Identity-and-Access-Management-Architect Dumps

Salesforce Certified Identity and Access Management Architect (SU23)

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NEW QUESTION 1

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 2

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 3

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 4

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

A. SAML Identity Provider
B. OAuth Client

C. OAuth Resource Server
D. SAML Service Provider

Answer: BD

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

NEW QUESTION 5
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 6
Universal Containers (UC) employees have Salesforce access from restricted IP ranges only, to protect against unauthorized access. UC wants to roll out the
Salesforce1 mobile app and make it accessible from any location. Which two options should an Architect recommend? Choose 2 answers

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

Answer: AC

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

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

≫ Relax the IP restrictions in the Connected App settings for the Salesforce1 mobile app. This option allows UC to disable or modify the IP restriction for the
Salesforce1 mobile app in the Connected App settings, which control how users can access a connected app, such as Salesforce1. By relaxing the IP restrictions,
UC can allow users to access the Salesforce1 mobile app from any location without requiring 2FA.
The other options are not recommended for this scenario. Removing existing restrictions on IP ranges for all types of user access would compromise security and
compliance, as it would expose Salesforce to unauthorized access from any location. Using Login Flow to bypass IP range restriction for the mobile app would
require custom code and logic, which could introduce complexity and errors. References: [Connected Apps], [Two-Factor Authentication], [Require a Second
Factor of Authentication for Connected Apps], [IP Restrictions for Connected Apps], [Login Flows]

NEW QUESTION 7
A third-party app provider would like to have users provisioned via a service endpoint before users access their app from Salesforce.
What should an identity architect recommend to configure the requirement with limited changes to the third-party app?

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

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 8
Universal Containers (UC) would like to enable self-registration for their Salesforce Partner Community Users. UC wants to capture some custom data elements
from the partner user, and based on these data elements, wants to assign the appropriate Profile and Account values.
Which two actions should the Architect recommend to UC1 Choose 2 answers

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

Answer: CD

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

≫ Customize Self-Registration

NEW QUESTION 9
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 10
Universal Containers (UC) uses Salesforce as a CRM and identity provider (IdP) for their Sales Team to seamlessly login to intemaJ portals. The IT team at UC is now evaluating Salesforce to act as an IdP for its remaining employees.
Which Salesforce license is required to fulfill this requirement?

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

Answer: D

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

NEW QUESTION 10
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 15
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 18
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 20
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 22
An Identity and Access Management (IAM) architect is tasked with unifying multiple B2C Commerce sites and an Experience Cloud community with a single identity. The solution needs to support more than 1,000 logins per minute.
What should the IAM do to fulfill this requirement?

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

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 23

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

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

Answer: C

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

NEW QUESTION 24
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 28
Universal Containers (UC) is rolling out its new Customer Identity and Access Management Solution built on top of its existing Salesforce instance. UC wants to allow customers to login using Facebook, Google, and other social sign-on providers.
How should this functionality be enabled for UC, assuming ail social sign-on providers support OpenID Connect?

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

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 29
Universal Containers (UC) wants its users to access Salesforce and other SSO-enabled applications from a custom web page that UC magnets. UC wants its users to use the same set of credentials to access each of the applications. what SAML SSO flow should an Architect recommend for UC?

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

Answer: C

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

site with a SAML assertion. This flow is not suitable for UC's scenario, as they want their users to start at their custom web page, not at each application separately. User-agent is not a standard term for SAML SSO, but it could refer to user-agent flow, which is an OAuth authorization flow that allows users to obtain an access token from Salesforce by using a browser or web-view. This flow is not suitable for UC's scenario, as it does not use SAML or IdP for authentication. References: [SAML Single Sign-On], [IdP-Initiated Login], [SP-Initiated Login], [Deep Linking], [OAuth User-Agent Flow]

NEW QUESTION 31
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 36
An identity architect is setting up an integration between Salesforce and a third-party system. The third-party system needs to authenticate to Salesforce and then make API calls against the REST API.
One of the requirements is that the solution needs to ensure the third party service providers connected app in Salesforce mini need for end user interaction and maximizes security.
Which OAuth flow should be used to fulfill the requirement?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:
JWT Bearer Flow allows the third-party system to authenticate to Salesforce using a digital certificate and a JSON Web Token (JWT) without any user interaction. It also provides a high level of security as it does not require sharing credentials or storing tokens. References: OAuth 2.0 JWT Bearer Token Flow

NEW QUESTION 39
Universal Containers is implementing Salesforce Identity to broker authentication from its enterprise single sign-on (SSO) solution through Salesforce to third party applications using SAML.
What rote does Salesforce Identity play in its relationship with the enterprise SSO system?

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

Answer: C

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

NEW QUESTION 44
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 48
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 50
Universal Containers would like its customers to register and log in to a portal built on Salesforce Experience Cloud. Customers should be able to use their Facebook or LinkedIn credentials for ease of use.
Which three steps should an identity architect take to implement social sign-on? Choose 3 answers

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

Answer: BCE

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

➢ Create authentication providers for both Facebook and LinkedIn. Authentication providers are configurations that enable users to authenticate with an external identity provider and access Salesforce resources. Salesforce provides predefined authentication providers for some common identity providers, such as Facebook and LinkedIn, which can be easily configured with minimal customization.

➢ Check "Facebook" and "LinkedIn" under Login Page Setup. Login Page Setup is a setting that allows administrators to customize the login page for Experience Cloud sites. By checking "Facebook" and "LinkedIn", the identity architect can enable social sign-on buttons for these identity providers on the login page.

➢ Update the default registration handlers to create and update users. Registration handlers are classes that implement the Auth.RegistrationHandler interface and define how to create or update users in Salesforce based on the information from the external identity provider. The identity architect can update the default registration handlers to link the user's social identity with their Salesforce identity and prevent duplicate accounts. References: Authentication Providers, Social Sign-On with Authentication Providers, Login Page Setup, Create a Custom Registration Handler

NEW QUESTION 51
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 54
Refer to the exhibit.
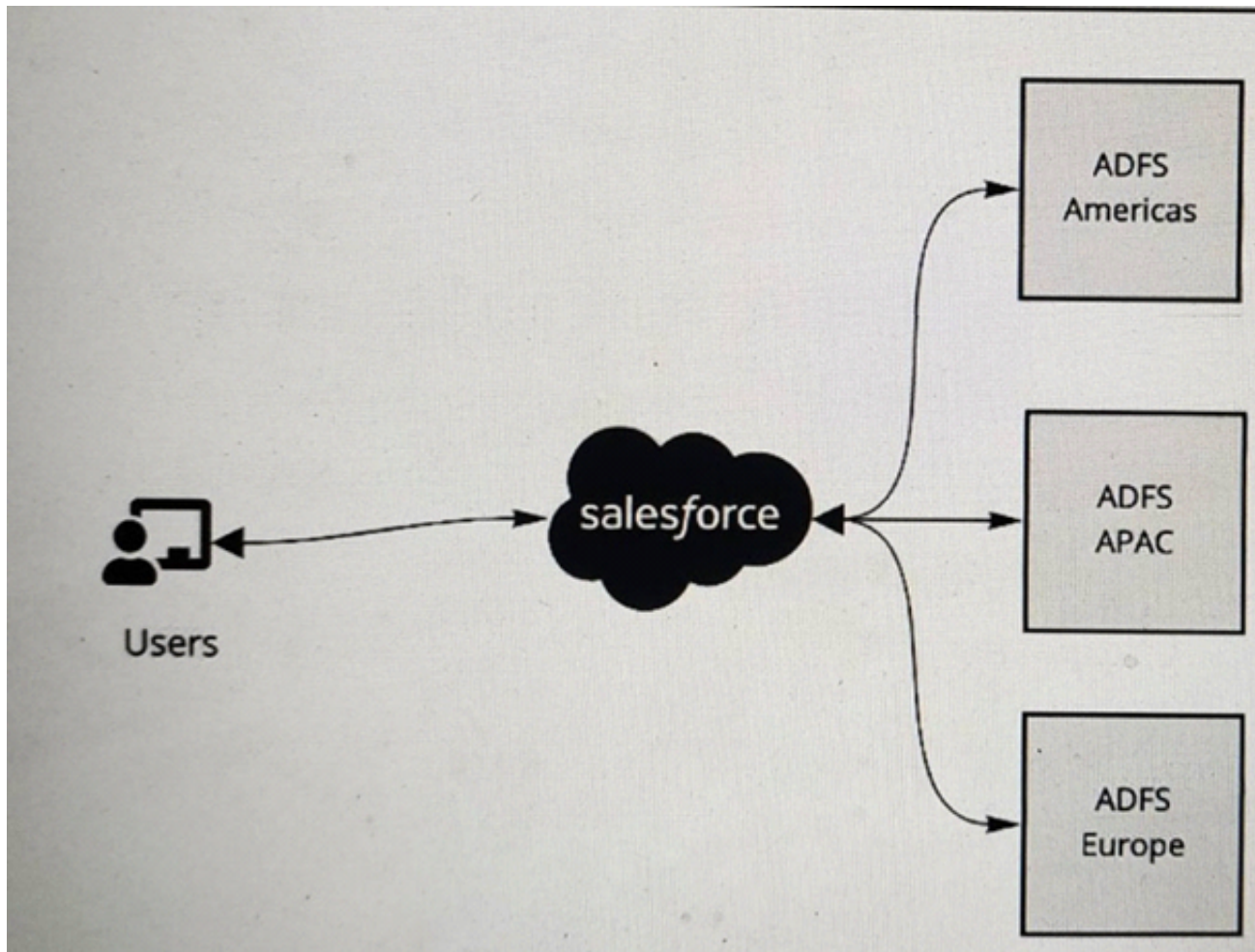
A multinational company is looking to rollout Salesforce globally. The company has a Microsoft Active Directory Federation Services (ADFS) implementation for the Americas, Europe and APAC. The company plans to have a single org and they would like to have all of its users access Salesforce using the 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 56
Universal Containers (UC) has a Desktop application to collect leads for marketing campaigns. UC wants to extend this application to integrate with Salesforce to create leads. Integration between the desktop application and salesforce should be seamless. What Authorization flow should the Architect recommend?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:
The JWT Bearer Token flow is an OAuth flow in which an external app (also called client or consumer app) sends a signed JSON string to Salesforce called JWT to obtain an access token. The access token can then be used by the external app to read and write data in Salesforce1. This flow is suitable for UC's scenario because it allows seamless integration between the desktop application and Salesforce without requiring user interaction or login credentials2. The other options are not valid authorization flows for this scenario. The Web Server Authentication Flow and the User Agent Flow both require user interaction and redirection to the Salesforce OAuth authorization endpoint, which is not seamless3. The Username and Password Flow requires the external app to store the user's login credentials, which is not secure or recommended3.
References: OAuth 2.0 JWT Bearer Flow for Server-to-Server Integration, OAuth Authorization Flows, Salesforce OAuth : JWT Bearer Flow

NEW QUESTION 61
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 66
Universal Containers (UC) has built a custom time tracking app for its employee. UC wants to leverage Salesforce Identity to control access to the custom app. At a minimum, which Salesforce license is required to support this requirement?

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

Answer: C

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

NEW QUESTION 71
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 76
Northern Trail Outfitters manages application functional permissions centrally as Active Directory groups. The CRM_SuperUser and CRM_Reportmg_SuperUser groups should respectively give the user the SuperUser and Reportmg_SuperUser permission set in Salesforce. Salesforce is the service provider to a Security Assertion Markup Language (SAML) identity provider.
Mow should an identity architect ensure the Active Directory groups are reflected correctly when a user accesses Salesforce?

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 80
Universal containers (UC) would like to enable SAML-BASED SSO for a salesforce partner community. UC has an existing ldap identity store and a third-party portal. They would like to use the existing portal as the primary site these users' access, but also want to allow seamless access to the partner community. What SSO flow should an architect recommend?

A. User-Agent
B. IDP-initiated
C. Sp-Initiated
D. Web server

Answer: B

Explanation:
IDP-initiated SSO flow is when the user starts at the identity provider (IDP) site and then is redirected to the service provider (SP) site with a SAML assertion. This flow is suitable for UC's scenario because they want to use their existing portal as the primary site and also enable seamless access to the partner community. The IDP-initiated flow does not require the user to log in again at the SP site, which is Salesforce in this case.
References: SAML SSO Flows, Single Sign-On, Salesforce Community Single Sign-on (SSO)

NEW QUESTION 81
Universal Containers allows employees to use a mobile device to access Salesforce for daily operations using a hybrid mobile app. This app uses Mobile software development kits (SDK), leverages refresh token to regenerate access token when required and is distributed as a private app.
The chief security officer is rolling out an org wide compliance policy to enforce re-verification of devices if an employee has not logged in from that device in the last week.
Which connected app setting should be leveraged to comply with this policy change?

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 86
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 88
Universal Containers (UC) has a Customer Community that uses Facebook for of authentication. UC would like to ensure that changes in the Facebook profile are
65. reflected on the appropriate Customer Community user. How can this requirement be met?

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

Answer: D

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

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 91
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 94
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 97
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 102
Universal Containers is creating a mobile application that will be secured by Salesforce Identity using the OAuth 2.0 user-agent flow. Application users will authenticate using username and password. They should not be forced to approve API access in the mobile app or reauthenticate for 3 months.
Which two connected app options need to be configured to fulfill this use case?
Choose 2 answers

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

Answer: BD

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

➢ Set Permitted Users to "All users may self-authorize". Permitted Users is a setting that controls how users can access a connected app. By setting it to "All users may self-authorize", the identity architect can allow users to access the connected app without requiring administrator approval or API access confirmation.

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

NEW QUESTION 105
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 107
An architect has successfully configured SAML-BASED SSO for universal containers. SSO has been working for 3 months when Universal containers manually adds a batch of new users to salesforce. The new users receive an error from salesforce when trying to use SSO. Existing users are still able to successfully use SSO to access salesforce. What is the probable cause of this behaviour?

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 109
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 112
An identity architect has been asked to recommend a solution that allows administrators to configure personalized alert messages to users before they land on the Experience Cloud site (formerly known as Community) homepage.
What is recommended to fulfill this requirement with the least amount of customization?

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 115
Universal containers (UC) wants to implement a partner community. As part of their implementation, UC would like to modify both the Forgot password and change password experience with custom branding for their partner community users. Which 2 actions should an architect recommend to UC? Choose 2 answers

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

Answer: BC

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

NEW QUESTION 116
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 121
A real estate company wants to provide its customers a digital space to design their interior decoration options. To simplify the registration to gain access to the community site (built in Experience Cloud), the CTO has requested that the IT/Development team provide the option for customers to use their existing social-media credentials to register and access.
The IT lead has approached the Salesforce Identity and Access Management (IAM) architect for technical direction on implementing the social sign-on (for Facebook, Twitter, and a new provider that supports standard OpenID Connect (OIDC)).
Which two recommendations should the Salesforce IAM architect make to the IT Lead? Choose 2 answers

A. Use declarative registration handler process builder/flow to create, update users and contacts.
B. Authentication provider configuration is required each social sign-on providers; and enable Authentication providers in community.
C. For supporting OIDC it is necessary to enable Security Assertion Markup Language (SAML) with Just-in-Time provisioning (JIT) and OAuth 2.0.
D. Apex coding skills are needed for registration handler to create and update users.

Answer: BD

Explanation:
Authentication provider configuration and Apex coding skills are two recommendations that the Salesforce IAM architect should make to the IT Lead. Authentication providers are used to configure social sign-on providers, such as Facebook, Twitter, and any OpenID Connect compliant provider. Apex coding skills are needed for registration handlers, which are custom classes that create and update users based on social sign-on data. References: Authentication Providers, Registration Handlers

NEW QUESTION 123
Universal Containers is creating a mobile application that will be secured by Salesforce Identity using the OAuth 2.0 user-agent flow (this flow uses the OAuth 2.0 implicit grant type).
Which three OAuth concepts apply to this flow? Choose 3 answers

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

Answer: AE

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

Demystified

NEW QUESTION 126
Universal Containers is using OpenID Connect to enable a connection from their new mobile app to its production Salesforce org.
What should be done to enable the retrieval of the access token status for the OpenID Connect connection?

A. Query using OpenID Connect discovery endpoint.
B. A Leverage OpenID Connect Token Introspection.
C. Create a custom OAuth scope.
D. Enable cross-origin resource sharing (CORS) for the /services/oauth2/token endpoint.

Answer: B

Explanation:
According to the Salesforce documentation1, OpenID Connect Token Introspection allows all OAuth connected apps to check the current state of an OAuth 2.0 access or refresh token. The resource server or connected apps send the client app's client ID and secret to the authorization server, initiating an OAuth authorization flow. As part of this flow, the authorization server validates, or introspects, the client app's access token. If the access token is current and valid, the client app is granted access.

NEW QUESTION 130
The CIO of universal containers(UC) wants to start taking advantage of the refresh token capability for the UC applications that utilize Oauth 2.0. UC has listed an architect to analyze all of the applications that use Oauth flows to. See where refresh Tokens can be applied. Which two OAuth flows should the architect consider in their evaluation? Choose 2 answers

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

Answer: AC

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

NEW QUESTION 131
Universal Containers (UC) uses middleware to integrate multiple systems with Salesforce. UC has a strict, new requirement that usernames and passwords cannot be stored in any UC system. How can UC's middleware authenticate to Salesforce while adhering to this requirement?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:
A is correct because creating a connected app that supports the JWT Bearer Token OAuth Flow allows the middleware to authenticate to Salesforce without storing usernames and passwords. The JWT Bearer Token OAuth Flow uses a certificate and a private key to sign a JSON Web Token (JWT) that contains information about the user identity and requested access. The middleware sends the JWT to Salesforce, which verifies it using the certificate and grants an access token2.
B is incorrect because creating a connected app that supports the Refresh Token OAuth Flow requires storing usernames and passwords in the middleware. The Refresh Token OAuth Flow uses a username-password authentication flow to obtain an access token and a refresh token. The middleware can use the refresh token to obtain new access tokens without user interaction, but it still needs to store the username and password for the initial authentication3.
C is incorrect because creating a connected app that supports the Web Server OAuth Flow requires user interaction to authenticate to Salesforce. The Web Server OAuth Flow redirects the user to a Salesforce login page, where they enter their credentials and grant access to the middleware. The middleware then receives an authorization code that it can exchange for an access token and a refresh token4.
D is incorrect because creating a connected app that supports the User-Agent OAuth Flow also requires user interaction to authenticate to Salesforce. The User-Agent OAuth Flow is similar to the Web Server OAuth Flow, except that it does not return a refresh token. The middleware can only use the access token until it expires5.
References: 2: Accessing Salesforce with JWT OAuth Flow 3: OAuth Authorization Flows - Salesforce 4: OAuth Authorization Flows - Salesforce 5: OAuth Authorization Flows - Salesforce

NEW QUESTION 133
An Enterprise is using a Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP) server as the only point for user authentication with a username/password. Salesforce delegated authentication is configured to integrate Salesforce under single sign-on (SSO).
Mow can end users change their password?

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

Answer: C

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

NEW QUESTION 136
Users logging into Salesforce are frequently prompted to verify their identity.
The identity architect is required to provide recommendations so that frequency of prompt verification can be reduced.
What should the identity architect recommend to meet the requirement?

A. Implement 2FA authentication for the Salesforce org.
B. Set trusted IP ranges for the organization.
C. Implement a single sign-on for Salesforce using an external identity provider.
D. Implement multi-factor authentication for the Salesforce org.

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 141
A financial enterprise is planning to set up a user authentication mechanism to login to the Salesforce system. Due to regulatory requirements, the CIO of the company wants user administration, including passwords and authentication requests, to be managed by an external system that is only accessible via a SOAP webservice.
Which authentication mechanism should an identity architect recommend to meet the requirements?

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

Answer: C

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

NEW QUESTION 144
Which two things should be done to ensure end users can only use single sign-on (SSO) to login in to Salesforce?
Choose 2 answers

A. Enable My Domain and select "Prevent login from https://login.salesforce.com".
B. Request Salesforce Support to enable delegated authentication.
C. Once SSO is enabled, users are only able to login using Salesforce credentials.
D. Assign user "is Single Sign-on Enabled" permission via profile or permission set.

Answer: AD

Explanation:
To ensure end users can only use single sign-on (SSO) to log in to Salesforce, two things should be done:

≫ Enable My Domain and select "Prevent login from https://login.salesforce.com". My Domain is a feature that allows administrators to customize the Salesforce login URL with a unique domain name. By preventing login from the standard login URL, administrators can enforce SSO and restrict users from logging in with their Salesforce credentials.

≫ Assign user "is Single Sign-on Enabled" permission via profile or permission set. This permission allows users to log in to Salesforce using SSO. Users who do not have this permission will not be able to access Salesforce even if they have valid Salesforce credentials. References: My Domain, User Permissions for Single Sign-On

NEW QUESTION 146
Universal containers (UC) employees have salesforce access from restricted ip ranges only, to protect against unauthorized access. UC wants to rollout the salesforce1 mobile app and make it accessible from any location.
Which two options should an architect recommend? Choose 2 answers

A. Relax the ip restriction in the connect app settings for the salesforce1 mobile app
B. Use login flow to bypass ip range restriction for the mobile app.
C. Relax the ip restriction with a second factor in the connect app settings for salesforce1 mobile app
D. Remove existing restrictions on ip ranges for all types of user access.

Answer: AC

Explanation:
Relaxing the IP restriction in the connected app settings for the Salesforce1 mobile app and relaxing the IP restriction with a second factor in the connected app settings for Salesforce1 mobile app are two options that an architect should recommend. These options allow UC employees to access the Salesforce1 mobile app from any location, while still maintaining some level of security. Relaxing the IP restriction means that users can log in to the connected app from outside the trusted IP ranges defined in their profiles1. Adding a second factor means that users need to provide an additional verification method, such as a verification code or a security key, to access the app2. Using a login flow to bypass IP range restriction for the mobile app is not a recommended option because it can create a complex and inconsistent user experience3. Removing existing restrictions on IP ranges for all types of user access is not a recommended option because it can expose UC's data and applications to unauthorized access4. References: 1: Restrict Access to Trusted IP Ranges for a Connected App 2: Require Multi-Factor Authentication for Connected Apps 3: [Custom Login Flows] 4: [Restrict Login Access by IP Address]

NEW QUESTION 147
Universal Containers (UC) operates in Asia, Europe and North America regions. There is one Salesforce org for each region. UC is implementing Customer 360 in Salesforce and has procured External Identity and Customer Community licenses in all orgs.
Customers of UC use Community to track orders and create inquiries. Customers also tend to move across regions frequently.
What should an identity architect recommend to optimize license usage and reduce maintenance overhead?

A. Merge three orgs into one instance of Salesforc
B. This will no longer require maintaining three separate copies of the same customer.
C. Delete contact/ account records and deactivate user if user moves from a specific region; Sync will no longer be required.
D. Contacts are required since Community access needs to be enable
E. Maintenance is a necessary overhead that must be handled via data integration.
F. Enable Contactless User in all orgs and downgrade users from Experience Cloud license to External Identity license once users have moved out of that region.

Answer: D

Explanation:
To optimize license usage and reduce maintenance overhead for customers who use Community to track orders and create inquiries and tend to move across regions frequently, the identity architect should recommend enabling Contactless User in all orgs and downgrade users from Experience Cloud license to External Identity license once users have moved out of that region. Contactless User is a feature that allows users to access Experience Cloud sites without having a contact record associated with them. External Identity is a license type that enables users to access Experience Cloud sites using social sign-on or single sign-on, but not access Salesforce objects or data. By enabling Contactless User and downgrading users from Experience Cloud license to External Identity license, the identity architect can reduce the number of contacts and licenses needed for each region and avoid data duplication and synchronization issues. References: Contactless User, External Identity License, User Licenses

NEW QUESTION 148
Universal containers (UC) has a classified information system that it's call centre team uses only when they are working on a case with a record type of "classified". They are only allowed to access the system when they own an open "classified" case, and their access to the system is removed at all other times. They would like to implement SAML SSO with salesforce as the IDP, and automatically allow or deny the staff's access to the classified information system based on whether they currently own an open "classified" case record when they try to access the system using SSO. What is the recommended solution for automatically allowing or denying access to the classified information system based on the open "classified" case record criteria?

A. Use a custom connected App handler using apex to dynamically allow access to the system based on whether the staff owns any open "classified" cases.
B. Use apex trigger on case to dynamically assign permission sets that grant access when a user is assigned with an open "classified" case, and remove it when the case is closed.
C. Use custom SAML jit provisioning to dynamically query the user's open "classified" cases when attempting to access the classified information system
D. Use salesforce reports to identify users that currently owns open "classified" cases and should be granted access to the classified information system.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Use a custom connected app handler using Apex to dynamically allow access to the system based on whether the staff owns any open "classified" cases is the recommended solution for this scenario. A custom connected app handler is an Apex class that implements the ConnectedAppPlugin interface and can customize the behavior of a connected app. The custom handler can support new protocols or respond to user attributes in a way that benefits a business process. In this case, the custom handler can query the user's open "classified" cases and grant or deny access to the classified information system accordingly. Use Apex trigger on case to dynamically assign permission sets that grant access when a user is assigned with an open "classified" case, and remove it when the case is closed is not a good solution, as permission sets are not related to SSO and cannot control access to external systems. Use custom SAML JIT provisioning to dynamically query the user's open "classified" cases when attempting to access the classified information system is not feasible, as JIT provisioning is used to create or update user records in Salesforce, not in external systems. Use Salesforce reports to identify users that currently own open "classified" cases and should be granted access to the classified information system is not an automated solution, as it requires manual intervention and does not leverage SSO. References: Certification - Identity and Access Management Architect - Trailhead, Create a Custom Connected App Handler, Manage Access Through a Custom Connected App Handler

NEW QUESTION 152
A farming enterprise offers smart farming technology to its farmer customers, which includes a variety of sensors for livestock tracking, pest monitoring, climate monitoring etc. They plan to store all the data in Salesforce. They would also like to ensure timely maintenance of the Installed sensors. They have engaged a salesforce Architect to propose an appropriate way to generate sensor Information In Salesforce.
Which OAuth flow should the architect recommend?

A. OAuth 2.0 Asset Token Flow
B. OAuth 2.0 Device Authentication Row
C. OAuth 2.0 JWT Bearer Token Flow
D. OAuth 2.0 SAML Bearer Assertion Flow

Answer: A

Explanation:
To generate sensor information in Salesforce, the architect should recommend OAuth 2.0 Asset Token Flow. OAuth 2.0 Asset Token Flow is a protocol that allows devices, such as sensors, to obtain an access token from Salesforce by using a certificate instead of an authorization code. The access token can be used to access Salesforce APIs and send data to Salesforce. OAuth 2.0 Asset Token Flow is designed for devices that do not have a user interface or a web browser. References: OAuth 2.0 Asset Token Flow, Authorize Apps with OAuth

NEW QUESTION 154
which three are features of federated Single Sign-on solutions? Choose 3 answers

A. It federates credentials control to authorized applications.
B. It establishes trust between Identity store and service provider.
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: ABD

Explanation:

➢ It federates credentials control to authorized applications. This means that users can access multiple applications across different domains or organizations using one set of credentials, without having to share their passwords with each application1. The applications rely on a trusted identity provider (IdP) to authenticate the users and grant them access.

➢ It establishes trust between Identity store and service provider. This means that the IdP and the service provider (SP) have a mutual agreement to exchange identity information using standard protocols, such as SAML, OpenID Connect, or OAuth2. The IdP and the SP also share metadata and certificates to ensure secure communication and verification.

➢ It improves affiliated applications adoption rates. This means that users are more likely to use applications that are connected to their existing identity provider, as they do not have to create or remember multiple passwords3. This also reduces the friction and frustration of logging in to different applications, and enhances the user experience.
The other options are not features of federated single sign-on solutions because:

➢ It solves all identity and access management problems. This is false, as federated single sign-on solutions only address the authentication aspect of identity and access management, not the authorization, provisioning, governance, or auditing aspects. Federated single sign-on solutions also have some challenges, such as complexity, interoperability, and security risks.

➢ It enables quick and easy provisioning and deactivating of users. This is not necessarily true, as
federated single sign-on solutions do not automatically create or delete user accounts in the service provider applications. Users still need to be provisioned and deprovisioned manually or through other mechanisms, such as just-in-time provisioning or SCIM.
References: Federated Identity Management vs. Single Sign-On: What's the Difference?, What is single sign-on?, Single Sign-On (SSO) Solution, [Identity Management vs. Access Management: What's the Difference?], [Federated Identity Management Challenges], [Just-in-Time Provisioning for SAML], [SCIM User Provisioning]

NEW QUESTION 156
A company's external application is protected by Salesforce through OAuth. The identity architect for the project needs to limit the level of access to the data of the protected resource in a flexible way.
What should be done to improve security?

A. Select "Admin approved users are pre-authorized" and assign specific profiles.
B. Create custom scopes and assign to the connected app.
C. Define a permission set that grants access to the app and assign to authorized users.
D. Leverage external objects and data classification policies.

Answer: B

Explanation:
To limit the level of access to the data of the protected resource in a flexible way, the identity architect should create custom scopes and assign them to the connected app. Custom scopes are permissions that define the specific data that an external application can access or modify in Salesforce. Custom scopes can be created using Apex or Metadata API and assigned to a connected app using OAuth 2.0 or SAML protocols. Custom scopes can provide more granular control over data access than standard scopes, which are predefined by Salesforce. References: Custom Scopes, Create and Assign Custom Scopes

NEW QUESTION 158
Northern Trail Outfitters (NTO) employees use a custom on-premise helpdesk application to request, approve, notify, and track access granted to various on-premises and cloud applications, including Salesforce. Salesforce is currently used to authenticate users.
How should NTO provision Salesforce users as soon as they are approved in the helpdesk application with the approved profiles and permission sets?

A. Build an integration that performs a remote call-in to the Salesforce SOAP or REST API.
B. Use a login flow to query the helpdesk to validate user status.
C. Have the helpdesk initiate an IdP-initiated Just-m-Time provisioning Security Assertion Markup Language flow.
D. Use Salesforce Connect to integrate with the helpdesk application.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Building an integration that performs a remote call-in to the Salesforce SOAP or REST API is the best way to provision Salesforce users as soon as they are approved in the helpdesk application. The API allows creating and updating user records with the approved profiles and permission sets. The other options are either not suitable or not sufficient for this use case. References: User SOAP API Developer Guide, User REST API Developer Guide

NEW QUESTION 161
Universal containers (UC) has implemented ansp-Initiated SAML flow between an external IDP and salesforce. A user at UC is attempting to login to salesforce1 for the first time and is being prompted for salesforce credentials instead of being shown the IDP login page. What is the likely cause of the issue?

A. The "Redirect to Identity Provider" option has been selected in the my domain configuration.
B. The user has not configured the salesforce1 mobile app to use my domain for login
C. The "Redirect to identity provider" option has not been selected the SAML configuration.
D. The user has not been granted the "Enable single Sign-on" permission

Answer: B

Explanation:
B is correct because the user has not configured the Salesforce1 mobile app to use My Domain for login, which is the likely cause of the issue. The My Domain URL is used to redirect the user to the identity provider's login page and initiate the SP-Initiated SAML flow. If the user does not configure the Salesforce1 mobile app to use My Domain for login, they will be prompted for Salesforce credentials instead of being shown the IDP login page. A is incorrect because the "Redirect to Identity Provider" option has been selected in the My Domain configuration, which is not the cause of the issue. The "Redirect to Identity Provider" option determines whether users are redirected to the identity provider's login page automatically or after clicking a button. C is incorrect because the "Redirect to Identity Provider" option has not been selected in the SAML configuration, which is not the cause of the issue. The "Redirect to Identity Provider" option determines whether users are redirected to the identity provider's login page automatically or after clicking a button. D is incorrect because the user has been granted the "Enable Single Sign-On" permission, which is not the cause of the issue. The "Enable Single Sign-On" permission allows users to use SSO with

connected apps or external systems. Verified References: [My Domain URL], [SP-Initiated SAML Flow], [Redirect to Identity Provider Option], [Enable Single Sign-On Permission]

NEW QUESTION 164
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