Salesforce

Exam Questions Identity-and-Access-Management-Architect

Salesforce Certified Identity and Access Management Architect (SU23)

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

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

Answer: BD

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

NEW QUESTION 2
Which three are features of federated Single sign-on solutions? Choose 3 Answers

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

Answer: ADE

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

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

NEW QUESTION 3
Universal containers (UC) is setting up Delegated Authentication to allow employees to log in using their corporate credentials. UC's security team is concerned about the risk of exposing the corporate login service on the Internet and has asked that a reliable trust mechanism be put in place between the login service and salesforce. What mechanism should an architect put in place to enable a trusted connection between the login services and salesforce?

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

Answer: D

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

NEW QUESTION 4
Northern Trail Outfitters (NTO) utilizes a third-party cloud solution for an employee portal. NTO also owns Salesforce Service Cloud and would like employees to be able to login to Salesforce with their third-party portal credentials for a seamless experience. The third-party employee portal only supports OAuth.
What should an identity architect recommend to enable single sign-on (SSO) between the portal and Salesforce?

A. Configure SSO to use the third-party portal as an identity provider.
B. Create a custom external authentication provider.
C. Add the third-party portal as a connected app.
D. Configure Salesforce for Delegated Authentication.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Configuring SSO to use the third-party portal as an identity provider is the best option to enable SSO between the portal and Salesforce. The portal can use OAuth as the protocol to authenticate users and redirect them to Salesforce. The other options are either not feasible or not relevant for this use case. References: Single Sign-On for Desktop and Mobile Applications using SAML and OAuth, Single Sign-On with SAML on Force.com

NEW QUESTION 5
Universal Containers (UC) has a strict requirement to authenticate users to Salesforce using their mainframe credentials. The mainframe user store cannot be accessed from a SAML provider. UC would also like to have users in Salesforce created on the fly if they provide accurate mainframe credentials.
How can the Architect meet these requirements?

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

Answer: C

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

NEW QUESTION 6
Universal containers wants to implement single Sign-on for a salesforce org using an external identity provider and corporate identity store. What type of Authentication flow is required to support deep linking?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:
Service-provider-initiated SSO is required to support deep linking, which is the ability to direct users to a specific page within Salesforce from a different app. With service-provider-initiated SSO, the user requests a resource from Salesforce (the service provider), which then redirects the user to the identity provider for authentication. After the user is authenticated, the identity provider sends a SAML response back to Salesforce, which then grants access to the requested resource. Web server OAuth SSO flow is used for OAuth 2.1 authentication, not SAML. Identity-provider-initiated SSO is when the user logs in to the identity provider first and then selects a service provider to access. Start URL on identity provider is not a type of authentication flow, but a parameter that can be used to specify the landing page after SSO. References: Certification - Identity and Access Management Architect - Trailhead, Deep Linking, Single Sign On Deep Linking - Salesforce Developer Community

NEW QUESTION 7
Universal containers (UC) has implemented SAML SSO to enable seamless access across multiple applications. UC has regional salesforce orgs and wants it's users to be able to access them from their main Salesforce org seamless. Which action should an architect recommend?

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 8
An identity architect has built a native mobile application and plans to integrate it with a Salesforce Identity solution. The following are the requirements for the solution:
* 1. Users should not have to login every time they use the app.
* 2. The app should be able to make calls to the Salesforce REST API.
* 3. End users should NOT see the OAuth approval page.
How should the identity architect configure the Salesforce connected app to meet the requirements?

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

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 9
An Architect has configured a SAML-based SSO integration between Salesforce and an external Identity provider and is ready to test it. When the Architect attempts to log in to Salesforce using SSO, the Architect receives a SAML error. Which two optimal actions should the Architect take to troubleshoot the issue?

A. Ensure the Callback URL is correctly set in the Connected Apps settings.
B. Use a browser that has an add-on/extension that can inspect SAML.
C. Paste the SAML Assertion Validator in Salesforce.
D. Use the browser's Development tools to view the Salesforce page's markup.

Answer: BC

Explanation:
these are the optimal actions to troubleshoot a SAML error. According to the Salesforce documentation1, yo can use the following methods to debug a SAML error:

- Use a browser that has an add-on/extension that can inspect SAML. This will allow you to see the SAML request and response messages and identify any issues with the SAML assertion or the SAML response2.
- Paste the SAML Assertion Validator in Salesforce. This is a tool that helps you validate the last SAML operation on your organization and shows you any errors or warnings with the SAML assertion or the SAML response1.

Option A is incorrect because the Callback URL is not related to SAML SSO. The Callback URL is used for OAuth SSO, which is a different protocol3. Option D is incorrect because using the browser's Development tools to view the Salesforce page's markup will not help you debug a SAML error. The page's markup does not contain any information about the SAML request or response4.
References: 1: SAML Login Errors - Salesforce 2: How to Troubleshoot a Single Sign-On Error | Salesfo Ben 3: Identity Providers and Service Providers - Salesforce 4: Single Sign-On - Salesforce

NEW QUESTION 10
Universal Containers (UC) uses a home-grown Employee portal for their employees to collaborate. UC decides to use Salesforce Ideas to allow employees to post Ideas from the Employee portal. When users click on some of the links in the Employee portal, the users should be redirected to Salesforce, authenticated, and presented with the relevant pages. What OAuth flow is best suited for this scenario?

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

Answer: D

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

NEW QUESTION 10
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 12
Universal Containers (UC) is building a customer community and will allow customers to authenticate using Facebook credentials. The First time the user authenticating using Facebook, UC would like a customer account created automatically in their accounting system. The accounting system has a web service accessible to Salesforce for the creation of accounts. How can the Architect meet these requirements?

A. Create a custom application on Heroku that manages the sign-on process from Facebook.
B. Use JIT Provisioning to automatically create the account in the accounting system.
C. Add an Apex callout in the registration handler of the authorization provider.
D. Use OAuth JWT flow to pass the data from Salesforce to the Accounting System.

Answer: C

Explanation:
The best option for UC to meet the requirements is to add an Apex callout in the registration handler of the authorization provider. An authorization provider is a configuration in Salesforce that allows users to log in with an external authentication provider, such as Facebook. A registration handler is an Apex class that implements the Auth.RegistrationHandler interface and defines the logic for creating or updating a user account when a user logs in with an external authentication provider. An Apex callout is a method that invokes an external web service from Apex code. By adding an Apex callout in the registration handler, UC can create a customer account in their accounting system by calling the web service that is accessible to Salesforce. This option enables UC to automate the account creation process and integrate with their existing accounting system. The other options are not optimal for this scenario. Creating a custom application on Heroku that manages the sign-on process from Facebook would require UC to develop and maintain a separate application and infrastructure, which could increase complexity and cost. Using JIT provisioning to automatically create the account in the accounting system would require UC to configure Facebook as a SAML identity provider, which is not supported by Facebook. Using OAuth JWT flow to pass the data from Salesforce to the accounting system would require UC to obtain an OAuth token from the accounting system and use it to make API calls, which could introduce security and performance issues. References: [Authorization Providers],
[Create a Registration Handler Class], [Auth.RegistrationHandler Interface], [Apex Callouts], [Facebook as SAML Identity Provider], [OAuth 2.0 JWT Bearer Flow for Server-to-Server Integration]

NEW QUESTION 14
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 16
How should an Architect automatically redirect users to the login page of the external Identity provider when using an SP-Initiated SAML flow with Salesforce as a Service Provider?

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

Answer: D

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

NEW QUESTION 19
Which two are valid choices for digital certificates when setting up two-way SSL between Salesforce and an external system. Choose 2 answers

A. Use a trusted CA-signed certificate for salesforce and a trusted CA-signed cert for the external system
B. Use a trusted CA-signed certificate for salesforce and a self-signed cert for the external system
C. Use a self-signed certificate for salesforce and a self-signed cert for the external system
D. Use a self-signed certificate for salesforce and a trusted CA-signed cert for the external system

Answer: CD

Explanation:

Two-way SSL is a method of mutual authentication between two parties using digital certificates. A digital certificate is an electronic document that contains information about the identity of the certificate owner and a public key that can be used to verify their signature. A digital certificate can be either self-signed or CA-signed. A self-signed certificate is created and signed by its owner, while a CA-signed certificate is created by its owner but signed by a trusted Certificate Authority (CA). For setting up two-way SSL between Salesforce and an external system, two valid choices for digital certificates are:

- Use a self-signed certificate for Salesforce and a self-signed certificate for the external system. This option is simple and cost-effective, but requires both parties to trust each other's self-signed certificates explicitly.
- Use a self-signed certificate for Salesforce and a trusted CA-signed certificate for the external system.

This option is more secure and reliable, but requires Salesforce to trust the CA that signed the external system's certificate implicitly.
References: Know more about all the SSL certificates that are supported by Salesforce, two way ssl. How to

NEW QUESTION 20
An architect needs to advise the team that manages the identity provider how to differentiate salesforce from other service providers. What SAML SSO setting in salesforce provides this capability?

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

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 23
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 26
An architect needs to set up a Facebook Authentication provider as login option for a salesforce customer Community. What portion of the authentication provider setup associates a Facebook user with a salesforce user?

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

Answer: D

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

NEW QUESTION 27
What are three capabilities of Delegated Authentication? Choose 3 answers

A. It can be assigned by Custom Permissions.
B. It can connect to SOAP services.
C. It can be assigned by Permission Sets.
D. It can be assigned by Profiles.

E. It can connect to REST services.

Answer: BCE

Explanation:
The three capabilities of delegated authentication are:

- It can connect to SOAP services. Delegated authentication is a feature that allows Salesforce to delegate the authentication process to an external service by making a SOAP callout to a web service that verifies the user's credentials. This feature enables Salesforce to integrate with existing identity stores or authentication methods that support SOAP services.
- It can be assigned by permission sets. Permission sets are collections of settings and permissions that give users access to various tools and functions in Salesforce. Permission sets can be used to assign delegated authentication to users by enabling the "Is Single Sign-on Enabled" permission. This permission allows users to log in with delegated authentication instead of their Salesforce username and password.
- It can connect to REST services. REST services are web services that use HTTP methods to access or manipulate resources on a server. REST services can be used for delegated authentication by creating a custom login page that makes a REST callout to an external service that verifies the user's credentials. This approach requires custom code and configuration, but it provides more flexibility and control over the authentication process.

The other options are not capabilities of delegated authentication. Delegated authentication cannot be assigned by custom permissions or profiles. 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 cannot be used to enable delegated authentication for users. Profiles are collections of settings and permissions that determine what users can do in Salesforce. Profiles cannot be used to enable delegated authentication for users, as this feature is controlled by permission sets. References: [Delegated Authentication], [Permission Sets], [Enable 'Delegated Authentication'], [REST Services], [Custom Login Page for Delegated Authentication], [Custom Permissions], [Profiles]

NEW QUESTION 32
Universal Containers has multiple Salesforce instances where users receive emails from different instances. Users should be logged into the correct Salesforce instance authenticated by their IdP when clicking on an email link to a Salesforce record.
What should be enabled in Salesforce as a prerequisite?

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

Answer: A

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

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

References:

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

NEW QUESTION 33
A university is planning to set up an identity solution for its alumni. A third-party identity provider will be used for single sign-on Salesforce will be the system of records. Users are getting error messages when logging in.
Which Salesforce feature should be used to debug the issue?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 34
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 39
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 40
A manufacturer wants to provide registration for an Internet of Things (IoT) device with limited display input or capabilities.
Which Salesforce OAuth authorization flow should be used?

A. OAuth 2.0 JWT Bearer How
B. OAuth 2.0 Device Flow
C. OAuth 2.0 User-Agent Flow
D. OAuth 2.0 Asset Token Flow

Answer: B

Explanation:
The OAuth 2.0 Device Flow is a type of authorization flow that allows users to register an IoT device with limited display input or capabilities, such as a smart TV, a printer, or a smart speaker1. The device flow works as follows1:

- The device displays or reads out a verification code and a verification URL to the user.
- The user visits the verification URL on another device, such as a smartphone or a laptop, and enters the verification code.
- The user logs in to Salesforce and approves the device.
- The device polls Salesforce for an access token using the verification code.
- Salesforce returns an access token to the device, which can then access Salesforce APIs.

References:

- OAuth 2.0 Device Flow

NEW QUESTION 44
A company with 15,000 employees is using Salesforce and would like to take the necessary steps to highlight or curb fraudulent activity.
Which tool should be used to track login data, such as the average number of logins, who logged in more than the average number of times and who logged in during non-business hours?

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

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 45
Universal Containers wants to allow its customers to log in to its Experience Cloud via a third-party authentication provider that supports only the OAuth protocol.
What should an identity architect do to fulfill this requirement?

A. Contact Salesforce Support and enable delegate single sign-on.
B. Create a custom external authentication provider.
C. Use certificate-based authentication.
D. Configure OpenID Connect authentication provider.

Answer: B

Explanation:
If the third-party authentication provider supports only the OAuth protocol and not OpenID Connect, then an identity architect needs to create a custom external authentication provider for it. A custom external authentication provider is a configuration that allows users to log in to Salesforce using an external identity provider that is not predefined by Salesforce. It requires implementing the Auth.AuthProviderPlugin interface and defining the OAuth endpoints and parameters.
References: Custom External Authentication Providers, Create a Custom Authentication Provider

NEW QUESTION 48

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 Self-signed Certificates from the Certificate & Key Management menu.
B. The default client Certificate from the Develop--> API menu.
C. The default client Certificate or the Certificate and Key Management menu.
D. The CA-signed Certificate from the Certificate and Key Management Menu.

Answer: C

Explanation:
The default client certificate or the certificate from the Certificate and Key Management menu is sent along with the outbound message. When sending outbound messages, Salesforce will present the CA-signed or self-signed certificate configured under Setup | Security Controls | Certificate and Key Management | API Client Certificate1. The default client certificate is a self-signed certificate that Salesforce generates for you
when you enable outbound messages2. You can also create your own self-signed or CA-signed certificates and upload them to the Certificate and Key Management menu3. The certificate from the Develop | API menu is not used for outbound messages, but for SOAP API clients that need to authenticate with Salesforce4. References: 1: Know more about all the SSL certificates that are supported by Salesforce 2: Setting Up Outbound Messaging 3: Create a Self-Signed Certificate 4: [Generate or Regenerate a Client Certificate]

NEW QUESTION 49
The executive sponsor for an organization has asked if Salesforce supports the ability to embed a login widget into its service providers in order to create a more seamless user experience.
What should be used and considered before recommending it as a solution on the Salesforce Platform?

A. OpenID Connect Web Server Flo
B. Determine if the service provider is secure enough to store the client secret on.
C. Embedded Logi
D. Identify what level of UI customization will be required to make it match the service providers look and feel.
E. Salesforce REST api
F. Ensure that Secure Sockets Layer (SSL) connection for the integration is used.
G. Embedded Logi
H. Consider whether or not it relies on third party cookies which can cause browser compatibility issues.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Embedded Login is a feature that allows Salesforce to embed a login widget into any web page, such as a service provider’s site, to enable users to log in with their Salesforce credentials. However, Embedded Login relies on third-party cookies, which can cause browser compatibility issues and require users to adjust their browser settings. Therefore, this should be considered before recommending it as a solution on the Salesforce Platform. References: Embedded Login, Embedded Login Implementation Guide

NEW QUESTION 52
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 57
Universal containers (UC) is successfully using Delegated Authentication for their salesforce users. The service supporting Delegated Authentication is written in Java. UC has a new CIO that is requiring all company Web services be RESR-ful and written in. NET. Which two considerations should the UC Architect provide to the new CIO? Choose 2 answers

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

Answer: CD

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

NEW QUESTION 62
Northern Trail Outfitters (NTO) is planning to implement a community for its customers using Salesforce Experience Cloud. Customers are not able to self-register. NTO would like to have customers set their own passwords when provided access to the community.
Which two recommendations should an identity architect make to fulfill this requirement? Choose 2 answers

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

Answer: CD

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

NEW QUESTION 66
Which two statements are capable of Identity Connect? Choose 2 answers

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

Answer: BD

Explanation:
The two statements that are capabilities of Identity Connect are:
- It supports both identity-provider-initiated and service-provider-initiated SSO. Identity Connect is a desktop application that integrates Salesforce with Microsoft Active Directory (AD) and enables single sign-on (SSO) between the two systems. Identity Connect supports both identity-provider-initiated SSO, which is when the user starts at the AD site and then is redirected to Salesforce with a SAML assertion, and service-provider-initiated SSO, which is when the user starts at the Salesforce site and then is redirected to AD for authentication.
- It enables automated user synchronization and deactivation. Identity Connect allows administrators to synchronize user accounts and attributes between AD and Salesforce, either manually or on a scheduled basis. Identity Connect also allows administrators to deactivate user accounts in Salesforce when they are disabled or deleted in AD, which helps maintain security and compliance.

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

NEW QUESTION 71
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 72
Universal Containers (UC) has built a custom token-based Two-factor authentication (2FA) system for their existing on-premise applications. They are now implementing Salesforce and would like to enable a
Two-factor login process for it, as well. What is the recommended solution as Architect should consider?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:
The recommended solution for UC to enable a two-factor login process for Salesforce and their existing

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

- Use Salesforce Authenticator, a mobile app that generates verification codes or sends push notifications to users' devices.
- Use a third-party authenticator app, such as Google Authenticator or Microsoft Authenticator, that generates verification codes based on a shared secret key.
- Use a verification code sent by email or SMS to users' registered email address or phone number.
- Use a U2F security key, such as YubiKey, that plugs into users' devices and provides a physical token. By replacing the custom 2FA system with Salesforce 2FA, UC can benefit from the following advantages:
- Improved security and compliance by using a standard and proven 2FA solution that protects against phishing, credential theft, and brute force attacks.
- Reduced complexity and cost by eliminating the need to maintain a custom 2FA system and integrating it with Salesforce.
- Enhanced user experience and convenience by providing multiple options for verifying identity and allowing users to remember trusted devices or browsers.

The other options are not recommended solutions for this scenario. Using the custom 2FA system for on-premise applications and native 2FA for Salesforce would create inconsistency and confusion for users who have to use different methods of verification for different applications. Replacing the custom 2FA system with an AppExchange app that supports on-premise applications and Salesforce would require UC to find an app that meets their specific needs and pay for its license and maintenance. Using custom login flows to connect to the existing custom 2FA system for use in Salesforce would require UC to write custom code and logic to invoke the custom 2FA system from Salesforce, which could introduce security and performance issues. References: [Two-Factor Authentication], [Salesforce Authenticator], [Third-Party Authenticator Apps], [Verification Code via Email or SMS], [U2F Security Keys], [Custom Login Flows]

NEW QUESTION 77
Universal Containers (UC) has five Salesforce orgs (UC1, UC2, UC3, UC4, UC5). of Every user that is in UC2, UC3, UC4, and UC5 is also in UC1, however not all users 65* have access to every org. Universal Containers would like to simplify the authentication process such that all Salesforce users need to remember one set of credentials. UC would like to achieve this with the least impact to cost and maintenance. What approach should an Architect recommend to UC?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:
The best approach to simplify the authentication process and reduce cost and maintenance is to configure UC1 as the Identity Provider to the other four Salesforce orgs and set up JIT user provisioning on all other orgs. This way, users can log in to any of the five orgs using their UC1 credentials, and their user accounts wil be automatically created or updated in the other orgs based on the information from UC11. This eliminates the need to purchase a third-party Identity Provider or manually provision users in advance. The other options are not optimal for this requirement because:

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

NEW QUESTION 78
A global fitness equipment manufacturer is planning to sell fitness tracking devices and has the following requirements:
1) Customer purchases the device.
2) Customer registers the device using their mobile app.
3) A case should automatically be created in Salesforce and associated with the customer's account in cases where the device registers issues with tracking.
Which OAuth flow should be used to meet these requirements?

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

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 82
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 85
How should an Architect force user to authenticate with Two-factor Authentication (2FA) for Salesforce only when not connected to an internal company network?

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

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 88
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]

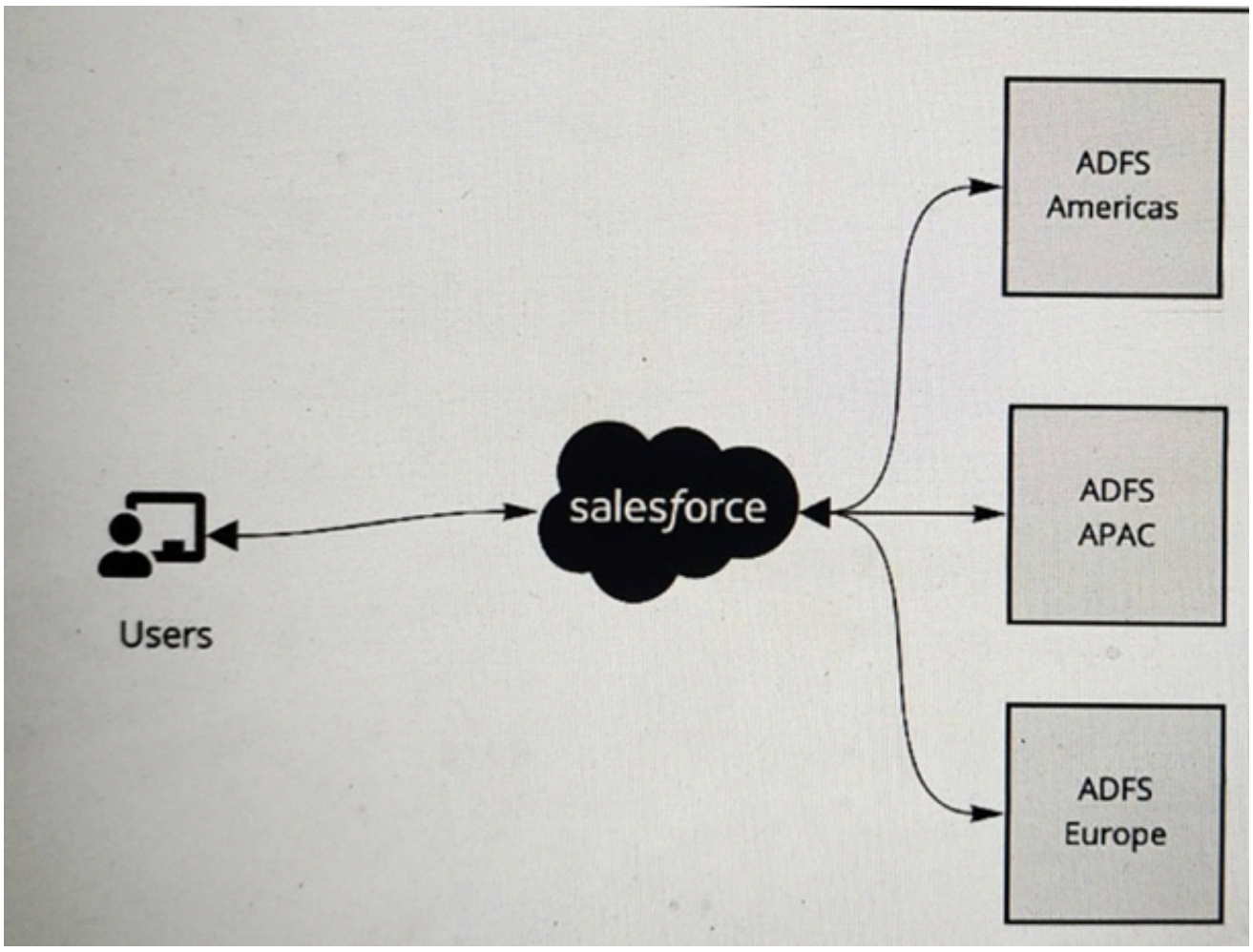
NEW QUESTION 92
Universal Containers (UC) has an existing Salesforce org configured for SP-Initiated SAML SSO with their Idp. A second Salesforce org is being introduced into the environment and the IT team would like to ensure they can use the same Idp for new org. What action should the IT team take 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 94
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 98
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 101
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 105
Universal Containers (UC) has decided to use Salesforce as an Identity Provider for multiple external applications. UC wants to use the salesforce App Launcher to control the Apps that are available to individual users. Which three steps are required to make this happen?

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

Answer: ACE

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 109
A global fitness equipment manufacturer uses Salesforce to manage its sales cycle. The manufacturer has a custom order fulfillment app that needs to request order data from Salesforce. The order fulfillment app needs to integrate with the Salesforce API using OAuth 2.0 protocol.
What should an identity architect use to fulfill this requirement?

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

Answer: D

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

NEW QUESTION 113
Universal Containers (UC) has an e-commerce website where customers can buy products, make payments, and manage their accounts. UC decides to build a Customer Community on Salesforce and wants to allow the customers to access the community from their accounts without logging in again. UC decides to implement an SP-initiated SSO using a SAML-compliant Idp. In this scenario where Salesforce is the Service Provider, which two activities must be performed in Salesforce to make SP-initiated SSO work? Choose 2 answers

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

Answer: AD

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 116
Universal containers(UC) has decided to build a new, highly sensitive application on Force.com platform. The security team at UC has decided that they want users to provide a fingerprint in addition to username/Password to authenticate to this application. How can an architect support fingerprint as a form of identification for salesforce Authentication?

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

Answer: D

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

NEW QUESTION 120
Universal Containers (UC) rolling out a new Customer Identity and Access Management Solution will be built on top of their existing Salesforce instance. Several service providers have been setup and integrated with Salesforce using OpenID Connect to allow for a seamless single sign-on experience. UC has a requirement to limit user access to only a subset of service providers per customer type.
Which two steps should be done on the platform to satisfy the requirement? Choose 2 answers

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

Answer: CD

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

NEW QUESTION 121
Universal containers (UC) would like to enable self - registration for their salesforce partner community users. UC wants to capture some custom data elements from the partner user, and based on these data elements, wants to assign the appropriate profile and account values. Which two actions should the architect recommend to UC? Choose 2 answers

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

Answer: AC

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

NEW QUESTION 126
Universal Containers (UC) is using a custom application that will act as the Identity Provider and will generate SAML assertions used to log in to Salesforce. UC is considering including custom parameters in the SAML assertion. These attributes contain sensitive data and are needed to authenticate the users. The assertions are submitted to salesforce via a browser form post. The majority of the users will only be able to access Salesforce via UC's corporate network, but a subset of admins and executives would be allowed access from outside the corporate network on their mobile devices. Which two methods should an Architect consider to ensure that the sensitive data cannot be tampered with, nor accessible to anyone while in transit?

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

Answer: CD

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

NEW QUESTION 131
Northern Trail Outfitters (NTO) wants to give customers the ability to submit and manage issues with their purchases. It is important for NTO to give its customers the ability to login with their Amazon credentials.
What should an identity architect recommend to meet these requirements?

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

Answer: C

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

NEW QUESTION 135
A global company is using the Salesforce Platform as an Identity Provider and needs to integrate a third-party application with its Experience Cloud customer portal.
Which two features should be utilized to provide users with login and identity services for the third-party application?
Choose 2 answers

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

Answer: AC

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

NEW QUESTION 137
Universal Containers (UC) wants to build a custom mobile app for their field reps to create orders in salesforce. After the first time the users log in, they must be able to access salesforce upon opening the mobile app without being prompted to log in again. What Oauth flows should be considered to support this requirement?

A. Web Server flow with a Refresh Token.
B. Mobile Agent flow with a Bearer Token.
C. User Agent flow with a Refresh Token.
D. SAML Assertion flow with a Bearer Token.

Answer: AC

Explanation:
The OAuth 2.0 user-agent flow and the OAuth 2.0 web server flow are both suitable for building a custom mobile app that can access Salesforce data without prompting the user to log in again1. Both of these flows use a refresh token that can be used to obtain a new access token when the previous one expires2. The user-agent flow uses the Canvas JavaScript SDK to obtain an OAuth token by using the login function in the SDK2. The web server flow redirects the user to the Salesforce OAuth authorization endpoint and then obtains an OAuth access token by making a POST request to the Salesforce OAuth token endpoint2. The mobile agent flow and the SAML assertion flow are not valid OAuth flows for Salesforce3.
References: OAuth Authorization Flows, Mastering Salesforce Canvas Apps, Access Data with API Integration

NEW QUESTION 140
Northern Trail Outfitters recently acquired a company. Each company will retain its Identity Provider (IdP). Both companies rely extensively on Salesforce processes that send emails to users to take specific actions in Salesforce.
How should the combined companys' employees collaborate in a single Salesforce org, yet authenticate to the appropriate IdP?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

To allow employees to collaborate in a single Salesforce org, yet authenticate to the appropriate IdP, the identity architect should enable each IdP as a login option in the MyDomain Authentication Service settings. Users will then click on the appropriate IdP button. MyDomain is a feature that allows administrators to customize the Salesforce login URL with a unique domain name. Authentication Service is a setting that allows administrators to enable different authentication options for users, such as social sign-on or single
sign-on with an external IdP. By enabling each IdP as a login option in the MyDomain Authentication Service settings, the identity architect can provide a user-friendly and secure way for employees to log in to Salesforce using their preferred IdP. References: MyDomain, Authentication Service

NEW QUESTION 143
Universal containers (UC) has implemented a multi-org strategy and would like to centralize the management of their salesforce user profiles. What should the architect recommend to allow salesforce profiles to be managed from a central system of record?

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

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 145
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 150
Universal Containers (UC) has Active Directory (AD) as their enterprise identity store and would like to use it for Salesforce user authentication. UC expects to synchronize user data between Salesforce and AD and Assign the appropriate Profile and Permission Sets based on AD group membership. What would be the optimal way to implement SSO?

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

Answer: D

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

NEW QUESTION 155
Universal Containers (UC) currently uses Salesforce Sales Cloud and an external billing application. Both Salesforce and the billing application are accessed several times a day to manage customers. UC would like to configure single sign-on and leverage Salesforce as the identity provider. Additionally, UC would like the billing application to be accessible from Salesforce. A redirect is acceptable.

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

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

Answer: AD

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

NEW QUESTION 157
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 159
Northern Trail Outfitters (NTO) has a number of employees who do NOT need access Salesforce objects. Trie employees should sign in to a custom Benefits web app using their Salesforce credentials.
Which license should the identity architect recommend to fulfill this requirement?

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

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 161
A consumer products company uses Salesforce to maintain consumer information, including orders. The company implemented a portal solution using Salesforce Experience Cloud for its consumers where the consumers can log in using their credentials. The company is considering allowing users to login with their Facebook or LinkedIn credentials.
Once enabled, what role will Salesforce play?

A. Facebook and LinkedIn will be the SPs.
B. Salesforce will be the service provider (SP).
C. Salesforce will be the identity provider (IdP).
D. Facebook and LinkedIn will act as the IdPs and SPs.

Answer: B

Explanation:
To allow users to login with their Facebook or LinkedIn credentials, Salesforce will play 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, Facebook and LinkedIn are the IdPs, and Salesforce is the SP. The SP receives a token from the IdP and uses it to access Salesforce resources. The other options are not correct for this scenario. References: Service Provider, Social Sign-On with Authentication Providers

NEW QUESTION 163
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 166
Universal containers (UC) is concerned that having a self-registration page will provide a means for "bots" or unintended audiences to create user records, thereby consuming licences and adding dirty data. Which two actions should UC take to prevent unauthorised form submissions during the self-registration process?
Choose 2 answers

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

Answer: CD

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

NEW QUESTION 171
Northern Trail Outfitters want to allow its consumer to self-register on it business-to-consumer (B2C) portal that is built on Experience Cloud. The identity architect has recommended to use Person Accounts.
Which three steps need to be configured to enable self-registration using person accounts? Choose 3 answers

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

Answer: ACD

Explanation:
To enable self-registration using person accounts for consumers on a B2C portal built on Experience Cloud, the identity architect should configure three steps:
- Enable access to person and business account record types under Public Access Settings. Public Access Settings are settings that control the access level and permissions for guest users on Experience Cloud sites. By enabling access to person and business account record types, the identity architect can allow guest users to create person accounts or business accounts when they self-register on the portal.
- Under Login and Registration settings, ensure that the default account field is empty. Login and Registration settings are settings that control the login and registration options for Experience Cloud sites. By ensuring that the default account field is empty, the identity architect can prevent guest users from being associated with a default account when they self-register on the portal.
- Contact Salesforce Support to enable person accounts. Person accounts are a type of account that combines an individual consumer with an account record. Person accounts are not enabled by default in Salesforce orgs and require contacting Salesforce Support to enable them. References: Public Access Settings, Login and Registration Settings, Person Accounts

NEW QUESTION 175
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 179
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 182
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 184
Universal Containers (UC) implemented SSO to a third-party system for their Salesforce users to access the App Launcher. UC enabled “User Provisioning” on the Connected App so that changes to user accounts can be synched between Salesforce and the third-party system. However, UC quickly notices that changes to user roles in Salesforce are not getting synched to the third-party system. What is the most likely reason for this behavior?

A. User Provisioning for Connected Apps does not support role sync.
B. Required operation(s) was not mapped in User Provisioning Settings.
C. The Approval queue for User Provisioning Requests is unmonitored.
D. Salesforce roles have more than three levels in the role hierarchy.

Answer: B

Explanation:
User Provisioning for Connected Apps supports role sync, but the required operation(s) must be mapped in User Provisioning Settings. According to the Salesforce documentation1, “To provision roles, map the Role operation to a field in the connected app. The field must contain the role’s unique name.” Therefore, option B is the correct answer.
References: Salesforce Documentation

NEW QUESTION 185
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 189
universal container plans to develop a custom mobile app for the sales team that will use salesforce for authentication and access management. The mobile app access needs to be restricted to only the sales team. What would be the recommended solution to grant mobile app access to sales users?

A. Use a custom attribute on the user object to control access to the mobile app
B. Use connected apps Oauth policies to restrict mobile app access to authorized users.
C. Use the permission set license to assign the mobile app permission to sales users

D. Add a new identity provider to authenticate and authorize mobile users.

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 192
Northern Trail Outfitters (NTO) has an existing custom business-to-consumer (B2C) website that does NOT support single sign-on standards, such as Security Assertion Markup Language (SAMi) or OAuth. NTO wants to use Salesforce Identity to register and authenticate new customers on the website.
Which two Salesforce features should an identity architect use in order to provide username/password
authentication for the website? Choose 2 answers

A. Identity Connect
B. Delegated Authentication
C. Connected Apps
D. Embedded Login

Answer: BD

Explanation:
To register and authenticate new customers on the website using Salesforce Identity, the identity architect should use Delegated Authentication and Embedded Login. Delegated Authentication is a feature that allows Salesforce to delegate the authentication process to an external service, such as a custom website, instead of validating the username and password internally. Embedded Login is a feature that allows Salesforce to embed a login widget into any web page, such as a custom website, to enable users to log in with their Salesforce credentials. The other options are not relevant for this scenario. References: Delegated Authentication, Embedded Login

NEW QUESTION 193
customer service representatives at Universal containers (UC) are complaining that whenever they click on links to case records and are asked to login with SAML SSO, they are being redirected to the salesforce home tab and not the specific case record. What item should an architect advise the identity team at UC to investigate first?

A. My domain is configured and active within salesforce.
B. The salesforce SSO settings are using http post
C. The identity provider is correctly preserving the Relay state
D. The users have the correct Federation ID within salesforce.

Answer: C

Explanation:
The identity provider must correctly preserve the Relay state in order to redirect the user to the specific case record after login with SAML SSO. According to the Salesforce documentation3, “The RelayState parameter is used by SAML to indicate where the user should be redirected after they’ve been authenticated by the identity provider.” Therefore, option C is the correct answer. References: Salesforce Documentation

NEW QUESTION 196
Universal Containers (UC) is setting up delegated authentication to allow employees to log in using their corporate credentials. UC's security team is concerned about the risks of exposing the corporate login service on the internet and has asked that a reliable trust mechanism be put in place between the login service and Salesforce.
What mechanism should an Architect put in place to enable a trusted connection between the login service and Salesforce?

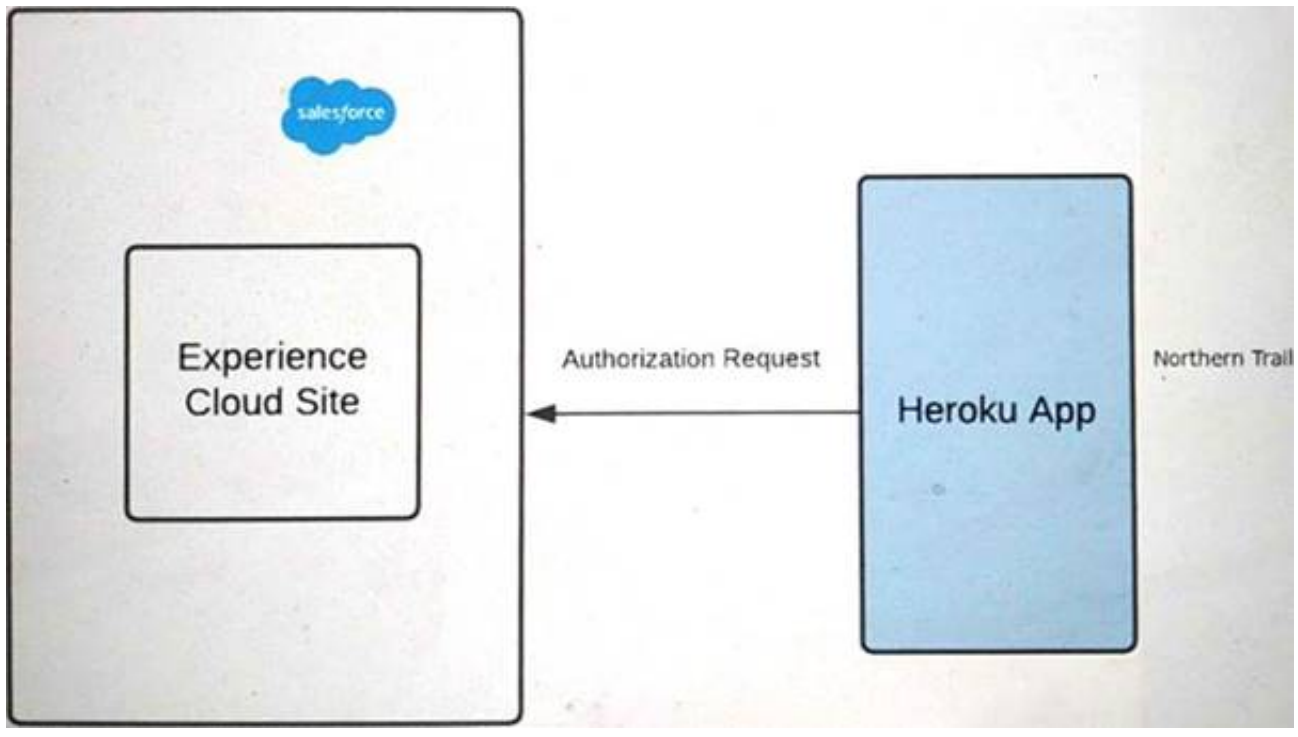
A. Require the use of Salesforce security tokens on passwords.
B. Enforce mutual authentication between systems using SSL.
C. Include Client Id and Client Secret in the login header callout.
D. Set up a proxy service for the login service in the DMZ.

Answer: B

Explanation:
To enable a trusted connection between the login service and Salesforce, an architect should enforce mutual authentication between systems using SSL. Mutual authentication, also known as two-way SSL or client certificate authentication, is a process in which both parties in a communication exchange certificates to verify their identities7. This mechanism ensures that only authorized systems can access each other’s resources and prevents unauthorized access or spoofing attacks8. To use mutual authentication with delegated authentication you need to do the following steps9:

- Generate a self-signed certificate in Salesforce and download it.
- Import the certificate into your login service’s truststore.
- Configure your login service to require client certificates for incoming requests.
- Generate a certificate for your login service and export it.
- Import the certificate into Salesforce’s certificate and key management tool.
- Enable mutual authentication for your login service’s endpoint URL in Salesforce. References:
- Mutual Authentication
- Mutual Authentication Overview
- Set Up Mutual Authentication

NEW QUESTION 201
Refer to the exhibit.



Outfitters (NTO) is using Experience Cloud as an Identity for its application on Heroku. The application on Heroku should be able to handle two brands, Northern Trail Shoes and Northern Trail Shirts.
A user should select either of the two brands in Heroku before logging into the community. The app then performs Authorization using OAuth2.0 with the Salesforce Experience Cloud site.
NTO wants to make sure it renders login page images dynamically based on the user's brand preference selected in Heroku before Authorization.
what should an identity architect do to fulfill the above requirements?

A. For each brand create different communities and redirect users to the appropriate community using a custom Login controller written in Apex.
B. Create multiple login screens using Experience Builder and use Login Flows at runtime to route to different login screens.
C. Authorize third-party service by sending authorization requests to the community-url/services/oauth2/authorize/cookie_value.
D. Authorize third-party service by sending authorization requests to thecommunity-url/services/oauth2/authonze/expid_value.

Answer: D

Explanation:
OAuth 2.0 is an open standard for authorization that allows a third-party application to obtain limited access to a protected resource on behalf of a user. To authorize a third-party service using OAuth 2.0 with the Salesforce Experience Cloud site, the identity architect should do the following steps:

- Create a connected app for the third-party service in Salesforce. A connected app is an application that integrates with Salesforce using APIs and standard protocols, such as SAML, OAuth, and OpenID Connect. To create a connected app, you need to provide the basic information, such as the app name, logo URL, contact email, and API name. You also need to enable OAuth and configure the OAuth settings, such as the callback URL, the scopes, and the policies.
- Authorize the third-party service by sending authorization requests to the community-url/services/oauth2/authorize/expid_value. This is a special endpoint that allows you to specify an experience ID (expid) as a query parameter in the authorization request. The experience ID is a unique identifier for each experience (community or site) in Salesforce. By using this endpoint, you can dynamically render the login page images based on the user's brand preference selected in the third-party service before authorization.

References:
- OAuth 2.0
- OAuth 2.0 Web Server Authentication Flow
- Connected Apps
- Create a Connected App
- Experience ID
- Authorize Apps with OAuth

NEW QUESTION 205
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Relate Links

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