



Salesforce

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

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 3

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

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

Answer: BC

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 4

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

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

Answer: BD

Explanation:

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

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

References: OAuth 2.0 Web Server Authentication

NEW QUESTION 5

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 6

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 7

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

References: [Just-in-Time Provisioning]

NEW QUESTION 8

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

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

Answer: BC

Explanation:

In an environment where Salesforce users are enabled to access Google Apps from within Salesforce through App Launcher and Connected App setup, Google is

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

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

NEW QUESTION 9

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

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

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

Answer: AC

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 10

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

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

Answer: BE

Explanation:

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

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

References:

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

NEW QUESTION 15

Universal Containers (UC) wants to provide single sign-on (SSO) for a business-to-consumer (B2C) application using Salesforce Identity. Which Salesforce license should UC utilize to implement this use case?

- A. Identity Only
- B. Salesforce Platform
- C. External Identity
- D. Partner Community

Answer: C

Explanation:

External Identity is the license that enables SSO for B2C applications using Salesforce Identity. It also provides self-registration, social sign-on, and user profile management features. References: Certification - Identity and Access Management Architect - Trailhead

NEW QUESTION 18

Universal Containers (UC) would like to enable self-registration for their Salesforce Partner Community Users. UC wants to capture some custom data elements from the partner user, and based on these data elements, wants to assign the appropriate Profile and Account values. Which two actions should the Architect recommend to UC1 Choose 2 answers

- A. Configure Registration for Communities to use a custom Visualforce Page.
- B. Modify the SelfRegistration trigger to assign Profile and Account.
- C. Modify the CommunitiesSelfRegController to assign the Profile and Account.
- D. Configure Registration for Communities to use a custom Apex Controller.

Answer: CD

Explanation:

To enable self-registration for partner community users, UC should modify the CommunitiesSelfRegController class to assign the Profile and Account values based on the custom data elements captured from the partner user. UC should also configure Registration for Communities to use a custom Apex controller that extends the CommunitiesSelfRegController class and overrides the default registration logic3.

References:

- [Customize Self-Registration](#)

NEW QUESTION 21

A web service is developed that allows secure access to customer order status on the Salesforce Platform. The service connects to Salesforce through a connected app with the web server flow. The following are the required actions for the authorization flow:

- * 1. User Authenticates and Authorizes Access
- * 2. Request an Access Token
- * 3. Salesforce Grants an Access Token
- * 4. Request an Authorization Code
- * 5. Salesforce Grants Authorization Code

What is the correct sequence for the authorization flow?

- A. 1, 4, 5, 2, 3
- B. 4, 1, 5, 2, 3
- C. 2, 1, 3, 4, 5
- D. 4,5,2, 3, 1

Answer: B

Explanation:

The web server flow is an OAuth 2.0 authorization code grant type, which follows this sequence of steps:

- The client app requests an authorization code from Salesforce by redirecting the user to the authorization endpoint.
- The user authenticates and authorizes access to the client app.
- Salesforce grants an authorization code and redirects the user back to the client app.
- The client app requests an access token from Salesforce by sending the authorization code to the token endpoint.
- Salesforce grants an access token and a refresh token to the client app. References: OAuth Authorization Flows, Authorize Apps with OAuth

NEW QUESTION 24

An insurance company has a connected app in its Salesforce environment that is used to integrate with a Google Workspace (formerly knot as G Suite). An identity and access management (IAM) architect has been asked to implement automation to enable users, freeze/suspend users, disable users, and reactivate existing users in Google Workspace upon similar actions in Salesforce. Which solution is recommended to meet this requirement?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 27

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

the most likely cause of this issue?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 28

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

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

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

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

References: : Salesforce Licensing Module - Trailhead : Free Salesforce

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

NEW QUESTION 31

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

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

Answer: AD

Explanation:

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

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 32

Northern Trail Outfitters would like to use a portal built on Salesforce Experience Cloud for customer self-service. Guests of the portal be able to self-register, but

be unable to automatically be assigned to a contact record until verified. External Identity licenses have been purchased for the project. After registered guests complete an onboarding process, a flow will create the appropriate account and contact records for the user. Which three steps should an identity architect follow to implement the outlined requirements? Choose 3 answers

- A. Enable "Allow customers and partners to self-register".
- B. Select the "Configurable Self-Reg Page" option under Login & Registration.
- C. Set up an external login page and call Salesforce APIs for user creation.
- D. Customize the self-registration Apex handler to temporarily associate the user to a shared single contact record.
- E. Customize the self-registration Apex handler to create only the user record.

Answer: ABE

Explanation:

Enabling "Allow customers and partners to self-register" allows guests to create their own user accounts in the portal. Selecting the "Configurable Self-Reg Page" option allows the administrator to customize the self-registration page to capture the required fields. Customizing the self-registration Apex handler to create only the user record prevents the automatic creation of a contact record until verification. References: Enable Self-Registration, Customize Self-Registration

NEW QUESTION 33

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 36

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 41

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 42

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

What should be enabled in Salesforce as a prerequisite?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

My Domain is a feature that allows you to personalize your Salesforce org with a subdomain within the Salesforce domain. For example, instead of using a generic URL like <https://na30.salesforce.com>, you can use a custom URL like <https://somethingReallycool.my.salesforce.com10>. My Domain should be enabled in Salesforce as a prerequisite for the following reasons:

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

References:

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

NEW QUESTION 47

A university is planning to set up an identity solution for its alumni. A third-party identity provider will be used for single sign-on Salesforce will be the system of records. Users are getting error messages when logging in.

Which Salesforce feature should be used to debug the issue?

- A. Apex Exception Email
- B. View Setup Audit Trail
- C. Debug Logs
- D. Login History

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 48

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

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

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

Answer: AB

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 50

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 53

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

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

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 56

Universal Containers built a custom mobile app for their field reps to create orders in Salesforce. OAuth is used for authenticating mobile users. The app is built in such a way that when a user session expires after Initial login, a new access token is obtained automatically without forcing the user to log in again. While that improved the field reps' productivity, UC realized that they need a "logout" feature.

What should the logout function perform in this scenario, where user sessions are refreshed automatically?

- A. Invoke the revocation URL and pass the refresh token.
- B. Clear out the client Id to stop auto session refresh.
- C. Invoke the revocation URL and pass the access token.
- D. Clear out all the tokens to stop auto session refresh.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The refresh token is used to obtain a new access token when the previous one expires. To revoke the user session, the logout function should invoke the revocation URL and pass the refresh token as a parameter. This will invalidate both the refresh token and the access token, and prevent the user from accessing Salesforce without logging in again.

References:

- > [Certification Exam Guide](#)
- > [Revoke OAuth Tokens](#)

NEW QUESTION 58

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 62

The security team at Universal containers(UC) has identified exporting reports as a high-risk action and would like to require users to be logged into salesforce with their active directory (AD) credentials when doing so. For all other uses of Salesforce, Users should be allowed to use AD credentials or salesforce credentials.

What solution should be recommended to prevent exporting reports except when logged in using AD credentials while maintaining the ability to view reports when logged in with salesforce credentials?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 65

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 70

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 74

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 75

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

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

Answer: BD

Explanation:

The two statements that are capabilities of Identity Connect are:

- It supports both identity-provider-initiated and service-provider-initiated SSO. Identity Connect is a desktop application that integrates Salesforce with Microsoft

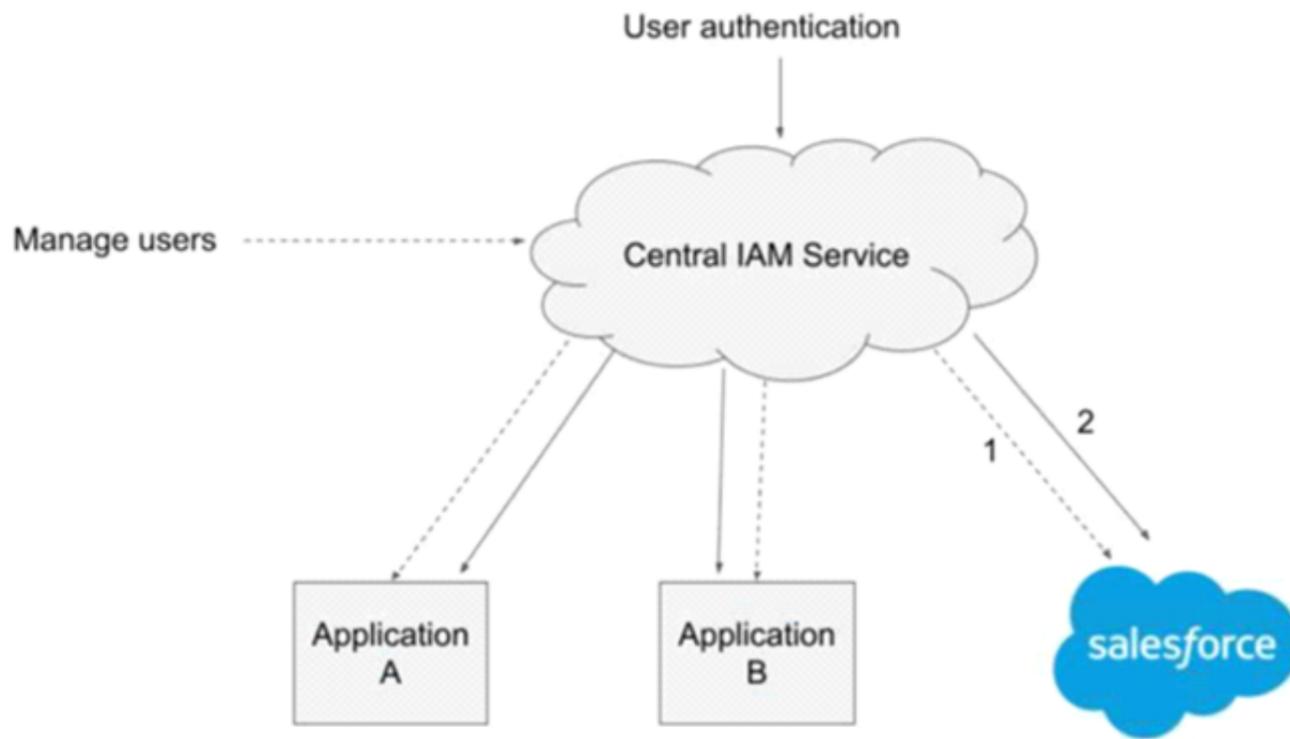
Active Directory (AD) and enables single sign-on (SSO) between the two systems. Identity Connect supports both identity-provider-initiated SSO, which is when the user starts at the AD site and then is redirected to Salesforce with a SAML assertion, and service-provider-initiated SSO, which is when the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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 77

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



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

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

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 80

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

- Use Salesforce Authenticator, a mobile app that generates verification codes or sends push notifications to users' devices.
- Use a third-party authenticator app, such as Google Authenticator or Microsoft Authenticator, that generates verification codes based on a shared secret key.
- Use a verification code sent by email or SMS to users' registered email address or phone number.

- Use a U2F security key, such as YubiKey, that plugs into users' devices and provides a physical token. By replacing the custom 2FA system with Salesforce 2FA, UC can benefit from the following advantages:
 - Improved security and compliance by using a standard and proven 2FA solution that protects against phishing, credential theft, and brute force attacks.
 - Reduced complexity and cost by eliminating the need to maintain a custom 2FA system and integrating it with Salesforce.
 - Enhanced user experience and convenience by providing multiple options for verifying identity and allowing users to remember trusted devices or browsers.
- The other options are not recommended solutions for this scenario. Using the custom 2FA system for on-premise applications and native 2FA for Salesforce would create inconsistency and confusion for users who have to use different methods of verification for different applications. Replacing the custom 2FA system with an AppExchange app that supports on-premise applications and Salesforce would require UC to find an app that meets their specific needs and pay for its license and maintenance. Using custom login flows to connect to the existing custom 2FA system for use in Salesforce would require UC to write custom code and logic to invoke the custom 2FA system from Salesforce, which could introduce security and performance issues. References: [Two-Factor Authentication], [Salesforce Authenticator], [Third-Party Authenticator Apps], [Verification Code via Email or SMS], [U2F Security Keys], [Custom Login Flows]

NEW QUESTION 85

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 86

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 87

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 88

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 role 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 91

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

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

Answer: CD

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 95

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 100

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

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

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 103

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 108

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 113

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 114

Northern Trail Outfitters manages application functional permissions centrally as Active Directory groups. The CRM_SuperUser and CRM_Reportmg_SuperUser groups should respectively give the user the SuperUser and Reportmg_SuperUser permission set in Salesforce. Salesforce is the service provider to a Security Assertion Markup Language (SAML) identity provider.

How should an identity architect ensure the Active Directory groups are reflected correctly when a user accesses Salesforce?

- A. Use the Apex Just-in-Time handler to query standard SAML attributes and set permission sets.
- B. Use the Apex Just-in-Time handler to query custom SAML attributes and set permission sets.
- C. Use a login flow to query custom SAML attributes and set permission sets.
- D. Use a login flow to query standard SAML attributes and set permission sets.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Using the Apex Just-in-Time handler to query custom SAML attributes and set permission sets is the best way to ensure that the Active Directory groups are

reflected correctly when a user accesses Salesforce. The Apex Just-in-Time handler is a custom class that can process the SAML response from the identity provider and assign permission sets based on the user's AD groups. The other options are either not feasible or not effective for this use case. References: Just-in-Time Provisioning for SAML, Apex Just-in-Time Handler

NEW QUESTION 116

A global fitness equipment manufacturer uses Salesforce to manage its sales cycle. The manufacturer has a custom order fulfillment app that needs to request order data from Salesforce. The order fulfillment app needs to integrate with the Salesforce API using OAuth 2.0 protocol. What should an identity architect use to fulfill this requirement?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

To integrate the order fulfillment app with the Salesforce API using OAuth 2.0 protocol, the identity architect should use a Connected App and OAuth scopes. A Connected App is a framework that enables an external application to integrate with Salesforce using APIs and standard protocols, such as OAuth 2.0. OAuth scopes are permissions that define the specific data that an external application can access or modify in Salesforce. To use OAuth 2.0 protocol, the identity architect needs to configure a Connected App in Salesforce and assign the appropriate OAuth scopes to it, such as "api" or "full". References: Connected Apps, OAuth Scopes

NEW QUESTION 121

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

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

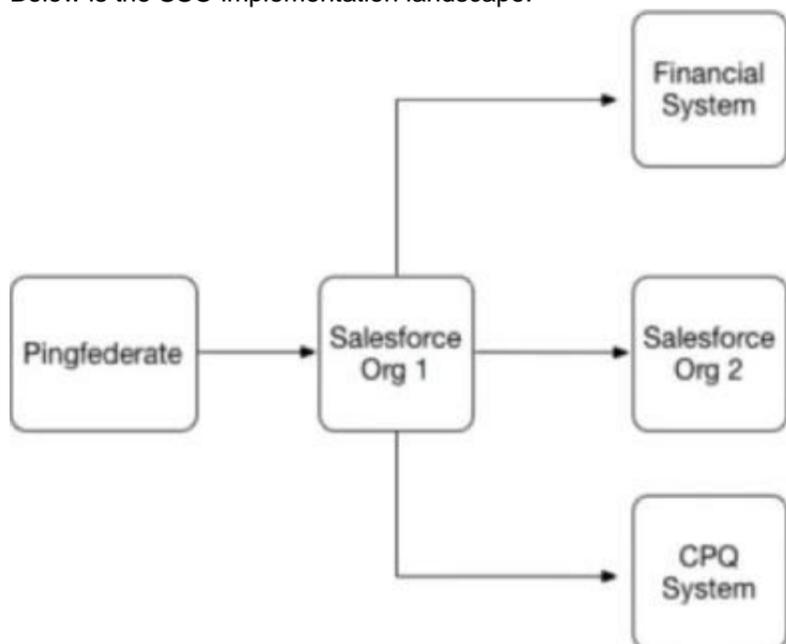
Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 123

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



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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

References:

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

NEW QUESTION 126

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 127

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 129

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 132

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

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

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

Answer: AD

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 135

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

- SAML Just-In-Time Provisioning is used to create or update users in Salesforce based on SAML assertions from an identity provider³. Facebook does not support SAML as an identity provider.
- The Signed Request is a parameter that contains information about the user who is logging in to Salesforce via Facebook. It does not contain the user's profile information, such as name, email, or photo.
- A scheduled job that calls out to Facebook on a nightly basis would not reflect the changes in the Facebook profile in real time, as the requirement states. It would also require storing the user's Facebook access token and making API calls to Facebook, which could be inefficient and insecure. References: Set Up Social Sign-On, Configure a Facebook Authentication Provider, SAML Just-in-Time Provisioning, [Facebook as a SAML Identity Provider], [Facebook Login for Apps - Signed Request], [Facebook Login for Apps - Access Tokens], [Facebook Graph API - User]

NEW QUESTION 140

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 143

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 144

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

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 147

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

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

Choose 2 answers

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

Answer: BD

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 149

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

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

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

Answer: AD

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 154

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

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

Answer: AC

Explanation:

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 156

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

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

Answer: BC

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 159

Universal containers (UC) is concerned that having a self-registration page will provide a means for "bots" or unintended audiences to create user records, thereby consuming licences and adding dirty data. Which two actions should UC take to prevent unauthorised form submissions during the self-registration process? Choose 2 answers

- A. Use open-ended security questions and complex password requirements
- B. Primarily use lookup and picklist fields on the self registration page.
- C. Require a captcha at the end of the self-registration process.
- D. Use hidden fields populated via java script events in the self-registration page.

Answer: CD

Explanation:

To prevent unauthorized form submissions during the self-registration process, UC should require a captcha at the end of the self-registration process and use hidden fields populated via JavaScript events in the self-registration page. These methods will help to verify that the user is a human and not a bot, and also to validate the user's input against some predefined values. Option A is not a good choice because open-ended security questions and complex password requirements may frustrate the user and reduce the conversion rate. Option B is not a good choice because lookup and picklist fields may not prevent bots from submitting the form, as they can be easily automated or bypassed.

References: Single Sign-On Implementation Guide, Customizing User Authentication with Login Flows

NEW QUESTION 162

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

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

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

Answer: ACD

Explanation:

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

- Enable access to person and business account record types under Public Access Settings. Public Access Settings are settings that control the access level and permissions for guest users on Experience Cloud sites. By enabling access to person and business account record types, the identity architect can allow guest users to create person accounts or business accounts when they self-register on the portal.
- Under Login and Registration settings, ensure that the default account field is empty. Login and Registration settings are settings that control the login and registration options for Experience Cloud sites. By ensuring that the default account field is empty, the identity architect can prevent guest users from being associated with a default account when they self-register on the portal.

➤ Contact Salesforce Support to enable person accounts. Person accounts are a type of account that combines an individual consumer with an account record. Person accounts are not enabled by default in Salesforce orgs and require contacting Salesforce Support to enable them. References: Public Access Settings, Login and Registration Settings, Person Accounts

NEW QUESTION 165

Universal Containers (UC) uses middleware to integrate multiple systems with Salesforce. UC has a strict, new requirement that usernames and passwords cannot be stored in any UC system. How can UC's middleware authenticate to Salesforce while adhering to this requirement?

- A. Create a Connected App that supports the JWT Bearer Token OAuth Flow.
- B. Create a Connected App that supports the Refresh Token OAuth Flow
- C. Create a Connected App that supports the Web Server OAuth Flow.
- D. Create a Connected App that supports the User-Agent OAuth Flow.

Answer: A

Explanation:

A is correct because creating a connected app that supports the JWT Bearer Token OAuth Flow allows the middleware to authenticate to Salesforce without storing usernames and passwords. The JWT Bearer Token OAuth Flow uses a certificate and a private key to sign a JSON Web Token (JWT) that contains information about the user identity and requested access. The middleware sends the JWT to Salesforce, which verifies it using the certificate and grants an access token².

B is incorrect because creating a connected app that supports the Refresh Token OAuth Flow requires storing usernames and passwords in the middleware. The Refresh Token OAuth Flow uses a username-password authentication flow to obtain an access token and a refresh token. The middleware can use the refresh token to obtain new access tokens without user interaction, but it still needs to store the username and password for the initial authentication³.

C is incorrect because creating a connected app that supports the Web Server OAuth Flow requires user interaction to authenticate to Salesforce. The Web Server OAuth Flow redirects the user to a Salesforce login page, where they enter their credentials and grant access to the middleware. The middleware then receives an authorization code that it can exchange for an access token and a refresh token⁴.

D is incorrect because creating a connected app that supports the User-Agent OAuth Flow also requires user interaction to authenticate to Salesforce. The User-Agent OAuth Flow is similar to the Web Server OAuth Flow, except that it does not return a refresh token. The middleware can only use the access token until it expires⁵.

References: 2: Accessing Salesforce with JWT OAuth Flow 3: OAuth Authorization Flows - Salesforce 4: OAuth Authorization Flows - Salesforce 5: OAuth Authorization Flows - Salesforce

NEW QUESTION 170

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 173

Universal Containers plans to develop a custom mobile app for the sales team that will use Salesforce for authentication and access management. The mobile app access needs to be restricted to only the sales team. What would be the recommended solution to grant mobile app access to sales users?

- A. Use a custom attribute on the user object to control access to the mobile app
- B. Use connected apps OAuth policies to restrict mobile app access to authorized users.
- C. Use the permission set license to assign the mobile app permission to sales users
- D. Add a new identity provider to authenticate and authorize mobile users.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The recommended solution to grant mobile app access to sales users is to use connected apps OAuth policies to restrict mobile app access to authorized users. A connected app is a configuration in Salesforce that allows an external application, such as a mobile app, to connect to Salesforce using OAuth. OAuth is a protocol that allows the mobile app to obtain an access token from Salesforce after the user grants permission. The access token can then be used by the mobile app to access Salesforce data and features. OAuth policies are settings that control how users can access a connected app, such as who can use the app, how long the access token is valid, and what level of access the app requests. By configuring OAuth policies in the connected app settings, Universal Containers can restrict the mobile app access to only the sales team and protect against unauthorized or excessive access.

References: [Connected Apps], [OAuth Authorization Flows], [OAuth Policies]

NEW QUESTION 176

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

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

What should the identity architect recommend to meet the requirement?

- A. Implement 2FA authentication for the Salesforce org.
- B. Set trusted IP ranges for the organization.

- C. Implement a single sign-on for Salesforce using an external identity provider.
- D. Implement multi-factor authentication for the Salesforce org.

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 177

A financial enterprise is planning to set up a user authentication mechanism to login to the Salesforce system. Due to regulatory requirements, the CIO of the company wants user administration, including passwords and authentication requests, to be managed by an external system that is only accessible via a SOAP webservice.

Which authentication mechanism should an identity architect recommend to meet the requirements?

- A. OAuth Web-Server Flow
- B. Identity Connect
- C. Delegated Authentication
- D. Just-in-Time Provisioning

Answer: C

Explanation:

Delegated Authentication is an authentication mechanism that allows Salesforce to delegate the authentication process to an external system via a SOAP webservice. The external system can manage the user administration, passwords, and authentication requests. The other options are either not suitable or not supported for this use case. References: Delegated Authentication, FAQs for Delegated Authentication

NEW QUESTION 180

Northern Trail Outfitters (NTO) leverages Microsoft Active Directory (AD) for management of employee usernames, passwords, permissions, and asset access. NTO also owns a third-party single sign-on (SSO) solution. The third-party party SSO solution is used for all corporate applications, including Salesforce. NTO has asked an architect to explore Salesforce Identity Connect for automatic provisioning and deprovisioning of users in Salesforce.

What role does identity Connect play in the outlined requirements?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 182

Universal Containers (UC) is building a custom employee hut) application on Amazon Web Services (AWS) and would like to store their users' credentials there. Users will also need access to Salesforce for internal operations. UC has tasked an identity architect with evaluating Afferent solutions for authentication and authorization between AWS and Salesforce.

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 184

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

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

Answer: ACE

Explanation:

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

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

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

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 185

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