

# 8 Tips for Implementing Zero Trust in Salesforce Release Management

Whether malicious or not, internal vulnerabilities challenge our data security just as much as external threats like cybercriminals. It's important for organizations to rely on verifying proper adherence to internal policies as opposed to trust when securing Salesforce release management.

Understanding that data security threats can come from both inside and outside your Salesforce DevOps pipeline is the first step toward implementing a Zero Trust approach to protecting your environment.

#### **Zero Trust Emphasizes Caution**

Extreme caution through constant verification of who is accessing your environment, how they are doing it, and why they need certain datasets is known as Zero Trust.

#### Start by Understanding Your Salesforce Data

Analyze the applications connected to your environment, any sensitive data, critical metadata relationships, and anything else that needs to be protected.

#### **Utilize User Access Controls**

Multi-factor authentication and role-based access permissions reduce the attack surface and make it less likely a simple error could turn into a massive data exposure.

### **Encrypt Critical Data**

Encrypt sensitive data and only provide the key to team members who need this data to perform their daily tasks.

130

134

#### **Monitor for Anomalies**

Utilize automated scanning tools to look for unauthorized access, suspicious exports, or any other kind of behavior that sets off red flags for further investigation.

### Perform Regular Updates

Keep your Salesforce environment and any connected applications up-to-date with the latest security patches to avoid unnecessary vulnerabilities.

```
uchar* ptr = cvPtr2D(img, cvRound(p[1]), cvRound(p[0]), NULL)
double region_size = 7;
double red_avg = 0;
double green_avg = 0;
double blue_avg = 0;
```

Float\* p = (float\*)cvGetSeqElem( circles, 1 );

for(int y=-floor(region\_size/2); y<ceil(region\_size/2); y++)
{
 uchar\* ptrl = (uchar\*) (ptr + y \* img->widthStep);
 for( int x=-floor(region\_size/2); x<ceil(region\_size/2); x+</pre>

for( int x=-floor(region\_size/2); x<ceil(region\_size/2)
{
 blue\_avg += ptr[3\*x];
 green\_avg += ptr[3\*x];
 red\_avg += ptr[3\*x\*z];</pre>

red\_avg = red\_avg/(region\_size\*region\_size);
green\_avg = green\_avg/(region\_size\*region\_size);
blue\_avg = blue\_avg/(region\_size\*region\_size);

tempLandmark->detected = true;
X = 320.5 - cvRound(p[0]);
mu = (240.5 - cvRound(p[1]))\*d/FOCAL\_LENGTH;
w = X\*d/FOCAL\_LENGTH;

## **Provide Continuous Training**

Zero Trust concepts and approaches as well as the reasoning behind implementing these changes.

Give your team frequent training sessions on

### **Conduct Frequent Audits**

Conduct regular assessments of the stability of your security strategy through penetration testing to find and fix any vulnerabilities in your Salesforce environment.