Identity-and-Access-Management-Architect Dumps

Salesforce Certified Identity and Access Management Architect (SU23)

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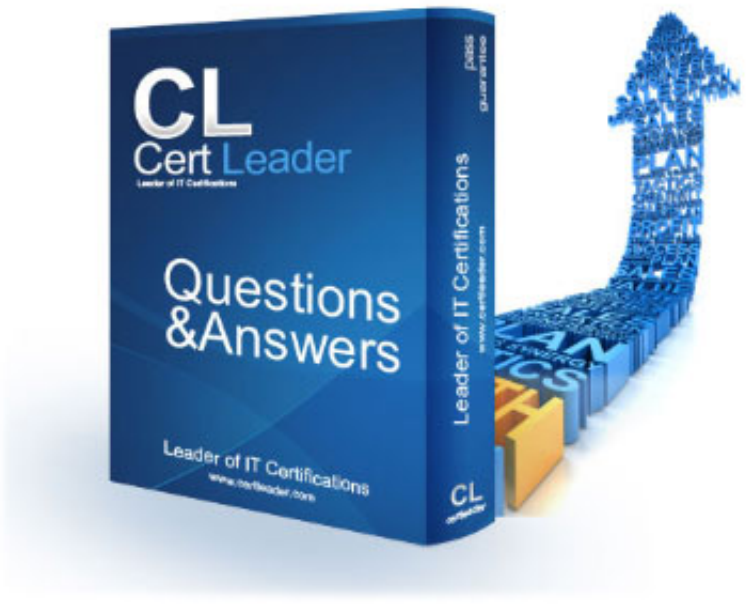


NEW QUESTION 1
Universal containers(UC) has implemented SAML-BASED single Sign-on for their salesforce application and is planning to provide access to salesforce on mobile devices using the salesforce1 mobile app. UC wants to ensure that single Sign-on is used for accessing the salesforce1 mobile app. Which two recommendations should the architect make? Choose 2 answers

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

Answer: BD

Explanation:
To use SAML SSO for accessing the Salesforce1 mobile app, the architect should recommend configuring the embedded web browser to use the My Domain URL and configuring the Salesforce1 app to use the My Domain URL4. Using the My Domain URL allows Salesforce to identify the identity provider and initiate the SSO process5. Using the existing SAML SSO flow along with user agent flow or web server flow is not necessary because Salesforce Mobile Applications only work with service provider initiated setups46. Therefore, option B and D are the correct answers.
References: Salesforce Mobile Application Single Sign-On overview, SAML SSO with Salesforce as the Service Provider, Single Sign-On

NEW QUESTION 2
In a typical SSL setup involving a trusted party and trusting party, what consideration should an Architect take into account when using digital certificates?

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

Answer: D

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

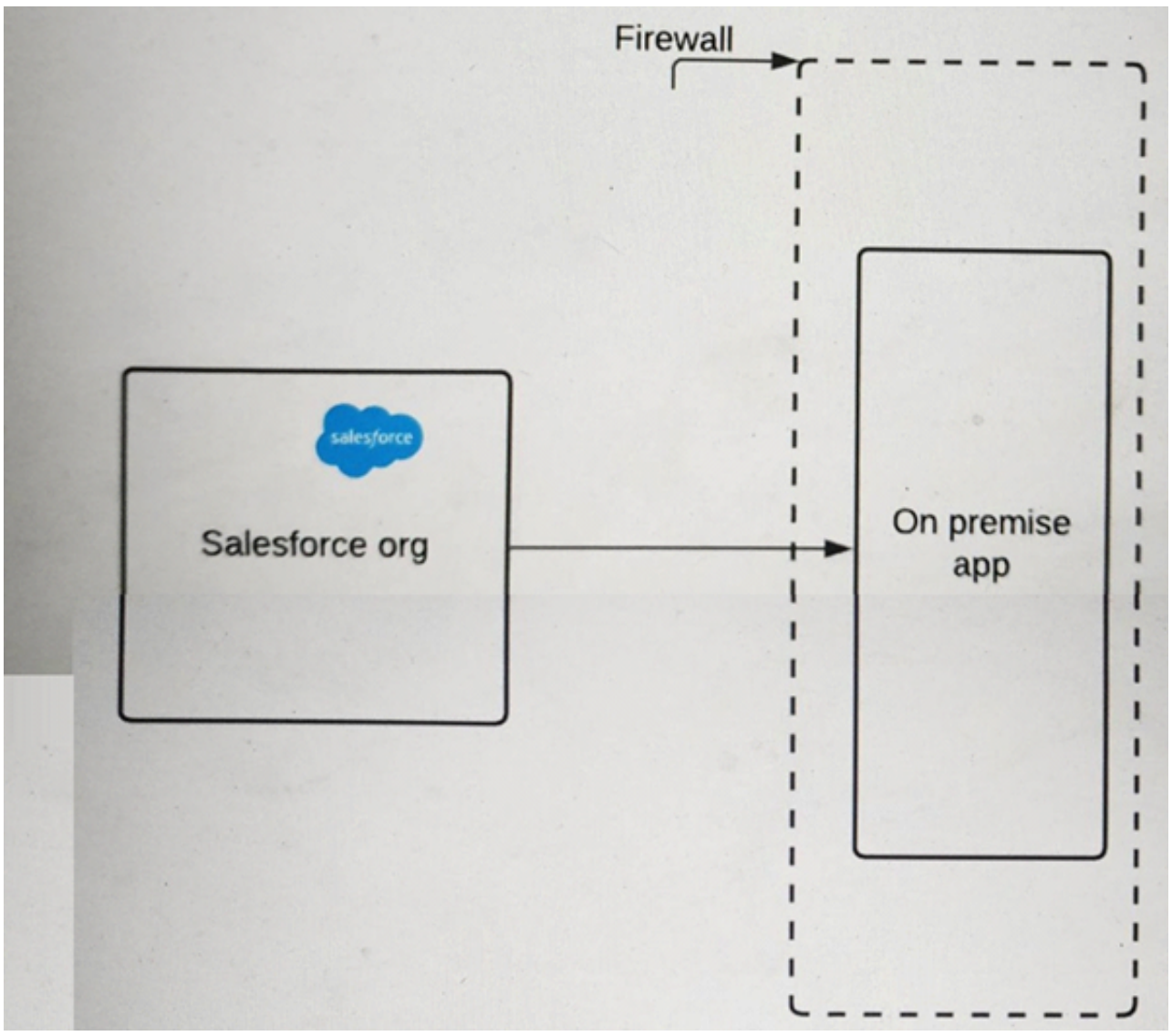
NEW QUESTION 3
Universal Containers (UC) is planning to deploy a custom mobile app that will allow users to get e-signatures from its customers on their mobile devices. The mobile app connects to Salesforce to upload the e-signature as a file attachment and uses OAuth protocol for both authentication and authorization. What is the most recommended and secure OAuth scope setting that an Architect should recommend?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:
The most recommended and secure OAuth scope setting for UC's custom mobile app is custom_permissions. Custom_permissions are settings that can be used in Apex code or validation rules to check whether a user has access to a custom feature or functionality. Custom_permissions can also be used as OAuth scopes to limit the access of an external application, such as UC's mobile app, to certain custom features or functionalities in Salesforce. By configuring custom_permissions as OAuth scopes in the connected app settings, UC can restrict the mobile app access to only the e-signature feature and protect against unauthorized or excessive access.
The other options are not recommended or secure OAuth scope settings for UC's custom mobile app. Id is an OAuth scope that allows the mobile app to access basic information about the user and their org, such as name, email, profile picture, and instance URL. This scope does not provide any access to Salesforce data or features, such as uploading e-signatures. Web is an OAuth scope that allows the mobile app to access Salesforce data and features through a browser or web-view. This scope provides full access to Salesforce data and features, which could expose sensitive information or allow unwanted actions. Api is an OAuth scope that allows the mobile app to make REST or SOAP API calls to Salesforce using the access token. This scope also provides full access to Salesforce data and features, which could compromise security and compliance. References: [OAuth Scopes], [Connected Apps], [Custom Permissions]

NEW QUESTION 4
A pharmaceutical company has an on-premise application (see illustration) that it wants to integrate with Salesforce.



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

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

Answer: C

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

NEW QUESTION 5
Which three are features of federated Single sign-on solutions? Choose 3 Answers

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

Answer: ADE

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

- It establishes trust between identity store and service provider. Federated SSO is a process that allows users to access multiple applications or systems with one set of credentials by using a common identity provider (IdP) that authenticates the user and issues a security token to the service provider (SP) that grants access. This process requires a trust relationship between the IdP and the SP, which is established by exchanging metadata and certificates.
- It improves affiliated applications adoption rates. Federated SSO improves the user experience and satisfaction by reducing the number of login prompts, passwords, and authentication failures that users have to deal with when accessing multiple applications or systems. This can increase the usage and adoption rates of the affiliated applications or systems, as users can access them more easily and conveniently.
- It enables quick and easy provisioning and deprovisioning of users. Federated SSO enables centralized management of user accounts and access rights by using the IdP as the source of truth for user identity and attributes. This can simplify and automate the provisioning and deprovisioning of users across multiple applications or systems, as changes made in the IdP can be reflected in the SPs without requiring manual intervention or synchronization.

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

NEW QUESTION 6
Universal containers want to build a custom mobile app connecting to salesforce using Oauth, and would like to restrict the types of resources mobile users can access. What Oauth feature of Salesforce should be used to achieve the goal?

A. Access Tokens
B. Mobile pins
C. Refresh Tokens
D. Scopes

Answer: D

Explanation:
The OAuth feature of Salesforce that should be used to restrict the types of resources mobile users can access is scopes. Scopes are parameters that specify the level of access that the mobile app requests from Salesforce when it obtains an OAuth token. Scopes can be used to limit the access to certain resources or actions, such as API calls, full access, web access, or refresh token. By configuring scopes in the connected app settings, Universal Containers can control what the mobile app can do with the OAuth token and protect against unauthorized or excessive access.
References: [OAuth Scopes], [Connected Apps], [OAuth Authorization Flows]

NEW QUESTION 7
A Salesforce customer is implementing Sales Cloud and a custom pricing application for its call center agents. An Enterprise single sign-on solution is used to authenticate and sign-in users to all applications. The customer has the following requirements:
* 1. The development team has decided to use a Canvas app to expose the pricing application to agents.
* 2. Agents should be able to access the Canvas app without needing to log in to the pricing application.
Which two options should the identity architect consider to provide support for the Canvas app to initiate login for users?
Choose 2 answers

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

Answer: CD

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

NEW QUESTION 8
Universal Containers (UC) wants to integrate a third-party Reward Calculation system with Salesforce to calculate Rewards. Rewards will be calculated on a schedule basis and update back into Salesforce. The integration between Salesforce and the Reward Calculation System needs to be secure. Which are two recommended practices for using OAuth flow in this scenario. choose 2 answers

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

Answer: CD

Explanation:
OAuth is an open-standard protocol that allows a client app to access protected resources on a resource server, such as Salesforce API, by obtaining an access token from an authorization server. OAuth supports different types of flows, which are ways of obtaining an access token. For integrating a third-party Reward Calculation system with Salesforce securely, two recommended practices for using OAuth flow are:
- OAuth SAML Bearer Assertion Flow, which allows the client app to use a SAML assertion issued by a trusted identity provider to request an access token from Salesforce. This flow does not require the client app to store any credentials or secrets, and leverages the existing SSO infrastructure between Salesforce and the identity provider.
- OAuth JWT Bearer Token Flow, which allows the client app to use a JSON Web Token (JWT) signed by a private key to request an access token from Salesforce. This flow does not require any user interaction or consent, and uses a certificate to verify the identity of the client app.
Verified References: [OAuth 2.0 SAML Bearer Assertion Flow for Server-to-Server Integration], [OAuth 2.0 JWT Bearer Token Flow for Server-to-Server Integration]

NEW QUESTION 9
Northern Trail Outfitters (NTO) uses Salesforce for Sales Opportunity Management. Okta was recently brought in to Just-in-Time (JIT) provision and authenticate NTO users to applications. Salesforce users also use Okta to authorize a Forecasting web application to access Salesforce records on their behalf.
Which two roles are being performed by Salesforce? Choose 2 answers

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

Answer: BD

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

NEW QUESTION 10
A large consumer company is planning to create a community and will requ.re login through the customers social identity. The following requirements must be met:
* 1. The customer should be able to login with any of their social identities, however salesforce should only have one user per customer.
* 2. Once the customer has been identified with a social identity, they should not be required to authonze Salesforce.
* 3. The customers personal details from the social sign on need to be captured when the customer logs into Salesforce using their social Identity.
* 3. If the customer modifies their personal details in the social site, the changes should be updated in Salesforce.
Which two options allow the Identity Architect to fulfill the requirements? Choose 2 answers

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

Answer: BD

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

NEW QUESTION 10
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 14
A global company's Salesforce Identity Architect is reviewing its Salesforce production org login history and is seeing some intermittent Security Assertion Markup Language (SAML SSO) 'Replay Detected and Assertion Invalid' login errors.
Which two issues would cause these errors?
Choose 2 answers

A. The subject element is missing from the assertion sent to salesforce.
B. The certificate loaded into SSO configuration does not match the certificate used by the IdP.
C. The current time setting of the company's identity provider (IdP) and Salesforce platform is out of sync by more than eight minutes.
D. The assertion sent to 5alesforce contains an assertion ID previously used.

Answer: CD

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

NEW QUESTION 17
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 22
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 26
Universal containers (UC) uses an internal company portal for their employees to collaborate. UC decides to use salesforce ideas and provide the ability for employees to post ideas from the company portal. They use SAML-BASED SSO to get into the company portal and would like to leverage it to access salesforce. Most of the users don't exist in salesforce and they would like the user records created in salesforce communities the first time they try to access salesforce. What recommendation should an architect make to meet this requirement?

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 30
Universal containers wants salesforce inbound Oauth-enabled integration clients to use SAML-BASED single Sign-on for authentication. What Oauth flow would be recommended in this scenario?

A. User-Agent Oauth flow
B. SAML assertion Oauth flow
C. User-Token Oauth flow
D. Web server Oauth flow

Answer: B

Explanation:
The SAML assertion OAuth flow allows a connected app to use a SAML assertion to request an OAuth access token to call Salesforce APIs. This flow provides an alternative for orgs that are currently using SAML to access Salesforce and want to access the web services API in the same way3. This flow can be used for inbound OAuth-enabled integration clients that want to use SAML-based single sign-on for authentication.
References: OAuth 2.0 SAML Bearer Assertion Flow for Previously Authorized Apps, Access Data with AP
Integration, Error ‘Invalid assertion’ in OAuth 2.0 SAML Bearer Flow

NEW QUESTION 35
An identity architect has built a native mobile application and plans to integrate it with a Salesforce Identity solution. The following are the requirements for the solution:
* 1. Users should not have to login every time they use the app.
* 2. The app should be able to make calls to the Salesforce REST API.
* 3. End users should NOT see the OAuth approval page.

How should the identity architect configure the Salesforce connected app to meet the requirements?

A. Enable the API Scope and Offline Access Scope, upload a certificate so JWT Bearer Flow can be used and then set the connected app access settings to "Admin Pre-Approved".
B. Enable the API Scope and Offline Access Scope on the connected app, and then set the connected app to access settings to 'Admin Pre-Approved".
C. Enable the Full Access Scope and then set the connected app access settings to "Admin Pre-Approved".
D. Enable the API Scope and Offline Access Scope on the connected app, and then set the Connected App access settings to "User may self authorize".

Answer: A

Explanation:
JWT Bearer Flow is an OAuth 2.0 flow that allows a client app to obtain an access token without user interaction. It requires a certificate to sign the JWT and the API and Offline Access scopes to access the Salesforce REST API and refresh the token. The connected app must also be pre-approved by the admin to avoid the OAuth approval page. References: OAuth 2.0 JWT Bearer Flow for Server-to-Server Integration, Authorize an Org Using the JWT Flow

NEW QUESTION 38
A service provider (SP) supports both Security Assertion Markup Language (SAML) and OpenID Connect (OIDC).
When integrating this SP with Salesforce, which use case is the determining factor when choosing OIDC or SAML?

A. OIDC is more secure than SAML and therefore is the obvious choice.
B. The SP needs to perform API calls back to Salesforce on behalf of the user after the user logs in to the service provider.
C. If the user has a session on Salesforce, you do not want them to be prompted for a username and password when they login to the SP.
D. They are equivalent protocols and there is no real reason to choose one over the other.

Answer: B

Explanation:
When integrating a SP that supports both SAML and OIDC with Salesforce, the use case that is the determining factor when choosing OIDC or SAML is whether the SP needs to perform API calls back to Salesforce on behalf of the user after the user logs in to the service provider. OIDC is a protocol that allows users to authorize an external application to access Salesforce resources on their behalf. OIDC provides an access token that can be used to call Salesforce APIs. SAML is a protocol that allows users to authenticate and authorize with an external identity provider and access Salesforce resources. SAML does not provide an access token, but only a session ID that can be used for web-based access. Therefore, if the SP needs to perform API calls back to Salesforce, OIDC is the preferred choice over SAML. References: OpenID Connect, SAML, Authorize Apps with OAuth

NEW QUESTION 43
Northern Trail Outfitters (NTO) wants its customers to use phone numbers to log in to their new digital portal, which was designed and built using Salesforce Experience Cloud. In order to access the portal, the user will need to do the following:
* 1. Enter a phone number and/or email address
* 2. Enter a verification code that is to be sent via email or text.
What is the recommended approach to fulfill this requirement?

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

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 45
Which two capabilities does My Domain enable in the context of a SAML SSO configuration? Choose 2 answers

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

Answer: BC

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

NEW QUESTION 47
Universal containers (UC) has an e-commerce website while customers can buy products, make payments, and manage their accounts. UC decides to build a customer Community on Salesforce and wants to allow the customers to access the community for their accounts without logging in again. UC decides to implement ansp-Initiated SSO using a SAML-BASED complaint IDP. In this scenario where salesforce is the service provider, which two activities must be performed in salesforce to make sp-Initiated SSO work? Choose 2 answers

A. Configure SAML SSO settings.
B. Configure Delegated Authentication
C. Create a connected App
D. Set up my domain

Answer: AD

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

NEW QUESTION 52
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 53
Northern Trail Outfitters (NTO) wants to improve its engagement with existing customers to boost customer loyalty. To get a better understanding of its customers, NTO establishes a single customer view including their buying behaviors, channel preferences and purchasing history. All of this information exists but is spread across different systems and formats.
NTO has decided to use Salesforce as the platform to build a 360 degree view. The company already uses Microsoft Active Directory (AD) to manage its users and company assets.
What should an Identity Architect do to provision, deprovision and authenticate users?

A. Salesforce Identity is not needed since NTO uses Microsoft AD.
B. Salesforce Identity can be included but NTO will be required to build a custom integration with Microsoft AD.
C. Salesforce Identity is included in the Salesforce licenses so it does not need to be considered separately.
D. A Salesforce Identity can be included but NTO will require Identity Connect.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Identity Connect is a Salesforce product that integrates Microsoft Active Directory with Salesforce user records. It allows provisioning, deprovisioning, and authentication of users based on AD data. The other options are either incorrect or irrelevant for this use case. References: Get to Know Identity Connect, Identit Connect

NEW QUESTION 57
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)6. 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 60
Universal containers (UC) wants users to authenticate into their salesforce org using credentials stored in a custom identity store. UC does not want to purchase or use a third-party Identity provider. Additionally, UC is extremely wary of social media and does not consider it to be trust worthy. Which two options should an architect recommend to UC? Choose 2 answers

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

Answer: CD

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

NEW QUESTION 64
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 68
Universal containers (UC) has built a custom based Two-factor Authentication (2fa) system for their existing on-premise applications. Thru are now implementing salesforce and would like to enable a Two-factor login process for it, as well. What is the recommended solution an architect should consider?

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

Answer: D

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

NEW QUESTION 73
Universal containers (UC) uses a legacy Employee portal for their employees to collaborate and post their ideas. UC decides to use salesforce ideas for voting and better tracking purposes. To avoid provisioning users on Salesforce, UC decides to push ideas posted on the Employee portal to salesforce through API. UC decides to use an API user using Oauth Username - password flow for the connection. How can the connection to salesforce be restricted only to the employee portal server?

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

D. Use a dedicated profile for the user the Employee portal uses.

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 77
Which tool should be used to track login data, such as the average number of logins, who logged in more than the average number of times and who logged in during non-business hours?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:
To track login data, such as the average number of logins, who logged in more than the average number of times and who logged in during non-business hours, the identity architect should use Login Forensics. Login Forensics is a tool that analyzes login data and provides insights into user behavior and login patterns. Login Forensics can help identify anomalies, risks, and trends in user login activity. Login Forensics can also generate reports and dashboards to visualize the login data. References: Login Forensics, Analyze Login Data with Login Forensics

NEW QUESTION 81
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 83
Universal Container's (UC) is using Salesforce Experience Cloud site for its container wholesale business. The identity architect wants to an authentication provider for the new site.
Which two options should be utilized in creating an authentication provider? Choose 2 answers

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

Answer: AB

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

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

NEW QUESTION 84
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 89
Which two security risks can be mitigated by enabling Two-Factor Authentication (2FA) in Salesforce? Choose 2 answers

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

Answer: BC

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

NEW QUESTION 90
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 95
Containers (UC) has implemented SAML-based single Sign-on for their Salesforce application and is planning to provide access to Salesforce on mobile devices using the Salesforce1 mobile app. UC wants to ensure that Single Sign-on is used for accessing the Salesforce1 mobile App. Which two recommendations should the Architect make? Choose 2 Answers

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

Answer: BC

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

NEW QUESTION 96
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 again2.
References:
- Certification Exam Guide
- Revoke OAuth Tokens

NEW QUESTION 100
IT security at Unversal Containers (UC) us concerned about recent phishing scams targeting its users and wants to add additional layers of login protection. What should an Architect recommend to address the issue?

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

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 103
Universal containers (UC) is successfully using Delegated Authentication for their salesforce users. The service supporting Delegated Authentication is written in Java. UC has a new CIO that is requiring all company Web services be RESR-ful and written in. NET. Which two considerations should the UC Architect provide to the new CIO? Choose 2 answers

A. Delegated Authentication will not work with a.net service.
B. Delegated Authentication will continue to work with rest services.
C. Delegated Authentication will continue to work with a.net service.
D. Delegated Authentication will not work with rest services.

Answer: CD

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

NEW QUESTION 108
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 111
What item should an Architect consider when designing a Delegated Authentication implementation?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:
The web service that is used for delegated authentication should be secured with TLS using Salesforce trusted certificates4. This ensures that the communication between Salesforce and the external authentication method is encrypted and authenticated. The other options are not relevant for designing a delegated authentication implementation. The web service does not need to accept one to four input method parameters, as it can accept any number of parameters as long as they are wrapped in a SOAP envelope5. The web service does not need to use the Salesforce Federation ID to identify the user, as it can use any identifier that is unique and consistent across systems6. The web service does not need to implement a custom password decryption method, as it can use any encryption or hashing algorithm that is supported by both systems7. References: Delegated Authentication, Enable ‘Delegated Authentication’, Delegated Authentication Flow in Salesforce, FAQs fo Delegated Authentication

NEW QUESTION 112
A group of users try to access one of universal containers connected apps and receive the following error message: "Failed : Not approved for access". what is most likely to cause of the issue?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:
The users do not have the correct permission set assigned to them is the most likely cause of the issue. A connected app is a framework that enables an external application to integrate with Salesforce using APIs and standard protocols, such as SAML, OAuth, and OpenID Connect1. Connected apps use these protocols to authorize, authenticate, and provide single sign-on (SSO) for external apps1. To access a connected app, users must have the appropriate permissions assigned to them, either through their profile or a permission set2. If the users do not have the required permissions, they will receive an error message when they try to access the connected app. The use of high assurance sessions are required for the connected app is not a valid option, as high assurance sessions are related to multi-factor authentication (MFA), not connected apps3. The connected app setting “All users may self-authorize” is enabled is not a cause of the issue, but a possible solution. This setting allows users to access the connected app without pre-approval from an administrator4. The Salesforce administrators have revoked the OAuth authorization is not a likely cause of the issue, as OAuth authorization is granted by the users, not the administrators5. Revoking OAuth authorization would also affect all users, not just a group of them.
References: Learn About Connected Apps, Create a Connected App, [Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA) fo Salesforce], [Connected App Basics], OAuth Authorization Flows

NEW QUESTION 113
A security architect is rolling out a new multi-factor authentication (MFA) mandate, where all employees must go through a secure authentication process before accessing Salesforce. There are multiple Identity Providers (IdP) in place and the architect is considering how the "Authentication Method Reference" field (AMR) in the Login History can help.
Which two considerations should the architect keep in mind? Choose 2 answers

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

Answer: AB

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

NEW QUESTION 114
Universal Containers (UC) wants to build a mobile application that twill be making calls to the Salesforce REST API. UC's Salesforce implementation relies heavily on custom objects and custom Apex code. UC does not want its users to have to enter credentials every time they use the app. Which two scope values should an Architect recommend to UC? Choose 2 answers.

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

Answer: BC

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

NEW QUESTION 115
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 118
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 122
Universal Containers (UC) has an existing web application that it would like to access from Salesforce without requiring users to re-authenticate. The web application is owned UC and the UC team that is responsible for it is willing to add new javascript code and/or libraries to the application. What implementation should an Architect recommend to UC?

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

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 127
In an SP-Initiated SAML SSO setup where the user tries to access a resource on the Service Provider, What HTTP param should be used when submitting a SAML Request to the Idp to ensure the user is returned to the intended resourse after authentication?

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

Answer: B

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

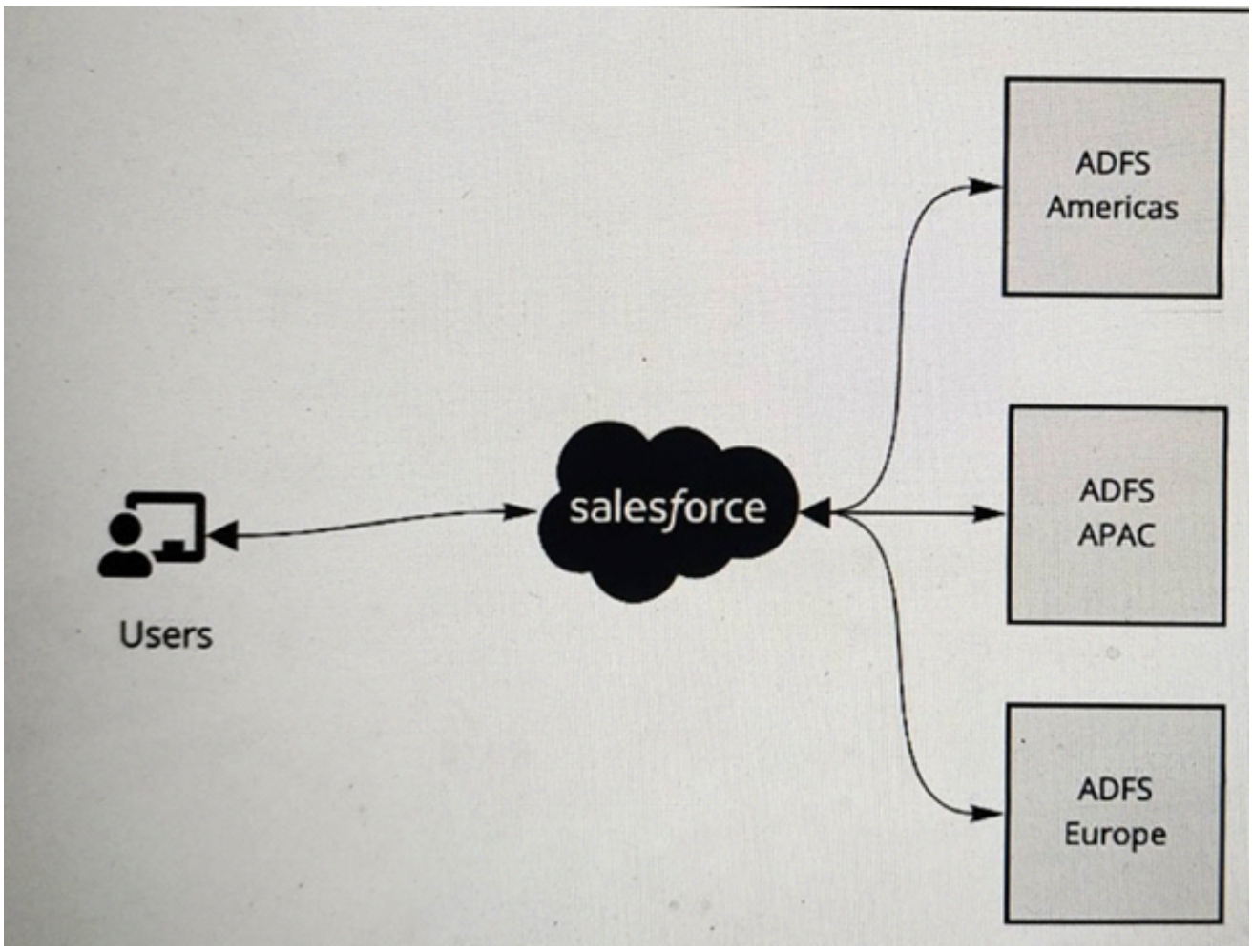
NEW QUESTION 131
Universal Containers (UC) has an existing Salesforce org configured for SP-Initiated SAML SSO with their Idp. A second Salesforce org is being introduced into the environment and the IT team would like to ensure they can use the same Idp for new org. What action should the IT team take while implementing the second org?

A. Use the same SAML Identity location as the first org.
B. Use a different Entity ID than the first org.
C. Use the same request bindings as the first org.
D. Use the Salesforce Username as the SAML Identity Type.

Answer: B

Explanation:
The Entity ID is a unique identifier for a service provider or an identity provider in SAML SSO. It is used to differentiate between different service providers or identity providers that may share the same issuer or login URL. In Salesforce, the Entity ID is automatically generated based on the organization ID and can be viewed in the Single Sign-On Settings page1. If you have a custom domain set up, you can use https:// [customDomain].my.salesforce.com as the Entity ID2. If you want to use the same IdP for two Salesforce orgs, you need to use different Entity IDs for each org, otherwise the IdP will not be able to distinguish them and may send incorrect assertions. You can also use different certificates, issuers, or login URLs for each org, but using different Entity IDs is the simplest and recommended way3.

NEW QUESTION 134
Refer to the exhibit.



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

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 139
Universal containers (UC) wants to implement Delegated Authentication for a certain subset of Salesforce users. Which three items should UC take into consideration while building the Web service to handle the Delegated Authentication request? Choose 3 answers

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

Answer: ABE

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

NEW QUESTION 143
Universal Containers (UC) wants to implement SAML SSO for their internal of Salesforce users using a third-party IdP. After some evaluation, UC decides NOT to 65« set up My Domain for their Salesforce org. How does that decision impact their SSO implementation?

A. IdP-initiated SSO will NOT work.
B. Neither SP- nor IdP-initiated SSO will work.
C. Either SP- or IdP-initiated SSO will work.
D. SP-initiated SSO will NOT work

Answer: D

Explanation:
This is because without My Domain, Salesforce will not know in advance what Identity Provider (IdP) to use for SSO, since it does not even know yet what Organization the user is trying to log in to1. SP-initiated SSO is the scenario where the user starts with a Salesforce link (login page, deep link, Outlook Sync URL, etc.) and then gets redirected to the IdP for authentication2. Without My Domain, SP-initiated SSO requires that the user do an IdP-initiated SSO at least once first so that Salesforce can set a cookie in their browser identifying the IdP1. The other options are not correct for this question because:

- IdP-initiated SSO will work without My Domain, as long as the user starts SSO at the IdP and sends the identity information to Salesforce along with SAML protocol information that identifies the Organization and the IdP2.
- Neither SP- nor IdP-initiated SSO will not work is false, as explained above.
- Either SP- or IdP-initiated SSO will work is false, as explained above.

References: Considerations for setting up My Domain and SSO - Salesforce, SAML SSO with Salesforce as the Service Provider

NEW QUESTION 146
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 148
Universal Containers (UC) has decided to use Salesforce as an Identity Provider for multiple external applications. UC wants to use the salesforce App Launcher to control the Apps that are available to individual users. Which three steps are required to make this happen?

A. Add each connected App to the App Launcher with a Start URL.
B. Set up an Auth Provider for each External Application.
C. Set up Salesforce as a SAML Idp with My Domain.
D. Set up Identity Connect to Synchronize user data.
E. Create a Connected App for each external application.

Answer: ACE

Explanation:
These are the steps required to enable Salesforce as a SAML Identity Provider and use the App Launcher to access external applications. According to the Salesforce documentation1, you need to:

- Enable Salesforce as a SAML Identity Provider with My Domain2.
- Create a Connected App for each external application that you want to integrate with Salesforce3.
- Add each Connected App to the App Launcher with a Start URL that points to the external application1.

Option B is incorrect because setting up an Auth Provider is not necessary for SAML SSO. Auth Providers are used for OAuth SSO, which is a different protocol4. Option D is incorrect because Identity Connect is a tool for synchronizing user data between Active Directory and Salesforce, which is not related to SSO or App Launcher5.
References: 1: App Launcher - Salesforce 2: Enable Salesforce as a SAML Identity Provider 3: Connec Apps Overview 4: Identity Providers and Service Providers - Salesforce 5: Identity Connect Overview

NEW QUESTION 150
Universal Containers (UC) rolling out a new Customer Identity and Access Management Solution will be built on top of their existing Salesforce instance. Several service providers have been setup and integrated with Salesforce using OpenID Connect to allow for a seamless single sign-on experience. UC has a requirement to limit user access to only a subset of service providers per customer type.
Which two steps should be done on the platform to satisfy the requirement? Choose 2 answers

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

Answer: CD

Explanation:
To limit user access to only a subset of service providers per customer type, the identity architect should use Profiles and Permission Sets to assign user access to

Admin Pre-Approved Connected Apps. Connected apps are frameworks that enable external applications to integrate with Salesforce using APIs and standard protocols, such as OpenID Connect. By setting each of the Connected App access settings to Admin Pre-Approved, the identity architect can control which users can access which connected apps by assigning profiles or permission sets to the connected apps. The other options are not relevant for this scenario. References: Connected Apps, Manage Connected Apps

NEW QUESTION 154
Universal containers (UC) would like to enable self - registration for their salesforce partner community users. UC wants to capture some custom data elements from the partner user, and based on these data elements, wants to assign the appropriate profile and account values. Which two actions should the architect recommend to UC? Choose 2 answers

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

Answer: AC

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

NEW QUESTION 159
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 163
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 164
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 167
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 172
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 174
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 178
A division of a Northern Trail Outfitters (NTO) purchased Salesforce. NTO uses a third party identity provider (IdP) to validate user credentials against Its corporate Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP) directory. NTO wants to help employees remember as passwords as possible.

What should an identity architect recommend?

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

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 182
Universal containers (UC) has implemented a multi-org strategy and would like to centralize the management of their salesforce user profiles. What should the architect recommend to allow salesforce profiles to be managed from a central system of record?

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

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 184
Universal Containers (UC) wants its closed Won opportunities to be synced to a Data Warehouse in near real time. UC has implemented Outbound Message to enable near real-time data sync. UC wants to ensure that communication between Salesforce and Target System is Secure. What Certificate is sent along with the Outbound Message?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:
The CA-Signed Certificate from the Certificate and Key Management menu is the certificate that is sent along with the outbound message. An outbound message is a SOAP message that is sent from Salesforce to an external endpoint when a workflow rule or approval process is triggered. To ensure that the communication between Salesforce and the target system is secure, the outbound message can be signed with a certificate that is generated or uploaded in the Certificate and Key Management menu. The certificate must be CA-Signed, which means that it is issued by a trusted certificate authority (CA) that verifies the identity of the sender. The other options are not valid certificates for this purpose. The default client certificate from the Develop–> API Menu is a self-signed certificate that is used for testing purposes only and does not provide adequate security. The default client certificate or a certificate from Certificate and Key Management menu is too vague and does not specify whether the certificate is CA-Signed or self-signed. The self-signed certificates from the Certificate & Key Management menu are certificates that are generated by Salesforce without any verification by a CA, and they are not recommended for production use.
References: [Outbound Messages], [Sign Outbound Messages with a Certificate], [CA-Signed Certificates], [Default Client Certificate], [Self-Signed Certificates]

NEW QUESTION 188
Universal Containers (UC) has Active Directory (AD) as their enterprise identity store and would like to use it for Salesforce user authentication. UC expects to synchronize user data between Salesforce and AD and Assign the appropriate Profile and Permission Sets based on AD group membership. What would be the optimal way to implement SSO?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:
The optimal way to implement SSO with Active Directory as the enterprise identity store is to use Salesforce Identity Connect as the identity provider. Salesforce

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

NEW QUESTION 193
Northern Trail Outfitters would like to automatically create new employee users in Salesforce with an appropriate profile that maps to its Active Directory Department.
How should an identity architect implement this requirement?

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 194
Northern Trail Outfitters (NTO) is launching a new sportswear brand on its existing consumer portal built on Salesforce Experience Cloud. As part of the launch, emails with promotional links will be sent to existing customers to log in and claim a discount. The marketing manager would like the portal dynamically branded so that users will be directed to the brand link they clicked on; otherwise, users will view a recognizable NTO-branded page.
The campaign is launching quickly, so there is no time to procure any additional licenses. However, the development team is available to apply any required changes to the portal.
Which approach should the identity architect recommend?

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 199
An Identity architect works for a multinational, multi-brand organization. As they work with the organization to understand their Customer Identity and Access Management requirements, the identity architect learns that the brand experience is different for each of the customer's sub-brands and each of these branded experiences must be carried through the login experience depending on which sub-brand the user is logging into.
Which solution should the architect recommend to support scalability and reduce maintenance costs, if the organization has more than 150 sub-brands?

A. Assign each sub-brand a unique Experience ID and use the Experience ID to dynamically brand the login experience.
B. Use Audiences to customize the login experience for each sub-brand and pass an audience ID to the community during the OAuth and Security Assertion Markup Language (SAML) flows.
C. Create a community subdomain for each sub-brand and customize the look and feel of the Login page for each community subdomain to match the brand.
D. Create a separate Salesforce org for each sub-brand so that each sub-brand has complete control over the user experience.

Answer: A

Explanation:
To support scalability and reduce maintenance costs for a multinational, multi-brand organization, the architect should recommend assigning each sub-brand a unique Experience ID and using the Experience ID to dynamically brand the login experience. Experience ID is a parameter that can be used to identify different brands or experiences within a single Experience Cloud site (formerly known as Community). Dynamic branding is a feature that allows Experience Cloud sites to display different branding elements, such as logos, colors, or images, based on the Experience ID or other criteria. This solution can provide a consistent and personalized brand experience for each sub-brand without creating multiple subdomains or orgs. References: Experience ID, Dynamic Branding for Experience Cloud Sites

NEW QUESTION 202
Universal Containers want users to be able to log in to the Salesforce mobile app with their Active Directory password. Employees are unable to use mobile VPN.
Which two options should an identity architect recommend to meet the requirement? Choose 2 answers

A. Active Directory Password Sync Plugin

B. Configure Cloud Provider Load Balancer
C. Salesforce Trigger & Field on Contact Object
D. Salesforce Identity Connect

Answer: AD

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

NEW QUESTION 205
Containers (UC) has an existing Customer Community. UC wants to expand the self-registration capabilities such that customers receive a different community experience based on the data they provide during the registration process. What is the recommended approach an Architect Should recommend to UC?

A. Create an After Insert Apex trigger on the user object to assign specific custom permissions.
B. Create separate login flows corresponding to the different community user personas.
C. Modify the Community pages to utilize specific fields on the User and Contact records.
D. Modify the existing Communities registration controller to assign different profiles.

Answer: C

Explanation:
The recommended approach for UC to expand the self-registration capabilities such that customers receive a different community experience based on the data they provide during the registration process is to modify the community pages to utilize specific fields on the user and contact records. This approach allows UC to customize the community pages based on the user's profile, preferences, interests, or other attributes that are stored in the user or contact fields. For example, UC can use conditional visibility rules or audience criteria to display different components or content based on the user's field values. This approach does not require any code or complex configuration, and it provides a flexible and personalized community experience for different customer segments. The other options are not recommended for this scenario. Creating an after-insert Apex trigger on the user object to assign specific custom permissions would require UC to write code and manage custom permissions, which could increase maintenance and testing efforts. Creating separate login flows corresponding to the different community user personas would require UC to create multiple login pages and logic, which could increase complexity and confusion. Modifying the existing communities' registration controller to assign different profiles would require UC to write code and manage multiple profiles, which could increase security and governance risks. References: [Customize Your Community Pages], [Set Component Visibility], [Create Custom Login Flows], [Customize Self-Registration]

NEW QUESTION 209
Northern Trail Outfitters (NTO) has a number of employees who do NOT need access Salesforce objects. Trie employees should sign in to a custom Benefits web app using their Salesforce credentials.
Which license should the identity architect recommend to fulfill this requirement?

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

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 210
An identity architect wants to secure Salesforce APIs using Security Assertion Markup Language (SAML). For security purposes, administrators will need to authorize the applications that will be consuming the APIs.
Which Salesforce OAuth authorization flow should be used?

A. OAuth 2-0 SAML Bearer Assertion Flow
B. OAuth 2.0 JWT Bearer Flow
C. SAML Assertion Flow
D. OAuth 2.0 User-Agent Flow

Answer: C

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

NEW QUESTION 215
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 216
Universal Containers is implementing a new Experience Cloud site and the identity architect wants to use dynamic branding features as of the login process. Which two options should the identity architect recommend to support dynamic branding for the site? Choose 2 answers

A. To use dynamic branding, the community must be built with the Visuaiforce + Salesforce Tabs template.
B. To use dynamic branding, the community must be built with the Customer Account Portal template.
C. An experience ID (expid) or placeholder parameter must be used in the URL to represent the brand.
D. An external content management system (CMS) must be used for dynamic branding on Experience Cloud sites.

Answer: BC

Explanation:
Dynamic branding is a feature that allows Experience Cloud sites to display different branding elements, such as logos, colors, or images, based on the user’s profile or preferences. To use dynamic branding, the community must be built with the Customer Account Portal template, which supports this feature. An experience ID (expid) or placeholder parameter must be used in the URL to represent the brand and trigger the dynamic branding logic.
References: Dynamic Branding for Experience Cloud Sites, Create a Customer Account Portal

NEW QUESTION 218
Universal Containers (UC) uses Global Shipping (GS) as one of their shipping vendors. Regional leads of GS need access to UC's Salesforce instance for reporting damage of goods using Cases. The regional leads also need access to dashboards to keep track of regional shipping KPIs. UC internally uses a third-party cloud analytics tool for capacity planning and UC decided to provide access to this tool to a subset of GS employees. In addition to regional leads, the GS capacity planning team would benefit from access to this tool. To access the analytics tool, UC IT has set up Salesforce as the Identity provider for Internal users and would like to follow the same approach for the GS users as well. What are the most appropriate license types for GS Tregional Leads and the GS Capacity Planners? Choose 2 Answers

A. Customer Community Plus license for GS Regional Leads and External Identity for GS Capacity Planners.
B. Customer Community Plus license for GS Regional Leads and Customer Community license for GS Capacity Planners.
C. Identity License for GS Regional Leads and External Identity license for GS capacity Planners.
D. Customer Community license for GS Regional Leads and Identity license for GS Capacity Planners.

Answer: AD

Explanation:
The most appropriate license types for GS regional leads and the GS capacity planners are:

- Customer Community Plus license for GS regional leads. This license type allows external users, such as customers or partners, to access standard Salesforce objects, such as cases and dashboards, and custom objects in a community. This license type also supports role hierarchy, sharing rules, and reports. This license type is suitable for GS regional leads who need to report damage of goods using cases and access dashboards to track regional shipping KPIs.
- External Identity license for GS capacity planners. This license type allows external users to access a limited set of standard Salesforce objects, such as contacts and documents, and custom objects in a community. This license type also supports identity features, such as single sign-on (SSO) and social sign-on. This license type is suitable for GS capacity planners who need to access the third-party cloud analytics tool using Salesforce as the identity provider.

The other options are not appropriate license types for this scenario. Customer Community license for GS capacity planners would not allow them to access the third-party cloud analytics tool using SSO, as this license type does not support identity features. Identity license for GS regional leads would not allow them to access cases and dashboards in the community, as this license type does not support standard Salesforce objects. References: [Customer Community Plus Licenses], [External Identity Licenses], [Customer Community Licenses], [Identity Licenses]

NEW QUESTION 219
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