Exam Questions Identity-and-Access-Management-Architect

Salesforce Certified Identity and Access Management Architect (SU23)

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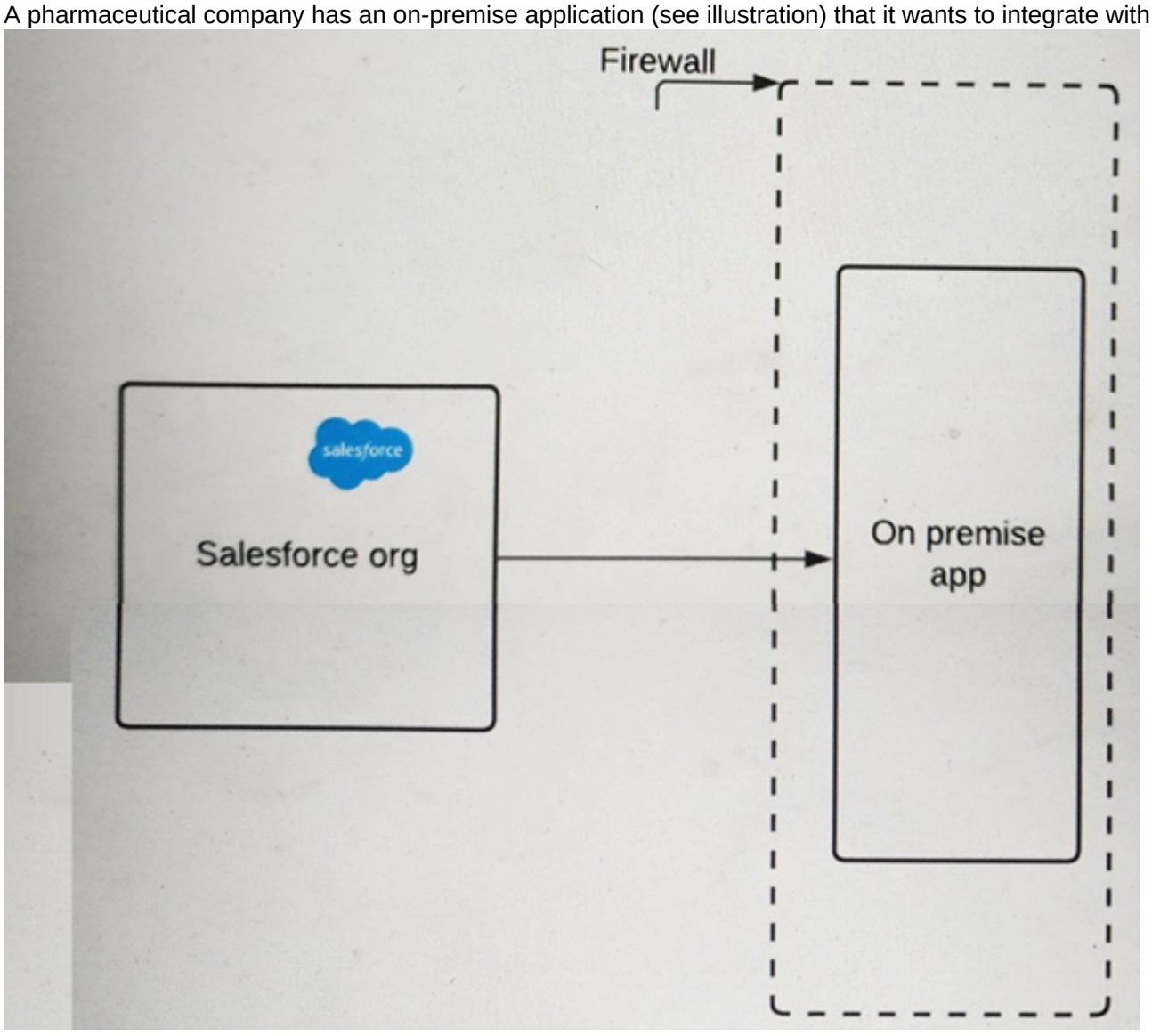
NEW QUESTION 1
In a typical SSL setup involving a trusted party and trusting party, what consideration should an Architect take into account when using digital certificates?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:
D is correct because using a self-signed certificate leads to higher maintenance for the trusting party, which is the client or browser that connects to the server. The trusting party needs to add the self-signed certificate to their truststore, which is a repository of trusted certificates, in order to establish a secure connection with the server. Otherwise, the trusting party will see a warning message or an error when accessing the server.
A is incorrect because using a self-signed certificate leads to higher maintenance for the trusted party, not lower. The trusted party needs to maintain multiple self-signed certificates from different servers in their truststore.
B is incorrect because using a self-signed certificate does not make the trusted party act as the trusted CA (Certificate Authority). The trusted CA is the entity that issues and validates certificates for servers. The trusted party only needs to trust the CA's root certificate, which is usually pre-installed in their truststore.
C is incorrect because using a self-signed certificate leads to higher maintenance for the trusting party, not lower. The trusting party still needs to maintain a trusted CA cert in their truststore, which is the self-signed certificate itself.
References: 1: SSL Certificate Installation Instructions & Tutorials - DigiCert 2: How To Install an SSL Certificate from a Commercial … - DigitalOcean 3: Setup SSL CSR Creation and SSL Certificate Installatio
- DigiCert

NEW QUESTION 2
A pharmaceutical company has an on-premise application (see illustration) that it wants to integrate with Salesforce.



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

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

Answer: C

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

NEW QUESTION 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
A Salesforce customer is implementing Sales Cloud and a custom pricing application for its call center agents. An Enterprise single sign-on solution is used to authenticate and sign-in users to all applications. The customer has the following requirements:
* 1. The development team has decided to use a Canvas app to expose the pricing application to agents.
* 2. Agents should be able to access the Canvas app without needing to log in to the pricing application.
Which two options should the identity architect consider to provide support for the Canvas app to initiate login for users?
Choose 2 answers

A. Select "Enable as a Canvas Personal App" in the connected app settings.
B. Enable OAuth settings in the connected app with required OAuth scopes for the pricing application.
C. Configure the Canvas app as a connected app and set Admin-approved users as pre-authorized.
D. Enable SAML in the connected app and Security Assertion Markup Language (SAML) Initiation Method as Service Provider Initiated.

Answer: CD

Explanation:
To allow agents to access the Canvas app without needing to log in to the pricing application, the identity architect should consider two options:
- Configure the Canvas app as a connected app and set Admin-approved users as pre-authorized. A connected app is a framework that enables an external application to integrate with Salesforce using APIs and standard protocols. A Canvas app is a type of connected app that allows an external application to be embedded within Salesforce. By setting Admin-approved users as pre-authorized, the identity architect can control which users can access the Canvas app by assigning profiles or permission sets to the connected app.
- Enable SAML in the connected app and Security Assertion Markup Language (SAML) Initiation Method as Service Provider Initiated. SAML is a protocol that allows users to authenticate and authorize with an external identity provider and access Salesforce resources. By enabling SAML in the connected app, the identity architect can use Salesforce as a service provider (SP) and the pricing application as an identity provider (IdP) for single sign-on (SSO). By setting SAML Initiation Method as Service Provider Initiated, the identity architect can initiate the SSO process from Salesforce and send a SAML request to the pricing application.
References: Connected Apps, Canvas Apps, SAML Single Sign-On Settings

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

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

Answer: B

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

- JWT Bearer Token Flow is an OAuth authorization flow that allows a client application to obtain an access token by sending a signed JSON Web Token (JWT) to Salesforce3. This flow does not involve user interaction, and requires the client application to have a certificate and a private key to sign the JWT. This flow is more suitable for server-to-server integration, not for desktop application integration.
- User Agent Flow is an OAuth authorization flow that allows a user-agent-based application (such as a browser or a mobile app) to obtain an access token by redirecting the user to Salesforce and receiving the token in the URL fragment4. This flow is not suitable for desktop application integration, as it requires the application to parse the URL fragment and store the token securely.
- Username and Password Flow is an OAuth authorization flow that allows a client application to obtain an access token by sending the user's username and password to Salesforce5. This flow is not recommended for desktop application integration, as it requires the user to enter their credentials in the application, which is not secure or seamless. References: OAuth Authorization Flows, Implement the OAuth 2.0 Web Server Flow, JWT-Based Access Tokens (Beta), User-Agent Flow, Username-Pass Flow

NEW QUESTION 9
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 10
Which two considerations should be made when implementing Delegated Authentication? Choose 2 answers

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

Answer: BE

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

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

References:

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

NEW QUESTION 12
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 14
A third-party app provider would like to have users provisioned via a service endpoint before users access their app from Salesforce.
What should an identity architect recommend to configure the requirement with limited changes to the third-party app?

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

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 16
Universal Containers (UC) uses a home-grown Employee portal for their employees to collaborate. UC decides to use Salesforce Ideas to allow employees to post Ideas from the Employee portal. When users click on some of the links in the Employee portal, the users should be redirected to Salesforce, authenticated, and presented with the relevant pages. What OAuth flow is best suited for this scenario?

A. Web Application flow
B. SAML Bearer Assertion flow
C. User-Agent flow
D. Web Server flow

Answer: D

Explanation:
The best OAuth flow for this scenario is the web server flow. The web server flow is an OAuth authorization flow that allows a web application, such as UC's employee portal, to obtain an access token and a refresh token from Salesforce after the user grants permission. The web application can then use the access token to access Salesforce data and features, such as posting ideas, and use the refresh token to obtain a new access token when the previous one expires or becomes invalid. This flow is suitable for UC's scenario because it allows users to be redirected to Salesforce, authenticated, and presented with the relevant pages when they click on some of the links in the employee portal. This flow also provides a secure and seamless user experience by using a confidential client secret that is stored on the web server and not exposed to the browser.
The other options are not valid OAuth flows for this scenario. The web application flow is not a standard term for OAuth, but it could refer to the user-agent flow, which is an OAuth authorization flow that allows a browser or web-view, such as a mobile app or a desktop app, to obtain an access token from Salesforce by using a script or a pop-up window. This flow is not suitable for UC's scenario, as it does not use a web server or a client secret, and it does not provide a refresh token. The SAML bearer assertion flow is an OAuth authorization flow that allows an external application to obtain an access token from Salesforce by using a SAML assertion from an identity provider (IdP) that verifies the user's identity. This flow is not suitable for UC's scenario, as it does not involve user interaction or redirection to Salesforce. The user-agent flow is an OAuth authorization flow that allows a browser or web-view, such as a mobile app or a desktop app, to obtain an access token from Salesforce by using a script or a pop-up window. This flow is not suitable for UC's scenario, as it does not use a web server or a client secret, and it does not provide a refresh token. References: [OAuth Authorization Flows], [OAuth 2.0 Web Server Flow for Web App Integration], [OAuth 2.0 User-Agent Flow for Desktop Apps], [OAuth 2.0 SAML Bearer Assertion Flow for Server-to-Server Integration]

NEW QUESTION 20
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 controlle
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 23
Which two capabilities does My Domain enable in the context of a SAML SSO configuration? Choose 2 answers

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

Answer: BC

Explanation:
These are two capabilities that My Domain enables in the context of a SAML SSO configuration. My Domain is a feature that lets you customize your Salesforce domain name and login page1. Resource deep linking is the ability to access a specific page or resource within Salesforce directly from a link, without having to navigate through the app2. SSO from Salesforce Mobile App is the ability to log in to the Salesforce Mobile App using your SSO credentials, without having to enter your username and password3. My Domain enables these capabilities by allowing you to specify your identity provider (IdP) and SSO settings for your unique domain name, and by providing a custom login URL that can be used for deep linking and mobile app login1. The other options are not correct for this question because:
- App Launcher is a feature that lets you access all your connected apps from one place in Salesforce. It does not require My Domain or SAML SSO to work, although it can be enhanced by using them.
- Login Forensics is a feature that analyzes login behavior and identifies anomalous or suspicious logins.

It does not require My Domain or SAML SSO to work, although it can be used with them.
References: My Domain, Deep Linking into Salesforce, Salesforce Mobile App Basics, [App Launc [Login Forensics]

NEW QUESTION 26
Universal Containers (UC) uses Salesforce as a CRM and identity provider (IdP) for their Sales Team to seamlessly login to intemaJ portals. The IT team at UC is now evaluating Salesforce to act as an IdP for its remaining employees.
Which Salesforce license is required to fulfill this requirement?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:
To use Salesforce as an IdP for its remaining employees, the IT team at UC should use the Identity Only license. The Identity Only license is a license type that enables users to access external applications that are integrated with Salesforce using single sign-on (SSO) or delegated authentication, but not access Salesforce objects or data. The other license types are not relevant for this scenario. References: Identity Only License, User Licenses

NEW QUESTION 30
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 33
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 36
Northern Trail Outfitters (NTO) wants to give customers the ability to submit and manage issues with their purchases. It is important for to give its customers the ability to login with their Facebook and Twitter credentials.
Which two actions should an identity architect recommend to meet these requirements? Choose 2 answers

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

Answer: BD

Explanation:
To give customers the ability to login with their Facebook and Twitter credentials, the identity architect should configure a predefined authentication provider for Facebook and a predefined authentication provider for Twitter. Authentication providers are configurations that enable users to authenticate with an external identity provider and access Salesforce resources. Salesforce provides predefined authentication providers for some common identity providers, such as

Facebook and Twitter, which can be easily configured with minimal customization. Creating a custom external authentication provider is not necessary for this scenario. References: Authentication Providers, Social Sign-On with Authentication Providers

NEW QUESTION 37
An architect needs to advise the team that manages the identity provider how to differentiate salesforce from other service providers. What SAML SSO setting in salesforce provides this capability?

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

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 38
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 43
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 44
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 46
An architect needs to set up a Facebook Authentication provider as login option for a salesforce customer Community. What portion of the authentication provider setup associates a Facebook user with a salesforce user?

A. Consumer key and consumer secret
B. Federation ID
C. User info endpoint URL
D. Apex registration handler

Answer: D

Explanation:
D is correct because Apex registration handler is the portion of the authentication provider setup that associates a Facebook user with a Salesforce user when customers use their Facebook credentials to log in to the customer community. Apex registration handler is an Apex class that handles the logic for creating or updating a user record based on the information received from Facebook. A is incorrect because consumer key and consumer secret are portions of the authentication provider setup that identify and authenticate UC's customer community with Facebook, not associate a Facebook user with a Salesforce user. B is incorrect because Federation ID is an attribute that can be used to identify a user in a SAML assertion when UC uses SAML-based SSO with Facebook, not when UC uses social sign-on with Facebook. C is incorrect because user info endpoint URL is a portion of the authentication provider setup that specifies the URL to obtain the user information from Facebook, not associate a Facebook user with a Salesforce user. Verified References: [Apex Registration Handler], [Consumer Key and Secret], [Federation ID], [User Info Endpoint URL]

NEW QUESTION 48
A financial services company uses Salesforce and has a compliance requirement to track information about devices from which users log in. Also, a Salesforce Security Administrator needs to have the ability to revoke the device from which users log in.
What should be used to fulfill this requirement?

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 49
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 handier 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 54
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 57
Northern Trail Outfitters (NTO) uses the Customer 360 Platform implemented on Salesforce Experience Cloud. The development team in charge has learned of a contactless user feature, which can reduce the overhead of managing customers and partners by creating users without contact information.
What is the potential impact to the architecture if NTO decides to implement this feature?

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 60
An Identity and Access Management (IAM) architect is tasked with unifying multiple B2C Commerce sites and an Experience Cloud community with a single identity. The solution needs to support more than 1,000 logins per minute.
What should the IAM do to fulfill this requirement?

A. Configure both the community and the commerce sites as OAuth2 RPs (relying party) with an external identity provider.
B. Configure community as a Security Assertion Markup Language (SAML) identity provider and enable Just-in-Time Provisioning to B2C Commerce.
C. Create a default account for capturing all ecommerce contacts registered on the community because person Account is not supported for this case.
D. Confirm performance considerations with Salesforce Customer Support due to high peaks.

Answer: A

Explanation:
According to the Salesforce documentation2, OAuth2 RPs (relying parties) are applications that use OAuth 2.0 for authentication and authorization with an external identity provider. This allows users to log in to multiple applications with a single identity provider account. The identity provider issues an access token to the relying party, which can be used to access protected resources on behalf of the user. This solution can support high volumes of logins per minute and unify multiple B2C Commerce sites and an Experience Cloud community with a single identity.

NEW QUESTION 62
Universal containers uses an Employee portal for their employees to collaborate. employees access the portal from their company's internal website via SSO. It is set up to work with Active Directory. What is the role of Active Directory in this scenario?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:
The role of Active Directory in this scenario is an identity provider. An identity provider is an application that authenticates users and provides information about them to service providers6. A service provider is an application that provides a service to users and relies on an identity provider for authentication6. In this scenario, the employee portal is a service provider that provides collaboration features to employees and relies on Active Directory for authentication. Active Directory is an identity provider that authenticates employees using their corporate credentials and sends information about them to the employee portal7.
References: Identity Provider Overview, Configure SSO to Salesforce Using Microsoft AD FS as the Identit
Provider

NEW QUESTION 67
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
Northern Trail Outfitters (NTO) is setting up Salesforce to authenticate users with an external identity provider. The NTO Salesforce Administrator is having trouble getting things setup.
What should an identity architect use to show which part of the login assertion is fading?

A. SAML Metadata file importer
B. Identity Provider Metadata download
C. Connected App Manager
D. Security Assertion Markup Language Validator

Answer: D

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

NEW QUESTION 76
IT security at Unversal Containers (UC) us concerned about recent phishing scams targeting its users and wants to add additional layers of login protection. What should an Architect recommend to address the issue?

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

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 81
A public sector agency is setting up an identity solution for its citizens using a Community built on Experience Cloud and requires the new user registration functionality to capture first name, last name, and phone number. The phone number will be used for identity verification.
Which feature should an identity architect recommend to meet the requirements?

A. Integrate with social websites (Facebook, Linkedi
B. Twitter)
C. Use an external Identity Provider
D. Create a custom Lightning Web Component
E. Use Login Discovery

Answer: D

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

NEW QUESTION 82
Northern Trail Outfitters (NTO) is planning to build a new customer service portal and wants to use passwordless login, allowing customers to login with a one-time passcode sent to them via email or SMS.
How should the quantity of required Identity Verification Credits be estimated?

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 85
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 89
Universal Containers (UC) is rolling out its new Customer Identity and Access Management Solution built on top of its existing Salesforce instance. UC wants to allow customers to login using Facebook, Google, and other social sign-on providers.
How should this functionality be enabled for UC, assuming ail social sign-on providers support OpenID Connect?

A. Configure an authentication provider and a registration handler for each social sign-on provider.
B. Configure a single sign-on setting and a registration handler for each social sign-on provider.
C. Configure an authentication provider and a Just-In-Time (JIT) handler for each social sign-on provider.
D. Configure a single sign-on setting and a JIT handler for each social sign-on provider.

Answer: A

Explanation:
To allow customers to login using Facebook, Google, and other social sign-on providers, the identity architect should configure an authentication provider and a registration handler for each social sign-on provider. Authentication providers are configurations that enable users to authenticate with an external identity provider and access Salesforce resources. OpenID Connect is a protocol that allows users to sign in with an external identity provider, such as Facebook or Google, and access Salesforce resources. To enable this, the identity architect needs to configure an OpenID Connect Authentication Provider in Salesforce and link it to a connected app. A registration handler is a class that implements the Auth.RegistrationHandler interface and defines how to create or update users in Salesforce based on the information from the external identity provider. The registration handler can also be used to link the user's social identity with their Salesforce identity and prevent duplicate accounts. References: OpenID Connect Authentication Providers, Social Sign-On with OpenID Connect, Create a Custom Registration Handler

NEW QUESTION 90
Universal Containers (UC) is looking to build a Canvas app and wants to use the corresponding Connected App to control where the app is visible. Which two options are correct in regards to where the app can be made visible under the Connected App setting for the Canvas app? Choose 2 answers

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

Answer: CD

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

NEW QUESTION 95
Northern Trail Outfitters (NTO) is planning to implement a community for its customers using Salesforce Experience Cloud. Customers are not able to self-register. NTO would like to have customers set their own passwords when provided access to the community.
Which two recommendations should an identity architect make to fulfill this requirement? Choose 2 answers

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

Answer: CD

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

NEW QUESTION 99
Universal Containers (UC) has implemented a multi-org architecture in their company. Many users have licences across multiple orgs, and they are complaining about remembering which org and credentials are tied to which business process. Which two recommendations should the Architect make to address the Complaints? Choose 2 answers

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

Answer: AB

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

NEW QUESTION 104
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 105
Universal containers (UC) wants to integrate a Web application with salesforce. The UC team has implemented the Oauth web-server Authentication flow for authentication process. Which two considerations should an architect point out to UC? Choose 2 answers

A. The web application should be hosted on a secure server.
B. The web server must be able to protect consumer privacy
C. The flow involves passing the user credentials back and forth.
D. The flow will not provide an Oauth refresh token back to the server.

Answer: AB

Explanation:
The web application should be hosted on a secure server and the web server must be able to protect consumer privacy are two considerations that an architect should point out to UC. To integrate an external web app with the Salesforce API, UC can use the OAuth 2.0 web server flow, which implements the OAuth 2.0 authorization code grant type4. With this flow, the server hosting the web app must be able to protect the connected app's identity, defined by the client ID and client secret4. The web application should be hosted on a secure server to ensure that the communication between the web app and Salesforce is encrypted and protected from unauthorized access or tampering6. The web server must be able to protect consumer privacy to comply with data protection laws and regulations, such as GDPR or CCPA . The web server should implement best practices for storing and handling user data, such as encryption, hashing, salting, and anonymization. The flow involves passing the user credentials back and forth is not a correct consideration, as the web server flow does not require the user credentials to be passed between the web app and Salesforce. Instead, it uses an authorization code that is exchanged for an access token and a refresh token4. The flow will not provide an OAuth refresh token back to the server is also not a correct consideration as the web server flow does provide a refresh token that can be used to obtain new access tokens without user interaction4. References: OAuth 2.0 Web Server Flow for Web App Integration, Secure Your Web Application, [General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR)], [California Consumer Privacy Act (CCPA)], [Data Protection Best Practices]

NEW QUESTION 108
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 wil be automatically created or updated in the other orgs based on the information from UC11. This eliminates the need to purchase a third-party Identity Provider or manually provision users in advance. The other options are not optimal for this requirement because:

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

NEW QUESTION 109
A global fitness equipment manufacturer is planning to sell fitness tracking devices and has the following requirements:
1) Customer purchases the device.
2) Customer registers the device using their mobile app.
3) A case should automatically be created in Salesforce and associated with the customer's account in cases where the device registers issues with tracking.
Which OAuth flow should be used to meet these requirements?

A. OAuth 2.0 Asset Token Flow
B. OAuth 2.0 Username-Password Flow
C. OAuth 2.0 User-Agent Flow
D. OAuth 2.0 SAML Bearer Assertion Flow

Answer: A

Explanation:
OAuth 2.0 Asset Token Flow is the flow that allows customers to register their devices with Salesforce and get an access token that can be used to create cases. The other flows are not suitable for this use case.
References: OAuth Authorization Flows Trailblazer Community Documentation

NEW QUESTION 111
After a recent audit, universal containers was advised to implement Two-factor Authentication for all of their critical systems, including salesforce. Which two actions should UC consider to meet this requirement? Choose 2 answers

A. Require users to provide their RSA token along with their credentials.
B. Require users to supply their email and phone number, which gets validated.
C. Require users to enter a second password after the first Authentication
D. Require users to use a biometric reader as well as their password

Answer: AD

Explanation:
A is correct because requiring users to provide their RSA token along with their credentials is a form of
two-factor authentication. An RSA token is a hardware device that generates a one-time password (OTP) that changes every few seconds. The user needs to enter both their password and the OTP to log in to Salesforce.
D is correct because requiring users to use a biometric reader as well as their password is another form of two-factor authentication. A biometric reader is a device that scans a user's fingerprint, face, iris, or other physical characteristics to verify their identity. The user needs to provide both their password and their biometric data to log in to Salesforce.
B is incorrect because requiring users to supply their email and phone number, which gets validated, is not a form of two-factor authentication. This is a form of identity verification, which is used to confirm that the user owns the email and phone number they provided. However, this does not add an extra layer of protection beyond their password when they log in to Salesforce.
C is incorrect because requiring users to enter a second password after the first authentication is not a form of two-factor authentication. This is a form of single-factor authentication, which only relies on something the user knows (their passwords). This does not increase security against unauthorized account access.
References: 4: Multi-Factor Authentication - Salesforce 5: Salesforce Multi-Factor Authentication 6: Factor Authentication - Salesforce India 7: Customer 360 | Increase Productivity - Salesforce UK 8: Secu Salesforce Login Using Two-Factor Authentication and Salesforce …

NEW QUESTION 114
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 115
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 119
Universal Containers is implementing Salesforce Identity to broker authentication from its enterprise single sign-on (SSO) solution through Salesforce to third party applications using SAML.
What rote does Salesforce Identity play in its relationship with the enterprise SSO system?

A. Identity Provider (IdP)
B. Resource Server
C. Service Provider (SP)
D. Client Application

Answer: C

Explanation:
To broker authentication from its enterprise SSO solution through Salesforce to third party applications using SAML, Salesforce Identity plays the role of a Service Provider (SP). A SP is an entity that relies on an Identity Provider (IdP) to authenticate and authorize users. In this scenario, the enterprise SSO solution is the IdP, Salesforce is the SP, and the third party applications are the Resource Servers or Client Applications. The SP receives a SAML assertion from the IdP and uses it to obtain an access token from the Resource Server or Client Application. References: SAML Single Sign-On Settings, Authorize Apps with OAuth

NEW QUESTION 122
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 127
How should an Architect force user to authenticate with Two-factor Authentication (2FA) for Salesforce only when not connected to an internal company network?

A. Use Custom Login Flows with Apex to detect the user's IP address and prompt for 2FA if needed.
B. Add the list of company's network IP addresses to the Login Range list under 2FA Setup.
C. Use an Apex Trigger on the UserLogin object to detect the user's IP address and prompt for 2FA if needed.
D. Apply the "Two-factor Authentication for User Interface Logins" permission and Login IP Ranges for all Profiles.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Using Custom Login Flows with Apex is the best option to force users to authenticate with 2FA for Salesforce only when not connected to an internal company network. Custom Login Flows allow admins to customize the login process for different scenarios and user types2. Apex code can be used to detect the user's IP address and prompt for 2FA if it is not within the company's network range3. The other options are not suitable because they either do not support 2FA or do not allow conditional logic based on the user's IP address.

NEW QUESTION 131
Universal containers(UC) wants to integrate a third-party reward calculation system with salesforce to calculate rewards. Rewards will be calculated on a schedule basis and update back into salesforce. The integration between Salesforce and the reward calculation system needs to be secure. Which are the recommended best practices for using Oauth flows in this scenario? Choose 2 answers

A. Oauth refresh token flow

B. Oauth SAML bearer assertion flow
C. Oauthjwt bearer token flow
D. Oauth Username-password flow

Answer: AC

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

NEW QUESTION 133
Universal Containers would like its customers to register and log in to a portal built on Salesforce Experience Cloud. Customers should be able to use their Facebook or Linkedln credentials for ease of use.
Which three steps should an identity architect take to implement social sign-on? Choose 3 answers

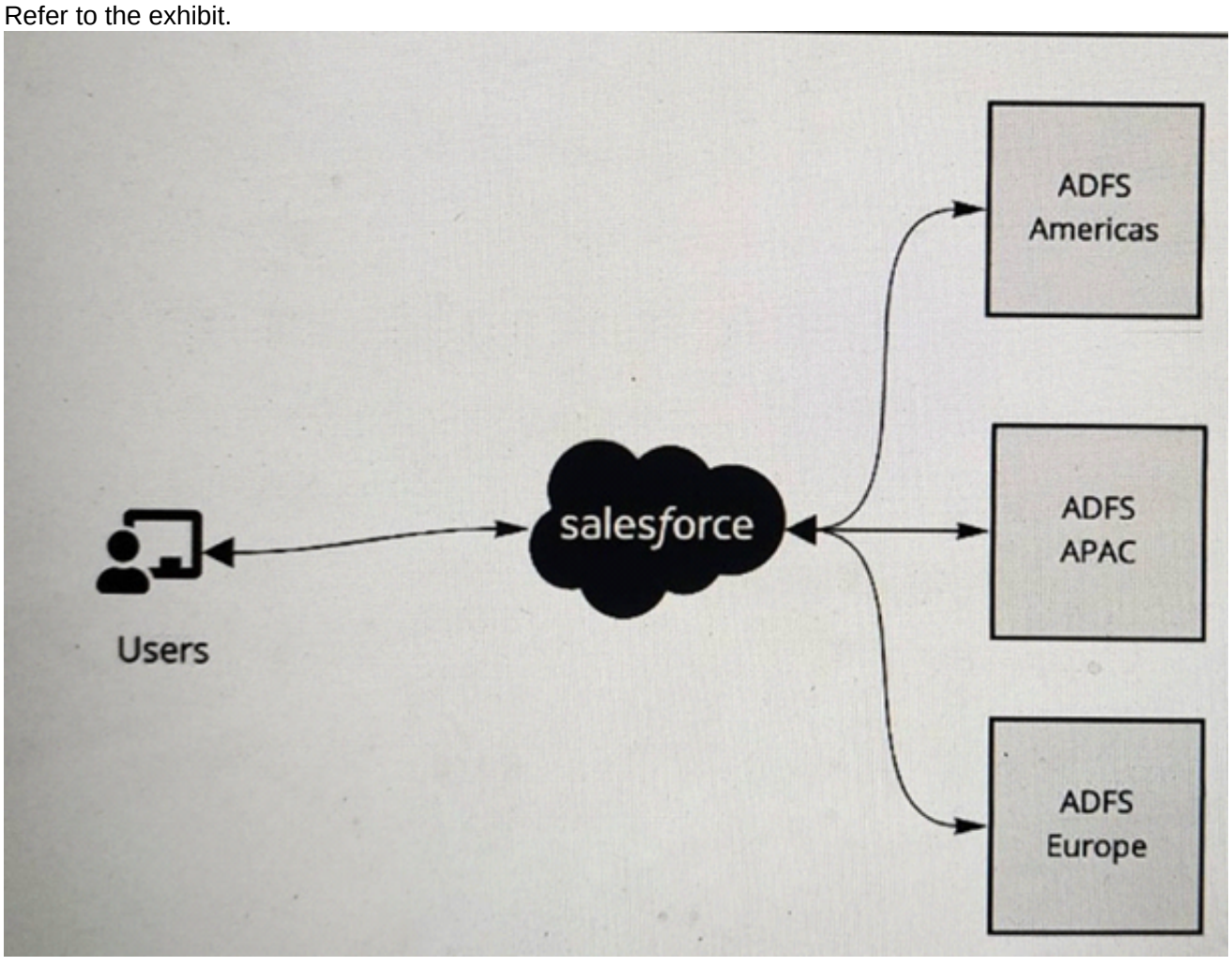
A. Register both Facebook and Linkedln as connected apps.
B. Create authentication providers for both Facebook and Linkedln.
C. Check "Facebook" and "Linkedln" under Login Page Setup.
D. Enable "Federated Single Sign-On Using SAML".
E. Update the default registration handlers to create and update users.

Answer: BCE

Explanation:
To implement social sign-on for customers to register and log in to a portal built on Salesforce Experience Cloud using their Facebook or LinkedIn credentials, the identity architect should take three steps:

- Create authentication providers for both Facebook and LinkedIn. Authentication providers are configurations that enable users to authenticate with an external identity provider and access Salesforce resources. Salesforce provides predefined authentication providers for some common identity providers, such as Facebook and LinkedIn, which can be easily configured with minimal customization.
- Check "Facebook" and "LinkedIn" under Login Page Setup. Login Page Setup is a setting that allows administrators to customize the login page for Experience Cloud sites. By checking "Facebook" and "LinkedIn", the identity architect can enable social sign-on buttons for these identity providers on the login page.
- Update the default registration handlers to create and update users. Registration handlers are classes that implement the Auth.RegistrationHandler interface and define how to create or update users in Salesforce based on the information from the external identity provider. The identity architect can update the default registration handlers to link the user's social identity with their Salesforce identity and prevent duplicate accounts. References: Authentication Providers, Social Sign-On with Authentication Providers, Login Page Setup, Create a Custom Registration Handler

NEW QUESTION 138
Refer to the exhibit.



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

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 142
Northern Trail Outfitters (NTO) has a requirement to ensure all user logins include a single multi-factor authentication (MFA) prompt. Currently, users are allowed the choice to login with a username and password or via single sign-on against NTO's corporate Identity Provider, which includes built-in MFA.
Which configuration will meet this requirement?

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

Answer: C

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

NEW QUESTION 146
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 149
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 150
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 155
Universal Containers (UC) has an existing e-commerce platform and is implementing a new customer community. They do not want to force customers to register on both applications due to concern over the customers experience. It is expected that 25% of the e-commerce customers will utilize the customer community .
The e-commerce platform is capable of generating SAML responses and has an existing
REST-ful API capable of managing users. How should UC create the identities of its e-commerce users with the customer community?

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

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 157
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 158
Universal Containers (UC) has an e-commerce website where customers can buy products, make payments, and manage their accounts. UC decides to build a Customer Community on Salesforce and wants to allow the customers to access the community from their accounts without logging in again. UC decides to implement an SP-initiated SSO using a SAML-compliant Idp. In this scenario where Salesforce is the Service Provider, which two activities must be performed in Salesforce to make SP-initiated SSO work? Choose 2 answers

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

Answer: AD

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

- Option A is correct because configuring SAML SSO settings involves specifying the identity provider details, such as the entity ID, login URL, logout URL, and certificate2.
- Option D is correct because setting up My Domain enables you to use a custom domain name for your Salesforce org and allows you to use SAML as an authentication method3.
- Option B is incorrect because creating a connected app is not necessary for SP-initiated SSO using a SAML-compliant IdP. A connected app is used for OAuth-based authentication or OpenID Connect-based authentication4.
- Option C is incorrect because configuring delegated authentication is not related to SP-initiated SSO using a SAML-compliant IdP. Delegated authentication is

a feature that allows Salesforce to delegate user authentication to an external service, such as LDAP or Active Directory5.
References: SAML-based single sign-on: Configuration and Limitations, Configure SAML single
sign-on with an identity provider, My Domain, Create a Connected App, Configure Salesforce for Delegated Authentication

NEW QUESTION 163
Universal Containers (UC) rolling out a new Customer Identity and Access Management Solution will be built on top of their existing Salesforce instance. Several service providers have been setup and integrated with Salesforce using OpenID Connect to allow for a seamless single sign-on experience. UC has a requirement to limit user access to only a subset of service providers per customer type.
Which two steps should be done on the platform to satisfy the requirement? Choose 2 answers

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

Answer: CD

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

NEW QUESTION 165
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 ato successful Customer 360 Truth project.
What are two are 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 169
Universal Containers (UC) is using a custom application that will act as the Identity Provider and will generate SAML assertions used to log in to Salesforce. UC is considering including custom parameters in the SAML assertion. These attributes contain sensitive data and are needed to authenticate the users. The assertions are submitted to salesforce via a browser form post. The majority of the users will only be able to access Salesforce via UC's corporate network, but a subset of admins and executives would be allowed access from outside the corporate network on their mobile devices. Which two methods should an Architect consider to ensure that the sensitive data cannot be tampered with, nor accessible to anyone while in transit?

A. Use the Identity Provider's certificate to digitally sign and Salesforce's Certificate to encrypt the payload.
B. Use Salesforce's Certificate to digitally sign the SAML Assertion and a Mobile Device Management client on the users' mobile devices.
C. Use the Identity provider's certificate to digitally Sign and the Identity provider's certificate to encrypt the payload.
D. Use a custom login flow to retrieve sensitive data using an Apex callout without including the attributes in the assertion.

Answer: CD

Explanation:
Using the identity provider's certificate to digitally sign and encrypt the payload, and using a custom login flow to retrieve sensitive data using an Apex callout without including the attributes in the assertion are two methods that can ensure that the sensitive data cannot be tampered with, nor accessible to anyone while in transit. Option A is not a good choice because using Salesforce's certificate to encrypt the payload may not work, as Salesforce does not support encrypted SAML assertions. Option B is not a good choice because using Salesforce's certificate to digitally sign the SAML assertion may not be necessary, as Salesforce does not validate digital signatures on SAML assertions. Also, using a mobile device management client on the users' mobile devices may not be relevant, as it does not affect how the sensitive data is transmitted between the identity provider and Salesforce.
References: [Single Sign-On Implementation Guide], [Customizing User Authentication with Login Flows]

NEW QUESTION 171
Northern Trail Outfitters (NTO) wants to give customers the ability to submit and manage issues with their purchases. It is important for NTO to give its customers the ability to login with their Amazon credentials.

What should an identity architect recommend to meet these requirements?

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

Answer: C

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

NEW QUESTION 173
A global company is using the Salesforce Platform as an Identity Provider and needs to integrate a third-party application with its Experience Cloud customer portal.
Which two features should be utilized to provide users with login and identity services for the third-party application?
Choose 2 answers

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

Answer: AC

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

NEW QUESTION 174
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 + secunty 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 175
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 176
Universal containers wants to set up SSO for a selected group of users to access external applications from salesforce through App launcher. Which three steps must be completed in salesforce to accomplish the goal?

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

Answer: ABC

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

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

NEW QUESTION 178
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 companys' 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 MyDomam in the URL.
B. Have generated links append a querystnng 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 182
Universal Containers (UC) uses Active Directory (AD) as their identity store for employees and must continue to do so for network access. UC is undergoing a major transformation program and moving all of their enterprise applications to cloud platforms including Salesforce, Workday, and SAP HANA. UC needs to implement an SSO solution for accessing all of the third-party cloud applications and the CIO is inclined to use Salesforce for all of their identity and access management needs.
Which two Salesforce license types does UC need for its employees' Choose 2 answers

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

Answer: BD

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

NEW QUESTION 187
How should an identity architect automate provisioning and deprovisioning of users into Salesforce from an external system?

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

Answer: C

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

NEW QUESTION 191
Northern Trail Outfitters is implementing a business-to-business (B2B) collaboration site using Salesforce Experience Cloud. The partners will authenticate with an existing identity provider and the solution will utilize Security Assertion Markup Language (SAML) to provide single sign-on to Salesforce. Delegated administration will be used in the Expenence Cloud site to allow the partners to administer their users' access.
How should a partner identity be provisioned in Salesforce for this solution?

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

Answer: C

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

NEW QUESTION 196
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