



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

- A. Id
- B. Web
- C. Api
- D. Custom\_permissions

**Answer: D**

#### Explanation:

The most recommended and secure OAuth scope setting for UC's custom mobile app is custom\_permissions. Custom\_permissions are settings that can be used in Apex code or validation rules to check whether a user has access to a custom feature or functionality. Custom\_permissions can also be used as OAuth scopes to limit the access of an external application, such as UC's mobile app, to certain custom features or functionalities in Salesforce. By configuring custom\_permissions as OAuth scopes in the connected app settings, UC can restrict the mobile app access to only the e-signature feature and protect against unauthorized or excessive access.

The other options are not recommended or secure OAuth scope settings for UC's custom mobile app. Id is an OAuth scope that allows the mobile app to access basic information about the user and their org, such as name, email, profile picture, and instance URL. This scope does not provide any access to Salesforce data or features, such as uploading e-signatures. Web is an OAuth scope that allows the mobile app to access Salesforce data and features through a browser or web-view. This scope provides full access to Salesforce data and features, which could expose sensitive information or allow unwanted actions. Api is an OAuth scope that allows the mobile app to make REST or SOAP API calls to Salesforce using the access token. This scope also provides full access to Salesforce data and features, which could compromise security and compliance. References: [OAuth Scopes], [Connected Apps], [Custom Permissions]

### NEW QUESTION 2

Universal containers (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 certificates<sup>7</sup>. SSL (Secure Sockets Layer) is a protocol that provides secure communication over the Internet using encryption and certificates<sup>8</sup>. By using mutual authentication with SSL, UC can ensure that only authorized login services can access Salesforce and vice versa. This can prevent unauthorized access, impersonation, or phishing attacks.

References: Mutual Authentication, SSL (Secure Sockets Layer)

### NEW QUESTION 3

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

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

**Answer: D**

#### Explanation:

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

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

### NEW QUESTION 4

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

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

**Answer: BC**

#### Explanation:

Configuring an Authentication Provider for LinkedIn Social Media Accounts allows UC to use LinkedIn as an external identity provider for its customer community. This means that customers can use their LinkedIn credentials to log in to the community without storing their credentials in Salesforce. Creating a Custom Apex Registration Handler allows UC to customize how new and existing users are handled when they log in with an external identity provider. This means that UC can

control how user records are created, updated, or matched when customers use their social media credentials to authenticate to the community. These two actions can meet the requirement of UC to use social media credentials for its customer community.

#### NEW QUESTION 5

A Salesforce customer is implementing Sales Cloud and a custom pricing application for its call center agents. An Enterprise single sign-on solution is used to authenticate and sign-in users to all applications. The customer has the following requirements:

- \* 1. The development team has decided to use a Canvas app to expose the pricing application to agents.
- \* 2. Agents should be able to access the Canvas app without needing to log in to the pricing application.

Which two options should the identity architect consider to provide support for the Canvas app to initiate login for users?

Choose 2 answers

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

**Answer:** CD

#### Explanation:

To allow agents to access the Canvas app without needing to log in to the pricing application, the identity architect should consider two options:

- Configure the Canvas app as a connected app and set Admin-approved users as pre-authorized. A connected app is a framework that enables an external application to integrate with Salesforce using APIs and standard protocols. A Canvas app is a type of connected app that allows an external application to be embedded within Salesforce. By setting Admin-approved users as pre-authorized, the identity architect can control which users can access the Canvas app by assigning profiles or permission sets to the connected app.
  - Enable SAML in the connected app and Security Assertion Markup Language (SAML) Initiation Method as Service Provider Initiated. SAML is a protocol that allows users to authenticate and authorize with an external identity provider and access Salesforce resources. By enabling SAML in the connected app, the identity architect can use Salesforce as a service provider (SP) and the pricing application as an identity provider (IdP) for single sign-on (SSO). By setting SAML Initiation Method as Service Provider Initiated, the identity architect can initiate the SSO process from Salesforce and send a SAML request to the pricing application.
- References: Connected Apps, Canvas Apps, SAML Single Sign-On Settings

#### NEW QUESTION 6

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

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

**Answer:** B

#### Explanation:

This is an OAuth authorization flow that allows a web server application to obtain an access token to access Salesforce resources on behalf of the user<sup>1</sup>. This flow is suitable for integrating a desktop application with Salesforce, as it does not require the user to enter their credentials in the application, but rather redirects them to the Salesforce login page to authenticate and authorize the application<sup>2</sup>. This way, the integration between the desktop application and Salesforce is seamless and secure. The other options are not optimal for this requirement because:

- JWT Bearer Token Flow is an OAuth authorization flow that allows a client application to obtain an access token by sending a signed JSON Web Token (JWT) to Salesforce<sup>3</sup>. This flow does not involve user interaction, and requires the client application to have a certificate and a private key to sign the JWT. This flow is more suitable for server-to-server integration, not for desktop application integration.
- User Agent Flow is an OAuth authorization flow that allows a user-agent-based application (such as a browser or a mobile app) to obtain an access token by redirecting the user to Salesforce and receiving the token in the URL fragment<sup>4</sup>. This flow is not suitable for desktop application integration, as it requires the application to parse the URL fragment and store the token securely.
- Username and Password Flow is an OAuth authorization flow that allows a client application to obtain an access token by sending the user's username and password to Salesforce<sup>5</sup>. This flow is not recommended for desktop application integration, as it requires the user to enter their credentials in the application, which is not secure or seamless. References: OAuth Authorization Flows, Implement the OAuth 2.0 Web Server Flow, JWT-Based Access Tokens (Beta), User-Agent Flow, Username-Pass Flow

#### NEW QUESTION 7

A global company's Salesforce Identity Architect is reviewing its Salesforce production org login history and is seeing some intermittent Security Assertion Markup Language (SAML SSO) 'Replay Detected and Assertion Invalid' login errors.

Which two issues would cause these errors?

Choose 2 answers

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

**Answer:** CD

#### Explanation:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 8

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 9**

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 10**

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

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

**Answer:** BE

**Explanation:**

Delegated authentication is a feature that allows Salesforce to delegate the authentication process to an external service of your choice<sup>1</sup>. When implementing delegated authentication, you should consider the following aspects<sup>2</sup>:

- The authentication web service can include custom attributes, such as user roles or permissions, in the response to Salesforce. These attributes can be used to update user records or trigger workflows in Salesforce<sup>2</sup>.
- Delegated authentication can be used to authenticate API clients and mobile apps that use the SOAP API or REST API login() methods. However, it does not support OAuth 2.0 flows or other authentication methods<sup>2</sup>.
- Delegated authentication does not require trusted IP ranges at the User Profile level. However, you can use them to restrict access to Salesforce from specific IP addresses or ranges<sup>2</sup>.
- Salesforce servers receive but do not validate a user's credentials. Instead, they pass the credentials to the external authentication service, which validates them and returns a response to Salesforce<sup>2</sup>.
- Just-in-time provisioning can be configured for new users who log in with delegated authentication. This feature allows Salesforce to create or update user accounts based on the information provided by the external authentication service<sup>3</sup>.

References:

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

**NEW QUESTION 10**

Universal containers (UC) has implemented SAML SSO to enable seamless access across multiple applications. UC has regional salesforce orgs and wants its 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 13

Universal Containers is creating a web application that will be secured by Salesforce Identity using the OAuth 2.1 Web Server Flow uses the OAuth 2.0 authorization code grant type).

Which three OAuth concepts apply to this flow? Choose 3 answers

- A. Verification URL
- B. Client Secret
- C. Access Token
- D. Scopes

**Answer:** BCD

#### Explanation:

The OAuth 2.0 Web Server Flow requires the client secret to authenticate the web application to Salesforce. The access token is used to access the Salesforce resources on behalf of the user. The scopes define the permissions and access levels for the web application. References: OAuth 2.0 Web Server Authentication Flow, Digging Deeper into OAuth 2.0 on Force.com

### NEW QUESTION 14

A third-party app provider would like to have users provisioned via a service endpoint before users access their app from Salesforce.

What should an identity architect recommend to configure the requirement with limited changes to the third-party app?

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

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

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

### NEW QUESTION 18

Universal Containers (UC) would like to enable self-registration for their Salesforce Partner Community Users. UC wants to capture some custom data elements from the partner user, and based on these data elements, wants to assign the appropriate Profile and Account values.

Which two actions should the Architect recommend to UC1 Choose 2 answers

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

**Answer:** CD

#### Explanation:

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

References:

➤ [Customize Self-Registration](#)

### NEW QUESTION 22

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

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

What is the correct sequence for the authorization flow?

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 23**

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

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

**Answer:** BC

**Explanation:**

These are two capabilities that My Domain enables in the context of a SAML SSO configuration. My Domain is a feature that lets you customize your Salesforce domain name and login page<sup>1</sup>. Resource deep linking is the ability to access a specific page or resource within Salesforce directly from a link, without having to navigate through the app<sup>2</sup>. SSO from Salesforce Mobile App is the ability to log in to the Salesforce Mobile App using your SSO credentials, without having to enter your username and password<sup>3</sup>. My Domain enables these capabilities by allowing you to specify your identity provider (IdP) and SSO settings for your unique domain name, and by providing a custom login URL that can be used for deep linking and mobile app login<sup>1</sup>. The other options are not correct for this question because:

- App Launcher is a feature that lets you access all your connected apps from one place in Salesforce. It does not require My Domain or SAML SSO to work, although it can be enhanced by using them.
- Login Forensics is a feature that analyzes login behavior and identifies anomalous or suspicious logins.

It does not require My Domain or SAML SSO to work, although it can be used with them.

References: My Domain, Deep Linking into Salesforce, Salesforce Mobile App Basics, [App Launc [Login Forensics]

**NEW QUESTION 27**

Universal Containers (UC) uses Salesforce as a CRM and identity provider (IdP) for their Sales Team to seamlessly login to internaJ portals. The IT team at UC is now evaluating Salesforce to act as an IdP for its remaining employees.

Which Salesforce license is required to fulfill this requirement?

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 32**

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 Provider<sup>1</sup>. Option A is incorrect because Visualforce is not a supported method for redirecting users to the Identity Provider login page<sup>2</sup>. 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 flow<sup>3</sup>. 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 authentication<sup>4</sup>.

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 34**

An insurance company has a connected app in its Salesforce environment that is used to integrate with a Google Workspace (formerly knot as G Suite).

An identity and access management (IAM) architect has been asked to implement automation to enable users, freeze/suspend users, disable users, and reactivate existing users in Google Workspace upon similar actions in Salesforce.

Which solution is recommended to meet this requirement?

- A. Configure user Provisioning for Connected Apps.

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 38**

Northern Trail Outfitters would like to use a portal built on Salesforce Experience Cloud for customer self-service. Guests of the portal be able to self-register, but be unable to automatically be assigned to a contact record until verified. External Identity licenses have been purchased for the project. After registered guests complete an onboarding process, a flow will create the appropriate account and contact records for the user. Which three steps should an identity architect follow to implement the outlined requirements? Choose 3 answers

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

**Answer:** ABE

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 39**

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

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 41**

A global company has built an external application that uses data from its Salesforce org via an OAuth 2.0 authorization flow. Upon logout, the existing Salesforce OAuth token must be invalidated. Which action will accomplish this?

- A. Use a HTTP POST to request the refresh token for the current user.
- B. Use a HTTP POST to the System for Cross-domain Identity Management (SCIM) endpoint, including the current OAuth token.
- C. Use a HTTP POST to make a call to the revoke token endpoint.
- D. Enable Single Logout with a secure logout URL.

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

To invalidate an existing Salesforce OAuth token, the external application needs to make a HTTP POST request to the revoke token endpoint, passing the token as a parameter. This will revoke the access token and the refresh token if available. The other options are not relevant for this scenario. References: Revoke OAuth Tokens, OAuth 2.0 Token Revocation

**NEW QUESTION 46**

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

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**



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

References:

- > Certification Exam Guide
- > Revoke OAuth Tokens

#### NEW QUESTION 50

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 51

A public sector agency is setting up an identity solution for its citizens using a Community built on Experience Cloud and requires the new user registration functionality to capture first name, last name, and phone number. The phone number will be used for identity verification.

Which feature should an identity architect recommend to meet the requirements?

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

**Answer:** D

#### Explanation:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 53

Northern Trail Outfitters (NTO) is planning to build a new customer service portal and wants to use passwordless login, allowing customers to login with a one-time passcode sent to them via email or SMS.

How should the quantity of required Identity Verification Credits be estimated?

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

**Answer:** B

#### Explanation:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 55

A technology enterprise is setting up an identity solution with an external vendor's wellness application for its employees. The user attributes need to be returned to the wellness application in an ID token.

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

- A. OpenID Connect
- B. User Agent Flow
- C. JWT Bearer Token Flow
- D. Web Server Flow

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

OpenID Connect is an authentication protocol that allows a service provider to obtain user attributes in an ID token from an IdP. The other flows are OAuth 2.0 flows that are used for authorization, not authentication. References: Configure an Authentication Provider Using OpenID Connect, Integrate Service Providers as

## Connected Apps with OpenID Connect

### NEW QUESTION 56

Universal Containers (UC) is rolling out its new Customer Identity and Access Management Solution built on top of its existing Salesforce instance. UC wants to allow customers to login using Facebook, Google, and other social sign-on providers.

How should this functionality be enabled for UC, assuming all social sign-on providers support OpenID Connect?

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

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

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

### NEW QUESTION 59

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

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

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

**Answer:** B

#### Explanation:

Using SAML Federated Authentication, treating SAML sessions as high assurance, and raising the session level required for exporting reports is the solution that should be recommended. This solution ensures that users can only export reports when they log in using AD credentials, which provide a high level of identity verification. Users who log in using Salesforce credentials, which provide a standard level of security, can still view reports but not export them. To implement this solution, you need to configure SAML Federated Authentication with AD as the identity provider<sup>4</sup>, set the session security level for SAML assertions to high assurance<sup>5</sup>, and require high-assurance session security for exporting reports<sup>1</sup>. This solution also avoids the complexity and overhead of creating and managing custom permission sets or login flows.

### NEW QUESTION 63

Universal Containers (UC) wants its users to access Salesforce and other SSO-enabled applications from a custom web page that UC manages. 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 66

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

- A. As part of the body of a Salesforce Knowledge article.
- B. In the mobile navigation menu on Salesforce for Android.
- C. The sidebar of a Salesforce Console as a console component.

D. Included in the Call Control Tool that's part of Open CTI.

**Answer:** CD

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 67**

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

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

The users do not have the correct permission set assigned to them is the most likely cause of the issue. A connected app is a framework that enables an external application to integrate with Salesforce using APIs and standard protocols, such as SAML, OAuth, and OpenID Connect<sup>1</sup>. Connected apps use these protocols to authorize, authenticate, and provide single sign-on (SSO) for external apps<sup>1</sup>. To access a connected app, users must have the appropriate permissions assigned to them, either through their profile or a permission set<sup>2</sup>. If the users do not have the required permissions, they will receive an error message when they try to access the connected app. The use of high assurance sessions are required for the connected app is not a valid option, as high assurance sessions are related to multi-factor authentication (MFA), not connected apps<sup>3</sup>. The connected app setting "All users may self-authorize" is enabled is not a cause of the issue, but a possible solution. This setting allows users to access the connected app without pre-approval from an administrator<sup>4</sup>. The Salesforce administrators have revoked the OAuth authorization is not a likely cause of the issue, as OAuth authorization is granted by the users, not the administrators<sup>5</sup>. Revoking OAuth authorization would also affect all users, not just a group of them.

References: Learn About Connected Apps, Create a Connected App, [Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA) for Salesforce], [Connected App Basics], OAuth Authorization Flows

**NEW QUESTION 72**

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

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

**Answer:** AB

**Explanation:**

Activating My Domain allows each org to have a unique domain name that can be branded to the specific business use case<sup>2</sup>. This can help users identify which org they are logging into and avoid confusion. Implementing SP-Initiated Single Sign-on flows enables users to start from a service provider (such as Salesforce) and be redirected to an identity provider (such as Active Directory) for authentication<sup>3</sup>. This can also allow deep linking, which means users can access specific resources within the service provider after logging in<sup>4</sup>. These two recommendations can address the complaints of the users who have licenses across multiple orgs.

**NEW QUESTION 74**

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 78**



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

- A. Custom\_permissions
- B. Api
- C. Refresh\_token
- D. Full

**Answer:** BC

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 80**

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

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 84**

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

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

**Answer:** CD

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 89**

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

- A. OAuth refresh token flow
- B. OAuth SAML bearer assertion flow
- C. OAuth JWT bearer token flow
- D. OAuth Username-password flow

**Answer:** AC

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 94**

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.

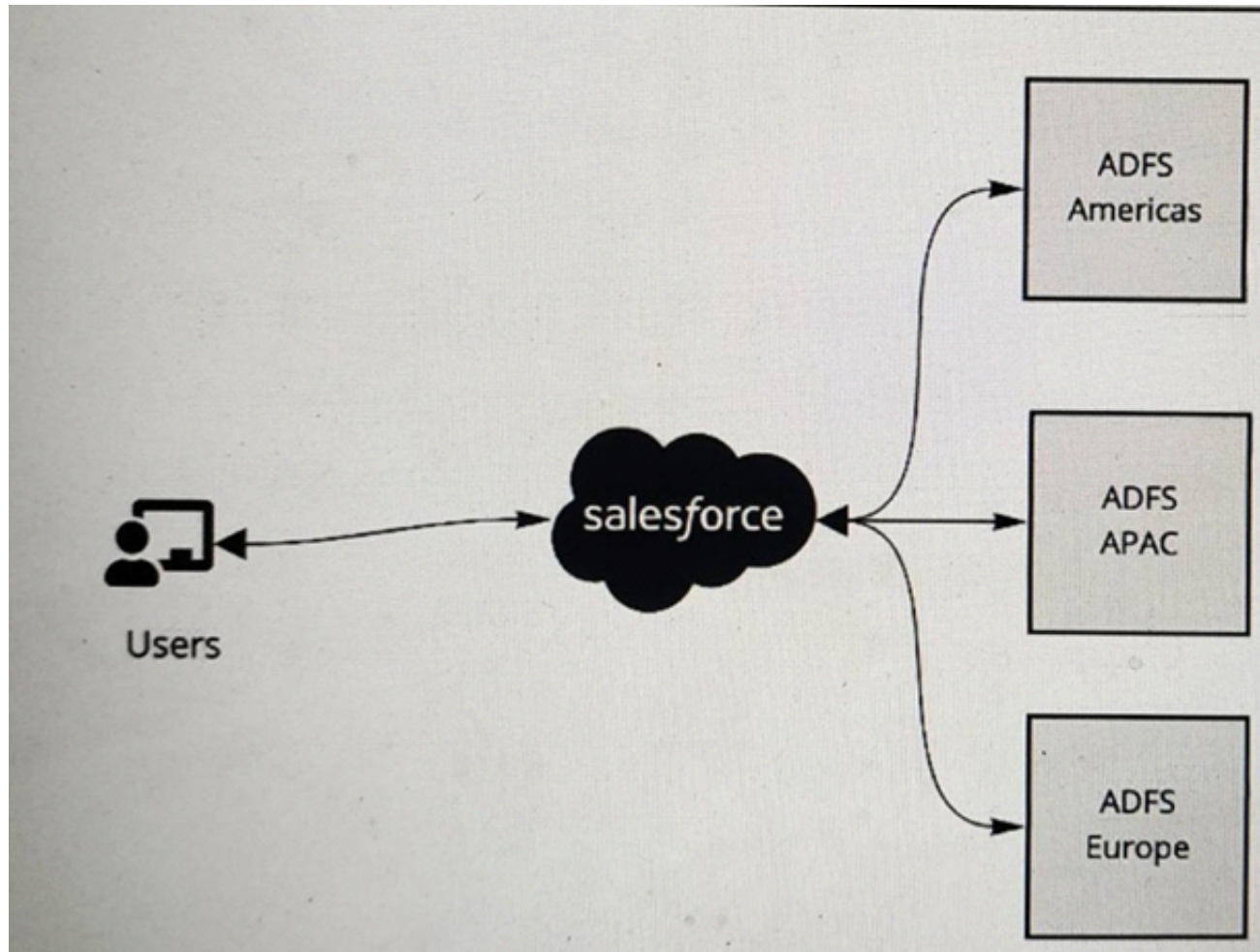
**Answer: B**

**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 page<sup>1</sup>. If you have a custom domain set up, you can use [https:// \[customDomain\].my.salesforce.com](https://[customDomain].my.salesforce.com) as the Entity ID<sup>2</sup>. 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 way<sup>3</sup>.

**NEW QUESTION 95**

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 federate 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 96**

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

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

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

The JWT Bearer Token flow is an OAuth flow in which an external app (also called client or consumer app) sends a signed JSON string to Salesforce called JWT

to obtain an access token. The access token can then be used by the external app to read and write data in Salesforce1. This flow is suitable for UC's scenario because it allows seamless integration between the desktop application and Salesforce without requiring user interaction or login credentials2. The other options are not valid authorization flows for this scenario. The Web Server Authentication Flow and the User Agent Flow both require user interaction and redirection to the Salesforce OAuth authorization endpoint, which is not seamless3. The Username and Password Flow requires the external app to store the user's login credentials, which is not secure or recommended3.

References: OAuth 2.0 JWT Bearer Flow for Server-to-Server Integration, OAuth Authorization Flows, Salesforce OAuth : JWT Bearer Flow

#### NEW QUESTION 99

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 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 103

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

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

**Answer:** B

#### Explanation:

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

References: SAML SSO Flows, Single Sign-On, Salesforce Community Single Sign-on (SSO)

#### NEW QUESTION 107

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

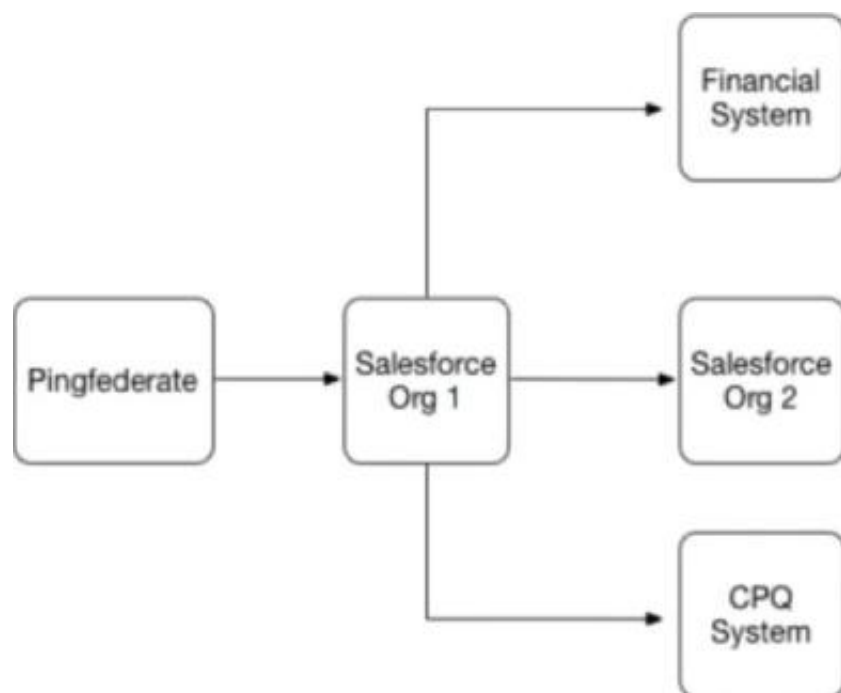
#### Explanation:

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 112

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



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

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

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

In a SAML-based SSO scenario, the identity provider (IdP) is the system that performs authentication and passes the user's identity and authorization level to the service provider (SP), which trusts the IdP and authorizes the user to access the requested resource<sup>1</sup>. In this case, PingFederate is the IdP that authenticates users for UC and sends SAML assertions to the SPs. The SPs are the systems that rely on PingFederate for authentication and provide access to their services based on the SAML assertions. The SPs in this scenario are Salesforce Org1, Salesforce Org2, Financial System, and CPQ System<sup>2</sup>. Therefore, the correct answer is B.

References:

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

**NEW QUESTION 115**

Universal Containers (UC) is considering a Customer 360 initiative to gain a single source of the truth for its customer data across disparate systems and services. UC wants to understand the primary benefits of Customer 360 Identity and how it contributes to a successful Customer 360 Truth project.

What are two key benefits of Customer 360 Identity as it relates to Customer 360? Choose 2 answers

- A. Customer 360 Identity automatically integrates with Customer 360 Data Manager and Customer 360 Audiences to seamlessly populate all user data.
- B. Customer 360 Identity enables an organization to build a single login for each of its customers, giving the organization an understanding of the user's login activity across all its digital properties and applications.
- C. Customer 360 Identity supports multiple brands so you can deliver centralized identity services and correlation of user activity, even if it spans multiple corporate brands and user experiences.
- D. Customer 360 Identity not only provides a unified sign up and sign in experience, but also tracks anonymous user activity prior to signing up so organizations can understand user activity before and after the users identify themselves.

**Answer: BC**

**Explanation:**

Customer 360 Identity is a cloud-based identity service that provides a single, trusted identity for customers across all your digital properties and applications<sup>2</sup>. Customer 360 Identity has several benefits that relate to Customer 360, such as<sup>3</sup>:

- > Customer 360 Identity enables an organization to build a single login for each of its customers, giving the organization an understanding of the user's login activity across all its digital properties and applications. This helps to create a unified customer profile and deliver personalized experiences based on user preferences and behaviors<sup>3</sup>.
- > Customer 360 Identity supports multiple brands so you can deliver centralized identity services and correlation of user activity, even if it spans multiple corporate brands and user experiences. This helps to maintain brand consistency and loyalty while providing seamless access to your products and services<sup>3</sup>.

References:

- > Customer 360 Identity
- > Customer 360 Identity Benefits

**NEW QUESTION 120**

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

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

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

**Answer: AD**

**Explanation:**



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

#### NEW QUESTION 125

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. Service-Provider-Initiated SSO
- C. Identity-Provider-initiated SSO
- D. StartURL on Identity Provider

**Answer: B**

#### Explanation:

Single sign-on (SSO) is an authentication method that enables users to access multiple applications with one login and one set of credentials<sup>4</sup>. There are two types of SSO flows that can be used with Salesforce as the service provider (SP) and an external identity provider (IdP)<sup>5</sup>:

➤ Service-provider-initiated SSO: The user requests a resource from the SP, such as a Salesforce URL. The SP redirects the user to the IdP for authentication. The IdP authenticates the user and sends a SAML response to the SP. The SP validates the SAML response and grants access to the user<sup>5</sup>. This type of SSO flow supports deep linking, which means that the user can access a specific page within Salesforce without logging in again<sup>6</sup>.

➤ Identity-provider-initiated SSO: The user logs in to the IdP and selects an app from a list of available apps. The IdP sends a SAML response to the SP. The SP validates the SAML response and grants access to the user<sup>5</sup>. This type of SSO flow does not support deep linking, which means that the user can only access the default landing page of Salesforce<sup>6</sup>.

References:

- Single Sign-On
- SAML SSO Flows
- Deep Linking

#### NEW QUESTION 129

Universal Containers (UC) uses Salesforce for its customer service agents. UC has a proprietary system for order tracking which supports Security Assertion Markup Language (SAML) based single sign-on. The VP of customer service wants to ensure only active Salesforce users should be able to access the order tracking system which is only visible within Salesforce.

What should be done to fulfill the requirement? Choose 2 answers

- A. Setup Salesforce as an identity provider (IdP) for order Tracking.
- B. Set up the Corporate Identity store as an identity provider (IdP) for Order Tracking,
- C. Customize Order Tracking to initiate a REST call to validate users in Salesforce after login.
- D. Setup Order Tracking as a Canvas app in Salesforce to POST IdP initiated SAML assertion.

**Answer: AD**

#### Explanation:

Single sign-on (SSO) is an authentication method that allows users to access multiple applications with one login and one set of credentials. SAML is an open standard for SSO that uses XML-based messages to exchange authentication and authorization information between an identity provider (IdP) and a service provider (SP). To fulfill the requirement, the following steps should be done:

➤ Setup Salesforce as an identity provider (IdP) for order tracking. An IdP is the system that performs authentication and passes the user's identity and authorization level to the SP, which trusts the IdP and authorizes the user to access the requested resource. To set up Salesforce as an IdP, you need to enable the Identity Provider feature, download the IdP certificate, and configure the SAML settings.

➤ Setup order tracking as a Canvas app in Salesforce to POST IdP initiated SAML assertion. A Canvas app is an application that can be embedded within a Salesforce page and interact with Salesforce data and APIs. To set up order tracking as a Canvas app, you need to create a connected app for order tracking in Salesforce, enable SAML and configure the SAML settings, such as the entity ID, ACS URL, and subject type. You also need to enable IdP initiated SAML assertion POST binding for the connected app, which allows Salesforce to initiate the SSO process by sending a SAML assertion to order tracking.

References:

- [SAML Single Sign-On]
- [Set Up Your Domain as an Identity Provider]
- [Canvas Apps]
- [Create a Connected App for Your Canvas App]
- [IdP Initiated SAML Assertion POST Binding]

#### NEW QUESTION 132

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

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

**Answer: ABC**

#### Explanation:

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



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

#### NEW QUESTION 137

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 company's 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 MyDomain in the URL.
- B. Have generated links append a querystring 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 142

Universal Containers (UC) uses Active Directory (AD) as their identity store for employees and must continue to do so for network access. UC is undergoing a major transformation program and moving all of their enterprise applications to cloud platforms including Salesforce, Workday, and SAP HANA. UC needs to implement an SSO solution for accessing all of the third-party cloud applications and the CIO is inclined to use Salesforce for all of their identity and access management needs.

Which two Salesforce license types does UC need for its employees' Choose 2 answers

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

**Answer:** BD

#### Explanation:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 144

Universal Containers (UC) would like its community users to be able to register and log in with LinkedIn or Facebook Credentials. UC wants users to clearly see Facebook & LinkedIn Icons when they register and login. What are the two recommended actions UC can take to achieve this Functionality? Choose 2 answers

- A. Enable Facebook and LinkedIn as Login options in the login section of the Community configuration.
- B. Create custom Registration Handlers to link LinkedIn and facebook accounts to user records.
- C. Store the LinkedIn or Facebook user IDs in the Federation ID field on the Salesforce User record.
- D. Create custom buttons for Facebook and linkedin using JAVAscript/CSS on a custom Visualforce page.

**Answer:** AB

#### Explanation:

The two recommended actions UC can take to achieve the functionality of allowing community users to register and log in with LinkedIn or Facebook credentials are:

- Enable Facebook and LinkedIn as login options in the login section of the community configuration. This action allows UC to configure Facebook and LinkedIn as authorization providers in Salesforce, which are external services that authenticate users and provide information about their identity and attributes. By enabling these login options in the community configuration, UC can display Facebook and LinkedIn icons on the community login page and allow users to log in with their existing credentials from these services.
  - Create custom registration handlers to link LinkedIn and Facebook accounts to user records. This action allows UC to create Apex classes that implement the Auth.RegistrationHandler interface and define the logic for creating or updating user accounts in Salesforce when users log in with LinkedIn or Facebook. By creating custom registration handlers, UC can map the information from the authorization providers to the user fields in Salesforce, such as name, email, profile, or contact.
- The other options are not recommended actions for this scenario. Storing the LinkedIn or Facebook user IDs in the Federation ID field on the Salesforce user record is not necessary or sufficient for enabling SSO with these services, as the Federation ID is used for SAML-based SSO, not OAuth-based SSO. Creating

custom buttons for Facebook and LinkedIn using JavaScript/CSS on a custom Visualforce page is not advisable, as it would require custom code and UI development, which could increase complexity and maintenance efforts. Moreover, it would not leverage the built-in functionality of authorization providers and registration handlers that Salesforce provides. References: [Authorization Providers], [Enable Social Sign-On for Your Community], [Create a Registration Handler Class], [Auth.RegistrationHandler Interface], [Federation ID]

#### NEW QUESTION 146

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

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

**Answer: C**

#### Explanation:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 150

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

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

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

**Answer: C**

#### Explanation:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 151

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 153

Northern Trail Outfitters would like to automatically create new employee users in Salesforce with an appropriate profile that maps to its Active Directory Department.

How should an identity architect implement this requirement?

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

**Answer: B**

#### Explanation:

To automatically create new employee users in Salesforce with an appropriate profile that maps to their Active Directory Department, the identity architect should use the updateUser method in the Just-in-Time (JIT) provisioning registration handler to assign the appropriate profile. JIT provisioning is a feature that allows

Salesforce to create or update user records on the fly when users log in through an external identity provider, such as Active Directory. The updateUser method is a method in the Auth.RegistrationHandler interface that defines how to update an existing user in Salesforce based on the information from the external identity provider. The identity architect can use this method to assign the appropriate profile to the user based on their department attribute. References: Just-in-Time Provisioning for SAML and OpenID Connect, Create a Custom Registration Handler

#### NEW QUESTION 154

Northern Trail Outfitters (NTO) is launching a new sportswear brand on its existing consumer portal built on Salesforce Experience Cloud. As part of the launch, emails with promotional links will be sent to existing customers to log in and claim a discount. The marketing manager would like the portal dynamically branded so that users will be directed to the brand link they clicked on; otherwise, users will view a recognizable NTO-branded page.

The campaign is launching quickly, so there is no time to procure any additional licenses. However, the development team is available to apply any required changes to the portal.

Which approach should the identity architect recommend?

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

**Answer: B**

#### Explanation:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 159

Universal Containers (UC) would like to enable SSO between their existing Active Directory infrastructure and Salesforce. The IT team prefers to manage all users in Active Directory and would like to avoid doing any initial setup of users in Salesforce directly, including the correct assignment of profiles, roles and groups. Which two optimal solutions should UC use to provision users in Salesforce? Choose 2 answers

- A. Use the Salesforce REST API to sync users from Active Directory to Salesforce
- B. Use an App Exchange product to sync users from Active Directory to Salesforce.
- C. Use Active Directory Federation Services to sync users from Active Directory to Salesforce.
- D. Use Identity Connect to sync users from Active Directory to Salesforce

**Answer: BD**

#### Explanation:

To provision users in Salesforce from Active Directory without doing any initial setup of users in Salesforce, UC can use an App Exchange product or Identity Connect. An App Exchange product is a third-party application that can synchronize users and groups from Active Directory to Salesforce using a web-based interface<sup>1</sup>. Identity Connect is a desktop application that can synchronize users and groups from Active Directory to Salesforce using a graphical user interface<sup>2</sup>. Both solutions can also map Active Directory attributes to Salesforce fields and assign profiles, roles, and permission sets to users<sup>12</sup>. References: Active Directory Integration with Salesforce, Identity Connect

#### NEW QUESTION 161

Universal Containers (UC) plans to use a SAML-based third-party IdP serving both of the Salesforce Partner Community and the corporate portal. UC partners will log in to the corporate portal to access protected resources, including links to Salesforce resources. What would be the recommended way to configure the IdP so that seamless access can be achieved in this scenario?

- A. Set up the corporate portal as a Connected App in Salesforce and use the Web server OAuth flow.
- B. Configure SP-initiated SSO that passes the SAML token upon Salesforce resource access request.
- C. Set up the corporate portal as a Connected App in Salesforce and use the User Agent OAuth flow.
- D. Configure IdP-initiated SSO that passes the SAML token upon Salesforce resource access request.

**Answer: D**

#### Explanation:

The recommended way to configure the IdP for seamless access is to use IdP-initiated SSO that passes the SAML token upon Salesforce resource access request. This means that the user logs in to the corporate portal first, and then clicks a link to access a Salesforce resource. The IdP sends a SAML response to Salesforce with the user's identity and other attributes. Salesforce verifies the SAML response and logs in the user to the appropriate Salesforce org and community<sup>12</sup>. This way, the user does not have to log in again to Salesforce or enter any credentials<sup>3</sup>. References: 1: SAML SSO with Salesforce as the Service Provider 2: Set Up Single Sign-On for Your Internal Users Unit | Salesforce - Trailhead 3: What is IdP-Initiated Single Sign-On? – OneLogin

#### NEW QUESTION 164

An Identity architect works for a multinational, multi-brand organization. As they work with the organization to understand their Customer Identity and Access Management requirements, the identity architect learns that the brand experience is different for each of the customer's sub-brands and each of these branded experiences must be carried through the login experience depending on which sub-brand the user is logging into.

Which solution should the architect recommend to support scalability and reduce maintenance costs, if the organization has more than 150 sub-brands?

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

**Answer: A**



**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 166**

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

- A. Active Directory Password Sync Plugin
- B. Configure Cloud Provider Load Balancer
- C. Salesforce Trigger & Field on Contact Object
- D. Salesforce Identity Connect

**Answer:** AD

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 170**

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 174**

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

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 176**

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 Visualforce + 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 180

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

- A. Use Salesforce reports to identify users that currently own open "Classified" cases and should be granted access to the Classified information system.
- B. Use Apex trigger on case to dynamically assign permission Sets that Grant access when a user is assigned with an open "Classified" case, and remove it when the case is closed.
- C. Use Custom SAML JIT Provisioning to dynamically query the user's open "Classified" cases when attempting to access the classified information system.
- D. Use a Common Connected App Handler using Apex to dynamically allow access to the system based on whether the staff owns any open "Classified" Cases.

**Answer: C**

#### Explanation:

Custom SAML JIT Provisioning allows Salesforce to dynamically create or update user records in the classified information system based on the SAML assertion sent by Salesforce as the IdP. This way, the staff can access the system only when they have an open "Classified" case, and their access is revoked when they don't. Option A is incorrect because Salesforce reports are not a reliable way to grant or revoke access to the system, as they are not updated in real time and may not reflect the current status of the cases. Option B is incorrect because Apex triggers can only assign or remove permission sets within Salesforce, not in an external system. Option D is incorrect because a Common Connected App Handler using Apex is used to customize the behavior of a connected app, not to control access to an external system based on user attributes. References: Custom SAML JIT Provisioning, Create a Custom Connected App Handler

#### NEW QUESTION 184

Universal Container's (UC) identity architect needs to recommend a license type for their new Experience Cloud site that will be used by external partners (delivery providers) for reviewing and updating their accounts, downloading files provided by UC and obtaining scheduled pickup dates from their calendar.

UC is using their Salesforce production org as the identity provider for these users and the expected number of individual users is 2.5 million with 13.5 million unique logins per month.

Which of the following license types should be used to meet the requirement?

- A. External Apps License
- B. Partner Community License
- C. Partner Community Login License
- D. Customer Community plus Login License

**Answer: C**

#### Explanation:

Partner Community Login License is the best option for UC's use case, as it allows external partners to access Experience Cloud sites and Salesforce data with a pay-per-login model. The other license types are either too expensive or not suitable for partner users. References: Experience Cloud User Licenses, Salesforce Experience Cloud Pricing

#### NEW QUESTION 189

Universal Containers is using OpenID Connect to enable a connection from their new mobile app to its production Salesforce org.

What should be done to enable the retrieval of the access token status for the OpenID Connect connection?

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

**Answer: B**

#### Explanation:

According to the Salesforce documentation<sup>1</sup>, OpenID Connect Token Introspection allows all OAuth connected apps to check the current state of an OAuth 2.0 access or refresh token. The resource server or connected apps send the client app's client ID and secret to the authorization server, initiating an OAuth authorization flow. As part of this flow, the authorization server validates, or introspects, the client app's access token. If the access token is current and valid, the client app is granted access.

#### NEW QUESTION 194

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 documentation<sup>1</sup>, "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 195

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 196

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

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

What should the identity architect recommend to meet the requirement?

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

**Answer: B**

#### Explanation:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 198

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 (SAML) 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 203

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 identities<sup>7</sup>. This mechanism ensures that only authorized systems can access each other's resources and prevents unauthorized access or spoofing attacks<sup>8</sup>. To use mutual authentication with delegated authentication you need to do the following steps<sup>9</sup>:

- 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 208

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

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

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

**Answer: B**

#### Explanation:

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

References: OpenID Connect Authentication Providers, Social Sign-On with OpenID Connect

#### NEW QUESTION 210

Universal containers (UC) employees have salesforce access from restricted ip ranges only, to protect against unauthorized access. UC wants to rollout the salesforce1 mobile app and make it accessible from any location.

Which two options should an architect recommend? Choose 2 answers

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

**Answer: AC**

#### Explanation:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 211

Universal Containers (UC) operates in Asia, Europe and North America regions. There is one Salesforce org for each region. UC is implementing Customer 360 in Salesforce and has procured External Identity and Customer Community licenses in all orgs.

Customers of UC use Community to track orders and create inquiries. Customers also tend to move across regions frequently.

What should an identity architect recommend to optimize license usage and reduce maintenance overhead?

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

**Answer: D**

#### Explanation:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 215

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