud, the identity architect should configure three steps:

- Enable access to person and business account record types under Public Access Settings. Public Access Settings are settings that control the access level and permissions for guest users on Experience Cloud sites. By enabling access to person and business account record types, the identity architect can allow guest users to create person accounts or business accounts when they self-register on the portal.
- Under Login and Registration settings, ensure that the default account field is empty. Login and Registration settings are settings that control the login and registration options for Experience Cloud sites. By ensuring that the default account field is empty, the identity architect can prevent guest users from being associated with a default account when they self-register on the portal.
- Contact Salesforce Support to enable person accounts. Person accounts are a type of account that combines an individual consumer with an account record. Person accounts are not enabled by default in Salesforce orgs and require contacting Salesforce Support to enable them. References: Public Access Settings, Login and Registration Settings, Person Accounts

NEW QUESTION 198

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