COURSE PROGRESS: 0% COMPLETE

Exam Mode: Salesforce Platform Developer I – Practice Test #6

Results

0 of 40 Questions answered correctly

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In Salesforce Apex, when testing a trigger that creates a new Contact record for each new Account, what is the best practice for generating test data within the unit test?

Employ Test.loadData() method to import test data for Accounts and Contacts from a static resource before test execution.

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Create test Accounts and Contacts directly in the test method, without using any Salesforce testing framework methods.

Utilize Test.startTest() and Test.stopTest() to create test Accounts and Contacts within these blocks for test data isolation.

Implement a test utility class to generate and return test Accounts and Contacts, and use this utility class in the test method. Correct answer

Incorrect

Implement a test utility class to generate and return test Accounts and Contacts, and use this utility class in the test method. -> Correct. Utilizing a test utility class to generate test data promotes code reuse, maintainability, and ensures test data isolation, aligning with best practices for Apex testing.

Utilize Test.startTest() and Test.stopTest() to create test Accounts and Contacts within these blocks for test data isolation. -> Incorrect. Test.startTest() and Test.stopTest() are used to mark the test's execution context for governor limit testing, not for data isolation or creation.

Create test Accounts and Contacts directly in the test method, without using any Salesforce testing framework methods. -> Incorrect. Creating test data directly in the test method is common, but it's not the best practice for maintainability and reuse across multiple test classes.

Employ Test.loadData() method to import test data for Accounts and Contacts from a static resource before test execution. -> Incorrect. While Test.loadData() is a valid method for loading test data from static resources, the question asks for the best practice in generating data, which implies creation rather than loading.

When optimizing a Salesforce application for performance and scalability, which scenario is most appropriately solved through programmatic customizations rather than declarative solutions?

Creating a custom user interface for a complex data entry form that dynamically changes based on user input. Correct answer

Sending an email alert when a record is updated to meet certain criteria.

Automatically populating a field on a record based on the value of another field in the same record.

Summarizing data from related detail records on a master record.

Incorrect

Creating a custom user interface for a complex data entry form that dynamically changes based on user input. -> Correct. While declarative tools offer robust options for UI customization, a complex, dynamic UI that requires real-time changes based on user input might necessitate the use of Lightning Web Components or Visualforce pages, representing programmatic solutions.

Automatically populating a field on a record based on the value of another field in the same record. -> Incorrect. This requirement is typically addressed with formula fields or workflow field updates, which are declarative solutions and do not require code.

Summarizing data from related detail records on a master record. -> Incorrect. This scenario is best addressed using roll-up summary fields, a declarative feature available for master-detail relationships, avoiding the need for custom code.

Sending an email alert when a record is updated to meet certain criteria. -> Incorrect. Email alerts based on record updates can be efficiently configured using Workflow Rules or Process Builder, which are declarative tools.

Which two statements are true regarding the use of test classes in Salesforce Apex development? Select two.

- [ ] Apex test classes are automatically executed before any deployment to ensure the integrity of the deployment package.
- [ ] Test data for test classes can be set up using the @testSetup annotation to improve test performance by reducing setup time. Correct answer
- [ ] The @isTest(SeeAllData=false) annotation is the default behavior for test classes, isolating test data from organization data. Correct answer
- [ ] Test classes and methods should ideally use SeeAllData=true to ensure comprehensive testing against all organization data.
- [ ] Test methods must be contained within a separate test class and cannot access private class variables directly.

Incorrect

Test data for test classes can be set up using the @testSetup annotation to improve test performance by reducing setup time. -> Correct. The @testSetup annotation allows you to create common test data for all test methods in the class, which is rolled back after each test method execution, saving time by reducing redundant data setup.

The @isTest(SeeAllData=false) annotation is the default behavior for test classes, isolating test data from organization data. -> Correct. By default, Apex test classes do not see the org's data. This isolation helps ensure tests don't depend on org data, making them more stable and faster.

Test methods must be contained within a separate test class and cannot access private class variables directly. -> Incorrect. Although test methods should be in separate classes, they can access private class variables using the @TestVisible annotation.

Test classes and methods should ideally use SeeAllData=true to ensure comprehensive testing against all organization data. -> Incorrect. Using SeeAllData=true is generally discouraged except in specific scenarios, as it can lead to tests that fail unpredictably and have dependencies on org data.

Apex test classes are automatically executed before any deployment to ensure the integrity of the deployment package. -> Incorrect. While it's true that tests are run as part of deployment validation, not all Apex test classes are executed automatically; specific tests must be specified or all tests can be run based on the deployment tool's configuration.

In a Salesforce environment, a developer needs to create a solution that integrates Apex code with various page components such as Lightning Components, Salesforce Flow, and Next Best Actions to automate a complex business process. What is the most effective approach for achieving this integration?

Use Platform Events in Apex to publish events that Lightning Components, Flow, and Next Best Actions can subscribe to, enabling asynchronous communication and process automation. Correct answer

Embed Apex code snippets directly into Lightning Components and Flow formulas for real-time execution without requiring any server calls.

Implement all business logic exclusively within Salesforce Flow, using Apex only for data validation purposes to minimize code deployment.

Develop custom Visualforce pages for all complex business logic, using Apex controllers, and embed these Visualforce pages within Lightning Components for execution.

Incorrect

Use Platform Events in Apex to publish events that Lightning Components, Flow, and Next Best Actions can subscribe to, enabling asynchronous communication and process automation. -> Correct. Utilizing Platform Events allows for loose coupling between A

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and various page components. This approach facilitates asynchronous communication and enables complex business processes to be automated across different Salesforce technologies, improving scalability and flexibility.

Embed Apex code snippets directly into Lightning Components and Flow formulas for real-time execution without requiring any server calls. -> Incorrect. Apex code cannot be directly embedded into Lightning Components or Flow formulas for execution. Instead, Apex is called from Lightning Components using @AuraEnabled methods and from Flow through Apex actions or invocable methods.

Implement all business logic exclusively within Salesforce Flow, using Apex only for data validation purposes to minimize code deployment. -> Incorrect. While Salesforce Flow is powerful for automating business processes, limiting Apex use to data validation underutilizes its potential for complex logic implementation. Apex should be integrated with Flow for executing complex operations that Flow alone cannot handle efficiently.

Develop custom Visualforce pages for all complex business logic, using Apex controllers, and embed these Visualforce pages within Lightning Components for execution. -> Incorrect. While embedding Visualforce pages in Lightning Components is possible, it's not the most effective way to integrate Apex with Lightning Components, Flow, and Next Best Actions. This approach could lead to performance issues and a disjointed user experience compared to utilizing modern Lightning Web Components and native Salesforce integration options.

In Apex, when defining an interface that outlines a contract for payment processing within Salesforce, which declaration correctly enforces classes to implement a method for handling payments?

public interface PaymentProcessor { final void processPayment(); }

public interface PaymentProcessor { void processPayment(); }

Correct answer

public class PaymentProcessor { static void processPayment(); }

private interface PaymentProcessor { void processPayment(); }

Incorrect

public interface PaymentProcessor { void processPayment(); } -> Correct. This declaration correctly defines an interface with a method signature processPayment() that any implementing class must provide an implementation for, adhering to the contract defined by the interface.

public class PaymentProcessor { static void processPayment(); } -> Incorrect. This declaration incorrectly defines a class instead of an interface, and static methods cannot be overridden by subclasses, which does not fulfill the requirement for a contract that classes must implement.

private interface PaymentProcessor { void processPayment(); } -> Incorrect. Interfaces are meant to be implemented by other classes, and declaring an interface as private would restrict its visibility, making it unusable for its intended purpose.

public interface PaymentProcessor { final void processPayment(); } -> Incorrect. Interface methods cannot be declared as final because they are abstract by nature and must be implemented by the classes that agree to the contract, making this declaration syntactically incorrect.

When writing and executing tests for a Salesforce trigger that processes account updates, what is a best practice for generating test data?

Hardcode IDs for existing Accounts in the test.

Copy data from production to sandbox for test data.

Create test data within test methods using DML operations.

Correct answer

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Use seeAllData=true to access live data for testing.

Incorrect

Create test data within test methods using DML operations. -> Correct. Creating test data within test methods ensures test isolation and reliability, as it does not depend on external data and follows best practices for test data creation.

Hardcode IDs for existing Accounts in the test. -> Incorrect. Hardcoding IDs ties the test to specific data in your org, making it fragile and dependent on the data that may change or be unavailable in other environments.

Use seeAllData=true to access live data for testing. -> Incorrect. Using seeAllData=true allows tests to access and depend on live data, which can lead to unreliable tests and potential data privacy issues.

Copy data from production to sandbox for test data. -> Incorrect. Copying data from production to sandbox for tests violates the principle of test isolation and can also introduce data privacy issues.

A Case record meets the criteria for an escalation rule when it is created with a priority of “High” and no response from support within 24 hours. The escalation action is set to increase the case priority to “Critical” and reassign it to a senior support team. What happens if the case priority is changed to “Medium” by a support agent 12 hours after case creation and before the escalation action triggers?

The escalation action still increases the priority to "Critical" but does not reassign the case.

The escalation action is cancelled, and no changes are made to the case. Correct answer

The escalation action modifies the case to "Critical" priority but leaves it with the o
support team.

The escalation action is delayed until the case is set back to "High" priority.

Incorrect

The escalation action is cancelled, and no changes are made to the case. -> Correct. If the case no longer meets the escalation criteria before the action triggers, the scheduled escalation action is cancelled.

The escalation action still increases the priority to “Critical” but does not reassign the case. -> Incorrect. Escalation rules are contingent on the criteria being met continuously until the action triggers.

The escalation action is delayed until the case is set back to “High” priority. -> Incorrect. Escalation actions are not delayed based on future criteria changes; they are either executed on schedule if criteria are met or cancelled if not.

The escalation action modifies the case to “Critical” priority but leaves it with the original support team. -> Incorrect. The entire action, including priority escalation and reassignment, is contingent on the criteria being met at the time of the scheduled action. If the criteria are no longer met, the action is cancelled in its entirety.

In the Salesforce Lightning Component framework, what is used to reference another component within a Lightning Component?

Apex Classes

Visualforce Pages

Aura:id

Correct answer

Lightning Data Service

Incorrect

Aura:id -> Correct. Aura:id is used to assign a unique identifier to a component, which can then be used to reference the component in JavaScript controller code.

Apex Classes -> Incorrect. Apex Classes are used for writing server-side logic and database operations, not for referencing components.

Visualforce Pages -> Incorrect. Visualforce is a framework for building custom user interfaces with a tag-based markup language, separate from Lightning Components.

Lightning Data Service -> Incorrect. Lightning Data Service is a Salesforce service that provides a layer of data caching and synchronization, not for component referencing.

In a batch Apex class that processes Contacts, you need to categorize Contacts based on their Birthdate. If the Birthdate month is between June and August, set the custom field Season__c to 'Summer'. Which Apex control flow statement would you use within the batch process method to apply this logic?

If-Else Statement — Correct answer

Try-Catch Block

Switch Statement

For Loop

Incorrect

If-Else Statement -> Correct. An if-else statement is ideal for applying conditional logic based on the Birthdate to set the Season__c field accordingly.

For Loop -> Incorrect. While a for loop is used to iterate over records, it does not direct apply conditional logic to categorize records.

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Switch Statement -> Incorrect. A switch statement is useful for multiple conditions based on single value comparisons but is less intuitive for checking ranges like months between June and August.

Try-Catch Block -> Incorrect. A try-catch block is used for handling exceptions and errors, not for implementing logic based on the attributes of records.

What accurately describes the capabilities and components of the Lightning Component framework and its applicability to Lightning web components?

Lightning Component framework is designed solely for creating email templates within Salesforce, supporting HTML content but excluding JavaScript and CSS.

The framework allows for the creation of user interfaces using only Apex and Visualforce pages, enabling server-side logic implementation without the need for HTML, CSS, or JavaScript.

It is a client-side framework that enhances the development of dynamic web applications on Salesforce, incorporating HTML, JavaScript, and CSS, and allows for a highly interactive and responsive user experience. Correct answer

It is a framework focused on database management tasks within Salesforce, with components designed exclusively for data manipulation and not for UI development.

Incorrect

It is a client-side framework that enhances the development of dynamic web applications on Salesforce, incorporating HTML, JavaScript, and CSS, and allows for a highly interactive and responsive user experience. -> Correct. The Lightning Component framework is a client-side framework ideal for creating dynamic web applications within the Salesforce ecosystem. It utilizes standard web technologies like HTML for markup, JavaScript for client-side logic, and CSS for styling, making it possible to build responsive and interact user interfaces that can easily integrate with Salesforce data and services.

The framework allows for the creation of user interfaces using only Apex and Visualforce pages, enabling server-side logic implementation without the need for HTML, CSS, or JavaScript. -> Incorrect. The framework is not limited to Apex and Visualforce for UI development; it extensively uses HTML, CSS, and JavaScript for client-side development.

Lightning Component framework is designed solely for creating email templates within Salesforce, supporting HTML content but excluding JavaScript and CSS. -> Incorrect. The framework's purpose extends beyond creating email templates; it is a comprehensive toolkit for developing interactive web applications.

It is a framework focused on database management tasks within Salesforce, with components designed exclusively for data manipulation and not for UI development. -> Incorrect. The primary focus of the Lightning Component framework is on UI development rather than database management.

When tasked with developing a feature in Apex that requires finding all Opportunities marked as 'Closed Won' within the last 30 days and subsequently updating a custom field on the related Account records to "Success", which combination of SOSL, SOQL, and DML statements is most appropriate?

- [ ] Use SOSL to find all Accounts and Opportunities, filter them in Apex based on 'Closed Won' status and Close Date, and then update Accounts with DML.
- [ ] Directly apply a DML update to Account records based on Opportunity fields without querying.
- [ ] Use a single SOQL query to retrieve Accounts by joining with Opportunities marked as 'Closed Won' in the last 30 days, then use DML to update the Accounts. Correct answer
- [ ] Use SOSL to search for Opportunities marked as 'Closed Won' in the last 30 days, then SOQL to find related Accounts, followed by DML update statements on those Accounts.
- [ ] Use SOQL to query Opportunities marked as 'Closed Won' in the last 30 days, extra related Account IDs, then use another SOQL query to retrieve those Accounts, and Correct a

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apply a DML update to set the custom field to "Success".

Incorrect

Use SOQL to query Opportunities marked as ‘Closed Won’ in the last 30 days, extract related Account IDs, then use another SOQL query to retrieve those Accounts, and apply a DML update to set the custom field to “Success”. -> Correct. This method correctly sequences the use of SOQL to find relevant Opportunities and related Accounts, followed by a DML operation to update those Accounts, adhering to best practices for data access and manipulation in Apex.

Use a single SOQL query to retrieve Accounts by joining with Opportunities marked as ‘Closed Won’ in the last 30 days, then use DML to update the Accounts. -> Correct. Salesforce allows for relationship queries that can retrieve related records based on criteria in a related object, enabling a more efficient one-query approach followed by a DML update.

Use SOSL to search for Opportunities marked as ‘Closed Won’ in the last 30 days, then SOQL to find related Accounts, followed by DML update statements on those Accounts. -> Incorrect. SOSL is primarily used for text searches across multiple objects and isn’t the best tool for date-based queries or specific object relationship queries.

Directly apply a DML update to Account records based on Opportunity fields without querying. -> Incorrect. DML operations cannot be applied based on conditions from a different object without querying the records first.

Use SOSL to find all Accounts and Opportunities, filter them in Apex based on ‘Closed Won’ status and Close Date, and then update Accounts with DML. -> Incorrect. While SOSL can search across multiple objects, filtering in Apex is inefficient for this scenario and does not leverage the query capabilities of SOQL for direct and efficient data retrieval.

In the Salesforce Platform, when designing a user interface that allows a user to interact with a custom object, which two approaches can ensure the UI is both user-friendly and aligned with Salesforce best practices?

- [ ] Implement Lightning Web Components (LWC) for a modern, web standards-based approach. Correct answer
- [ ] Use hard-coded HTML for all custom UI components.
- [ ] Rely exclusively on third-party JavaScript libraries for UI development.
- [ ] Directly modify the Salesforce Lightning Design System (SLDS) CSS files.
- [ ] Utilize Visualforce pages to create custom UIs. Correct answer

Incorrect

Utilize Visualforce pages to create custom UIs. -> Correct. Visualforce pages offer a powerful and flexible way to customize the UI, allowing developers to tailor the user experience to specific business needs while leveraging standard Salesforce styles and behaviors.

Implement Lightning Web Components (LWC) for a modern, web standards-based approach. -> Correct. LWCs utilize modern web standards and are designed to be efficient, lightweight, and easy to maintain. They are the recommended approach for developing new UI components in Salesforce.

Directly modify the Salesforce Lightning Design System (SLDS) CSS files. -> Incorrect. Modifying SLDS CSS files is not recommended as it can lead to maintenance issues and conflicts with Salesforce updates. It's better to use SLDS as intended, without altering the source files.

Use hard-coded HTML for all custom UI components. -> Incorrect. Hard-coding HTML without leveraging Salesforce's UI frameworks (like LWC or Visualforce) can result in a

that doesn't integrate well with the platform, lacks responsiveness, and is difficult to maintain.

Rely exclusively on third-party JavaScript libraries for UI development. -> Incorrect. While third-party JavaScript libraries can be used within Salesforce development, relying on them exclusively is not recommended due to potential security vulnerabilities, performance issues, and maintenance challenges.

In an Apex class, you are tasked with implementing robust error handling mechanisms to manage both expected and unexpected issues that arise during execution. Specifically, you must ensure that custom exceptions are used appropriately to allow for granular error management. Which of the following approaches correctly implement exception handling in Apex, including the use of custom exceptions as needed?

- [x] Create a custom exception class by extending the Exception class and use it within a try-catch block to handle specific errors. Correct answer
- [ ] Utilize a try-catch block to catch general Exception types only and log the error message.
- [ ] Use a series of if-else statements to check for potential errors and throw a DmlException for any issues found.
- [x] Catch specific types of built-in exceptions (e.g., QueryException, DmlException) and a custom exception in separate catch blocks within the same try-catch structure. Correct answer
- [ ] Avoid using try-catch blocks and let the platform handle all exceptions automatically.

Incorrect

Create a custom exception class by extending the Exception class and use it within a try-catch block to handle specific errors. -> Correct. This approach allows for specific type

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exceptions to be caught and handled accordingly, providing more granular control over error management.

Catch specific types of built-in exceptions (e.g., QueryException, DmlException) and a custom exception in separate catch blocks within the same try-catch structure. -> Correct. This approach allows for detailed exception handling by catching both specific built-in exceptions and custom-defined exceptions, enabling precise error management and response strategies.

Utilize a try-catch block to catch general Exception types only and log the error message. -> Incorrect. While this approach does handle exceptions, it does not make use of custom exceptions for more specific error handling and may not adequately address all error types.

Use a series of if-else statements to check for potential errors and throw a DmlException for any issues found. -> Incorrect. While if-else statements can be used for error checking, throwing a DmlException is not appropriate for all types of errors and does not demonstrate the use of custom exceptions.

Avoid using try-catch blocks and let the platform handle all exceptions automatically. -> Incorrect. Relying on the platform to automatically handle exceptions does not provide a way to manage or log errors effectively, nor does it allow for the use of custom exceptions.

In the context of Salesforce's multi-tenant architecture, how does the Model-View-Controller (MVC) design pattern apply to the development of Lightning Components?

The View manages the data, the Controller represents the user interface, and the Model updates and retrieves the data.

The Model manages the data, logic, and rules of the application, the View displays the data (user interface), and the Controller handles the input to the database. Correct answer

The Model represents the user interface, the View displays the data, and the Controller updates the data in the database.

The Controller serves as the user interface, the Model displays the data, and the View handles the interaction with the database.

Incorrect

The Model manages the data, logic, and rules of the application, the View displays the data (user interface), and the Controller handles the input to the database. -> Correct. In Salesforce's MVC architecture, especially within the Lightning Component Framework, the Model represents the underlying data structure and business logic (often managed by Apex classes or Lightning Data Service for client-side operations), the View is the component markup that defines the layout and presentation (handled by Lightning components), and the Controller is JavaScript (for client-side) or Apex (for server-side) that manages user interactions, input, and data operations.

The Model represents the user interface, the View displays the data, and the Controller updates the data in the database. -> Incorrect. This answer incorrectly assigns the roles of the MVC components. In MVC, the Model is not the user interface, and the View does not update the database directly.

The Controller serves as the user interface, the Model displays the data, and the View handles the interaction with the database. -> Incorrect. This answer mixes up the roles of MVC components. The Controller does not serve as the user interface, and the View does not handle database interactions directly.

The View manages the data, the Controller represents the user interface, and the Model updates and retrieves the data. -> Incorrect. This description reverses the roles of MVC components. The View does not manage data, and the Model, not the Controller, is responsible for data updates and retrievals.

In a scenario where complex business logic requires both declarative tools (like Process Builder or Workflow Rules) and programmatic solutions (Apex), how should a developer approach integrating these functionalities to automate business processes effectively?

Correct answer

Implement the initial logic using declarative tools for simplicity and extend with Apex for complex scenarios not covered by declarative features.

Utilize Apex Triggers exclusively for all business logic to ensure maximum control and flexibility, disregarding declarative options.

Use Process Builder to call Apex classes and triggers indiscriminately for all business logic, blending declarative and programmatic approaches without distinction.

Design the solution using only declarative tools, and if limitations are encountered, replicate the entire logic in Apex for consistency.

Incorrect

Implement the initial logic using declarative tools for simplicity and extend with Apex for complex scenarios not covered by declarative features. -> Correct. Starting with declarative tools for straightforward automation and extending with Apex for more complex requirements is a best practice. This approach leverages the simplicity of declarative tools while tapping into the power of Apex for scenarios beyond declarative capabilities.

Utilize Apex Triggers exclusively for all business logic to ensure maximum control and flexibility, disregarding declarative options. -> Incorrect. Relying exclusively on Apex Triggers for all business logic can be overkill, especially when certain processes can be efficiently managed using declarative tools. This approach also neglects the advantages of Salesforce's low-code features.

Design the solution using only declarative tools, and if limitations are encountered, replicate the entire logic in Apex for consistency. -> Incorrect. Designing solutions solely with declarative tools and then replicating in Apex only when limitations are encountered is inefficient. It disregards the potential for a complementary approach where both can coexist and leverage their strengths.

Use Process Builder to call Apex classes and triggers indiscriminately for all business logic, blending declarative and programmatic approaches without distinction. -> Incorrect. U
Process Builder to indiscriminately call Apex without clear rationale can lead to

unnecessarily complex solutions. It's important to have a strategic approach to when and why Apex is used in conjunction with declarative tools.

In the context of designing an Apex solution that involves triggers and DML operations across related objects, how should a developer account for the intricacies of Apex transactions, save order of execution, and mitigate the risks of recursion and cascading effects to ensure a robust and error-free application?

Create separate triggers for each DML operation (insert, update, delete, undelete) on every object to isolate operations and simplify the handling of recursion and cascading effects.

Rely on Salesforce's built-in mechanisms to automatically manage and prevent recursion and cascading effects, requiring no additional development effort for handling these concerns.

Implement a static variable mechanism within a trigger handler class to flag when a trigger has already run, thus preventing it from executing multiple times in the same transaction and mitigating recursion.

Correct answer

Always use before triggers for any DML operations to preemptively address data before it's committed, thus avoiding any potential for recursion or cascading effects entirely.

Incorrect

Implement a static variable mechanism within a trigger handler class to flag when a trigger has already run, thus preventing it from executing multiple times in the same transaction and mitigating recursion. -> Correct. This approach effectively prevents recursion by ensuring a trigger does not execute more than once within the same transaction, addressing a common issue in trigger design.

Always use before triggers for any DML operations to preemptively address data befo committed, thus avoiding any potential for recursion or cascading effects entirely. ->

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Incorrect. While before triggers are useful for preprocessing data, they do not inherently prevent recursion or cascading effects; specific patterns must be implemented for that.

Create separate triggers for each DML operation (insert, update, delete, undelete) on every object to isolate operations and simplify the handling of recursion and cascading effects. -> Incorrect. Isolating operations by creating separate triggers does not prevent recursion or cascading; it may actually complicate the logic and execution order management.

Rely on Salesforce's built-in mechanisms to automatically manage and prevent recursion and cascading effects, requiring no additional development effort for handling these concerns. -> Incorrect. Salesforce provides tools and limits to manage resources, but it does not automatically prevent recursion or handle cascading logic for developers; this must be explicitly addressed in the code.

A Salesforce developer is tasked with enhancing a Salesforce application by integrating Apex code to work seamlessly with various types of page components, including Lightning Components, Flow, Next Best Actions, etc. Which approach should the developer take to ensure efficient and effective integration of Apex with these components?

Directly embed Apex code within Lightning Components and Flow elements to perform real-time data processing and business logic execution.

Utilize @AuraEnabled methods in Apex classes without specifying access permissions, to simplify the integration process with Lightning Components and Flows.

Create static Apex methods that automatically trigger upon specific UI actions in Lightning Components and Next Best Actions without user intervention.

Implement Apex classes as invocable methods to enable their use in Salesforce Flow and Process Builder, facilitating complex business logic execution within these tools.

Correct answer

Incorrect

Implement Apex classes as invocable methods to enable their use in Salesforce Flow and Process Builder, facilitating complex business logic execution within these tools. -> Correct. Invocable methods in Apex allow for seamless integration with Salesforce Flow and Process Builder, enabling the execution of complex business logic directly from these declarative tools, thus enhancing the application's functionality without requiring custom code for each automation.

Directly embed Apex code within Lightning Components and Flow elements to perform real-time data processing and business logic execution. -> Incorrect. Apex code cannot be directly embedded within Lightning Components or Flow elements. Instead, Apex is invoked from Lightning Components using @AuraEnabled methods, and from Flow through Apex actions.

Utilize @AuraEnabled methods in Apex classes without specifying access permissions, to simplify the integration process with Lightning Components and Flows. -> Incorrect. While @AuraEnabled methods are crucial for integrating Apex with Lightning Components and Flows, specifying access permissions (e.g., with sharing or without sharing) is essential to ensure that data access complies with the organization's security model.

Create static Apex methods that automatically trigger upon specific UI actions in Lightning Components and Next Best Actions without user intervention. -> Incorrect. Apex methods do not automatically trigger based on UI actions in Lightning Components or Next Best Actions. Instead, they must be explicitly invoked by the component or flow using Lightning Web Components' @wire service, imperative Apex calls, or configured as part of a Next Best Action strategy.

In a Salesforce org, a developer needs to implement a feature on the Account object to automatically update a custom field, Account_Rating__c, based on the total value of all closed won opportunities related to that account. The Account_Rating__c field should be updated as follows:
Total Closed Won Opportunities = $10,000 and = $50,000: “Gold”
This update needs to happen every time an Opportunity is created, updated to a Closed Won stage, or deleted. The developer must ensure the solution is bulkified to handle large data volumes efficiently. Which approach should the developer use to meet these requirements?

Apex Batch Class

Workflow Rule with Field Update

Apex Trigger on Opportunity — Correct answer

Scheduled Apex

Incorrect

Apex Trigger on Opportunity -> Correct. An Apex Trigger on the Opportunity object allows for the execution of complex logic immediately after opportunities are created, updated, or deleted. It can efficiently aggregate total amounts, evaluate conditions based on the aggregated result, and update the related Account record, ensuring the solution is bulk-safe.

Apex Batch Class -> Incorrect. While Apex Batch Classes are used for processing large data volumes, they are not triggered automatically by record creation or updates, making them unsuitable for real-time updates based on Opportunity records.

Scheduled Apex -> Incorrect. Scheduled Apex is used for operations that need to run at specific times, not for real-time updates triggered by record changes.

Workflow Rule with Field Update -> Incorrect. Workflow Rules with Field Updates car perform the complex aggregation and conditional logic required to update the

Account_Rating__c field based on related Opportunity amounts.

When debugging a complex issue in a Salesforce environment that involves asynchronous Apex (e.g., batch jobs and future methods), which approach is most effective for monitoring and identifying the source of the problem?

Directly modify production code to include debug statements and monitor the system log.

Rely on Salesforce's built-in email error notifications for asynchronous jobs.

Use Apex Debug Logs to monitor and record the execution of asynchronous Apex jobs. Correct answer

Utilize Workbench to execute SOQL queries on the asynchronous job objects.

Incorrect

Use Apex Debug Logs to monitor and record the execution of asynchronous Apex jobs. -> Correct. Apex Debug Logs allow developers to monitor the execution flow of asynchronous Apex, capturing detailed log information that can be used to identify and resolve issues.

Directly modify production code to include debug statements and monitor the system log. -> Incorrect. Modifying production code for debugging purposes is risky and can introduce new issues. It's not a recommended practice for a production environment.

Utilize Workbench to execute SOQL queries on the asynchronous job objects. -> Incorrect. While Workbench can be useful for querying data, it's not specifically designed for debugging asynchronous Apex or monitoring their execution directly.

Rely on Salesforce's built-in email error notifications for asynchronous jobs. -> Incorrect. While email error notifications can alert you to failures, they do not provide the detailed execution logs necessary for in-depth debugging.

When importing and exporting data into Salesforce development environments, what are two key considerations or options that a Salesforce Certified Platform Developer I should be aware of? Select two correct answers.

- [ ] Rely on the Salesforce Import Wizard exclusively for all data import and export needs due to its simplicity and integration with the Salesforce UI.
- [ ] Implement External IDs and upsert operations to efficiently manage and avoid duplicate records during the data import process. Correct answer
- [ ] Utilize the Data Loader for importing large data sets due to its ability to handle up to five million records in a single operation, making it suitable for bulk operations. Correct answer
- [ ] Use Apex Data Loader's hard delete option carefully in development environments to permanently remove records and free up storage space.
- [ ] Prefer manual entry for data import when dealing with sensitive information to ensure the highest level of security and data integrity.

Incorrect

Utilize the Data Loader for importing large data sets due to its ability to handle up to five million records in a single operation, making it suitable for bulk operations. -> Correct. Data Loader is a powerful tool provided by Salesforce for handling large-scale data operations, including importing, updating, deleting, and exporting records, making it ideal for bulk data management tasks in development environments.

Implement External IDs and upsert operations to efficiently manage and avoid duplicate records during the data import process. -> Correct. External IDs and upsert operations are crucial for maintaining data integrity during imports. They allow Salesforce to identify unique records for updating existing records and inserting new ones, thus preventing duplicates.

Prefer manual entry for data import when dealing with sensitive information to ensure highest level of security and data integrity. -> Incorrect. While manual entry might be

considered for extremely sensitive data, it's impractical for large data sets and does not inherently offer higher security or integrity than automated tools, which support encryption and secure data handling practices.

Rely on the Salesforce Import Wizard exclusively for all data import and export needs due to its simplicity and integration with the Salesforce UI. -> Incorrect. The Salesforce Import Wizard is user-friendly and integrated within the Salesforce UI, but it has limitations in terms of the types of objects it can handle and the volume of records. Therefore, it's not suitable for all import/export needs.

Use Apex Data Loader's hard delete option carefully in development environments to permanently remove records and free up storage space. -> Incorrect. Although using the hard delete option in development environments can help manage storage, it should be used with caution due to its irreversible nature. This option permanently deletes records, which may not be recoverable.

A Salesforce developer is tasked with building a custom application for a global event management company. The application must track events, attendees, and session enrollments. Each event can host multiple sessions, and attendees can enroll in multiple sessions across various events. The company also uses an external system to manage attendee information, necessitating seamless data synchronization via external IDs. Considering Salesforce data modeling best practices, which solution most effectively meets these requirements?

Develop custom objects for Events, Sessions, and Attendees with lookup relationships linking Sessions to Events and Attendees to Sessions, ignoring the need for a junction object.

Use a single custom object to represent both Events and Sessions, distinguishing them through a record type. Implement a lookup relationship from Attendees to this combined object for enrollments.

Create custom objects for Events, Sessions, and Attendees. Use a master-detail relationship between Events and Sessions, a junction object for Session Enrollment

Correct answer

handle the many-to-many relationship between Sessions and Attendees, and assign an external ID field on the Attendee object.

Create a master-detail relationship from Attendees to Sessions and from Sessions to Events, not utilizing a junction object for enrollments.

Incorrect

Create custom objects for Events, Sessions, and Attendees. Use a master-detail relationship between Events and Sessions, a junction object for Session Enrollments to handle the many-to-many relationship between Sessions and Attendees, and assign an external ID field on the Attendee object. -> Correct. This structure effectively represents the relationships among events, sessions, and attendees. The master-detail relationship captures the hierarchical nature between events and sessions, while the junction object allows for tracking multiple enrollments per attendee across sessions, facilitating complex many-to-many relationships. Using an external ID on Attendees enables straightforward integration with external systems.

Use a single custom object to represent both Events and Sessions, distinguishing them through a record type. Implement a lookup relationship from Attendees to this combined object for enrollments. -> Incorrect. Combining Events and Sessions into a single object complicates the data model and hinders the clear representation of their distinct natures and hierarchical relationship. This approach also fails to efficiently manage the many-to-many relationship between attendees and sessions.

Develop custom objects for Events, Sessions, and Attendees with lookup relationships linking Sessions to Events and Attendees to Sessions, ignoring the need for a junction object. -> Incorrect. While this setup recognizes the relationships, it inadequately addresses the many-to-many relationship between sessions and attendees, leading to potential data duplication and management challenges without a junction object.

Create a master-detail relationship from Attendees to Sessions and from Sessions to Events, not utilizing a junction object for enrollments. -> Incorrect. This design incorrectly assumes a one-to-many relationship from attendees to sessions and from sessions to events, which does not align with the requirement that attendees can enroll in multiple

sessions across various events. It also misplaces the hierarchical structure needed to track enrollments effectively.

In a complex scenario where a Salesforce Platform Developer is tasked with enhancing the user interface of a CRM application to provide a more interactive and responsive user experience, they decide to utilize the Salesforce Lightning Component framework. Considering this framework's capabilities and architectural benefits, which of the following statements accurately describes the Lightning Component framework, its primary benefits, and the types of content that can be incorporated into a Lightning web component?

The framework is designed primarily for backend integration, focusing on enhancing server-side logic, and supports only Apex and Visualforce content.

It is an outdated UI framework that has been completely replaced by Aura Components, offering limited support for HTML5 and CSS3 only.

Lightning Component framework is a UI-centric development toolkit that fosters rapid development through reusable components, event-driven architecture, and encapsulates HTML, JavaScript (including ECMAScript standards), and CSS. Correct answer

Primarily a tool for data visualization, the framework benefits from integrated analytics capabilities and solely contains SVG and Canvas elements.

Incorrect

Lightning Component framework is a UI-centric development toolkit that fosters rapid development through reusable components, event-driven architecture, and encapsulates HTML, JavaScript (including ECMAScript standards), and CSS. -> Correct. Accurately describes the framework, highlighting its focus on UI, benefits including reusability and event-driven architecture, and support for standard web technologies.

The framework is designed primarily for backend integration, focusing on enhancing server-side logic, and supports only Apex and Visualforce content. -> Incorrect. The

Lightning Component framework is primarily client-side, focusing on the UI, and supports more than Apex and Visualforce; it includes web-standard technologies.

It is an outdated UI framework that has been completely replaced by Aura Components, offering limited support for HTML5 and CSS3 only. -> Incorrect. The Lightning Component framework includes Aura Components but is not outdated or replaced; it supports modern web standards including HTML, JavaScript, and CSS.

Primarily a tool for data visualization, the framework benefits from integrated analytics capabilities and solely contains SVG and Canvas elements. -> Incorrect. While Lightning Components can be used for data visualization, the framework is not limited to this purpose and supports a broader range of content than just SVG and Canvas.

Given a scenario where you need to ensure efficient and maintainable code in a Salesforce environment that processes large volumes of data, which approach to writing Apex classes and triggers follows Salesforce best practices?

Use multiple triggers per object to handle different types of operations (before insert, after insert, etc.) to make the code execution faster.

Create one trigger per object and delegate the logic to handler classes, where different methods represent different events.

Correct answer

Use a trigger to handle both before and after events for all objects in a single trigger to minimize the number of triggers in the org.

Write all logic directly in trigger events without using helper classes to keep the code centralized and easy to find.

Incorrect

Create one trigger per object and delegate the logic to handler classes, where different methods represent different events. -> Correct. This approach aligns with best practic

keeping the trigger logic organized and making the code easier to maintain and understand. It also allows for reusing code and better unit testing.

Write all logic directly in trigger events without using helper classes to keep the code centralized and easy to find. -> Incorrect. Centralizing code in triggers without helper classes violates the best practice of keeping logic modular and maintainable.

Use a trigger to handle both before and after events for all objects in a single trigger to minimize the number of triggers in the org. -> Incorrect. Combining multiple triggers into one complicates the code and makes it harder to maintain. It's best to separate logic based on the object and the trigger context.

Use multiple triggers per object to handle different types of operations (before insert, after insert, etc.) to make the code execution faster. -> Incorrect. Using multiple triggers per object can lead to unpredictable execution order and makes the code more complex. Salesforce recommends using a single trigger per object.

A Salesforce developer needs to implement a solution where an Account's custom field Account_Health__c is updated based on complex calculations involving related Opportunities and Contacts. The calculation requires iterating over related records and applying logic that is too complex for a formula field. The developer decides to use a combination of declarative features and Apex to achieve this. Which of the following approaches correctly combines declarative functionality and Apex to automate this business logic?

Correct answer

Implement an Apex trigger on Opportunities and Contacts that invokes a future method to update the Account_Health__c on related Accounts.

Create a formula field on Account to calculate Account_Health__c based on related records.

Use a scheduled Apex class to update Account_Health__c periodically based on related Opportunities and Contacts.

Use a Process Builder to trigger an Apex class on every Account update.

Incorrect

Implement an Apex trigger on Opportunities and Contacts that invokes a future method to update the Account_Health__c on related Accounts. -> Correct. This approach smartly combines real-time data changes with asynchronous processing. By using triggers on child objects (Opportunities and Contacts), the system can ensure that the Account_Health__c field is updated only when relevant data changes, and by using a future method, it offloads complex processing, reducing the risk of exceeding governor limits.

Use a Process Builder to trigger an Apex class on every Account update. -> Incorrect. Triggering an Apex class from Process Builder allows for complex logic execution. However, this approach might lead to unnecessary Apex invocations on every update, regardless of relevance to the business logic in question, potentially impacting system performance.

Create a formula field on Account to calculate Account_Health__c based on related records. -> Incorrect. Formula fields are powerful for simple calculations and aggregations but are limited in their ability to perform complex logic, especially when iteration over related records is required. This approach does not meet the requirement for complexity.

Use a scheduled Apex class to update Account_Health__c periodically based on related Opportunities and Contacts. -> Incorrect. Scheduled Apex is useful for batch processing and recurring calculations. However, this method may not provide the real-time updates that business logic often requires, potentially leading to decisions made on outdated information.

When designing Lightning Web Components (LWC) for a Salesforce application, which two of the following scenarios accurately describe the use cases and best practices for handling events in LWC?

- [ ] Propagating an event up the component hierarchy to communicate between unrelated components.
- [ ] Triggering a custom event with complex data structures as detail objects for communication between components. Correct answer
- [ ] Employing application events for modifying the user interface across multiple components that do not have a direct hierarchical relationship.
- [ ] Relying on system events to manipulate DOM elements directly for performance optimization.
- [ ] Using events to update parent component state based on user actions in a child component. Correct answer

Incorrect

Using events to update parent component state based on user actions in a child component. -> Correct. Custom events are a best practice for child-to-parent communication in LWC, allowing child components to notify parents of changes that may require updating the parent's state.

Triggering a custom event with complex data structures as detail objects for communication between components. -> Correct. LWC allows custom events to carry complex data in the detail property, enabling components to pass rich information to each other.

Propagating an event up the component hierarchy to communicate between unrelated components. -> Incorrect. Events in LWC are primarily used for communication between a component and its direct ancestors in the component hierarchy, not for unrelated components.

Employing application events for modifying the user interface across multiple components that do not have a direct hierarchical relationship. -> Incorrect. LWC does not support

application events in the same manner as Aura components. LWC recommends using a pub-sub model for cross-component communication.

Relying on system events to manipulate DOM elements directly for performance optimization. -> Incorrect. Direct DOM manipulation is against LWC best practices. LWC promotes data binding and reactive templates for UI updates.

Given a complex transaction in Apex that involves querying a large set of records, performing multiple DML operations, and calling several future methods, what is the most important consideration to ensure the transaction does not exceed Salesforce governor limits?

Use as many future methods as necessary to perform operations asynchronously and reduce execution time.

Avoid using SOQL queries within for loops to minimize the number of queries executed. Correct answer

Ensure that all DML operations are performed on collections of records rather than individual records.

Split the transaction into multiple smaller transactions that are executed synchronously to simplify error handling.

Incorrect

Avoid using SOQL queries within for loops to minimize the number of queries executed. -> Correct. Placing SOQL queries inside loops is a common mistake that can quickly consume the governor limit on the total number of SOQL queries. Minimizing the number of queries by querying outside of loops and bulkifying code is essential.

Use as many future methods as necessary to perform operations asynchronously and reduce execution time. -> Incorrect. While future methods execute operations asynchronously, they do not reduce the impact on governor limits for the transaction

initiating these calls. Excessive use can lead to hitting the limit on the total number of future calls allowed.

Split the transaction into multiple smaller transactions that are executed synchronously to simplify error handling. -> Incorrect. Splitting a transaction into multiple smaller synchronous transactions does not inherently reduce the risk of exceeding governor limits and can complicate transaction management and error handling.

Ensure that all DML operations are performed on collections of records rather than individual records. -> Incorrect. Performing DML operations on collections of records is a best practice to avoid hitting the DML statements limit. However, the most impactful consideration in the context of the provided scenario, which involves queries and future methods, is minimizing the number of SOQL queries executed.

In Apex programming, when defining a class that implements an interface, which statement correctly describes how to declare variables, constants, methods, and use modifiers?

Variables within an interface can be instantiated with specific values and can be declared as static.

Classes that implement an interface must provide concrete implementations for all methods declared in the interface, and the access modifiers must be the same as, or less restrictive than, those in the interface.

Correct answer

Methods defined in an interface must be declared with the public modifier and include a method body.

Constants in an interface are declared with the final keyword and must be initialized within the interface itself.

Incorrect

Classes that implement an interface must provide concrete implementations for all methods declared in the interface, and the access modifiers must be the same as, or less restrictive than, those in the interface. -> Correct. When a class implements an interface, it is required to provide concrete implementations of all the methods declared in the interface. The access modifiers of these implemented methods must be the same as or less restrictive than those specified in the interface to ensure that the contract defined by the interface is accurately represented and accessible in the implementing class.

Variables within an interface can be instantiated with specific values and can be declared as static. -> Incorrect. Variables defined in an interface cannot be instantiated with specific values directly within the interface. They are implicitly static and final, but they must be assigned a value immediately.

Constants in an interface are declared with the final keyword and must be initialized within the interface itself. -> Incorrect. While it is true that constants in an interface are declared with the final keyword and must be initialized, this statement is somewhat misleading because it suggests that this is unique to interfaces, when in fact, the final keyword behaves this way across Java and Apex in general.

Methods defined in an interface must be declared with the public modifier and include a method body. -> Incorrect. Methods declared in an interface do not include a method body and are implicitly public. The statement incorrectly suggests that an interface method must include a method body, which is not true for interfaces.

A Salesforce developer is designing a complex application using Lightning Web Components (LWC) that includes a parent component and several child components. The application's functionality requires components to communicate efficiently, reacting to user inputs and data changes in real-time. Which of the following best describes the use case and best practice for implementing LWC events in this scenario?

Use system events for component-to-component messaging.

Implement child-to-parent communication using standard DOM events.

Use Apex events to communicate between components.

Utilize application events for all component communications.

Incorrect

Implement child-to-parent communication using standard DOM events. -> Correct. LWC encourages the use of standard DOM events for child-to-parent communication, allowing child components to dispatch events that parent components can listen to and handle appropriately.

Use Apex events to communicate between components. -> Incorrect. Apex is used for server-side logic and data manipulation, not for component-to-component communication in the LWC architecture.

Utilize application events for all component communications. -> Incorrect. Application events are a concept from the Aura framework, not LWC, and are used for broad communication patterns, not the fine-grained communication between LWC components.

Use system events for component-to-component messaging. -> Incorrect. System events in Salesforce are used for platform notifications (like record changes) rather than direct component communication within LWC.

In a complex Salesforce application, an Apex class is responsible for handling data synchronization between Contact records and an external system. To ensure robust error handling, the developer needs to implement exception handling that can differentiate between recoverable and non-recoverable errors during the synchronization process. How should the developer implement exception handling in Apex, including the use of custom exceptions as necessary, to meet this requirement?

Wrap all DML operations in a try-catch block and throw a custom exception for non recoverable errors only

Use a single try-catch block at the highest level of execution to catch all exceptions and log them

Create a custom exception class for each type of error encountered in the synchronization process and use a try-catch-finally block around all operations

Implement specific try-catch blocks for each DML operation and use System-defined exceptions to handle recoverable errors while using custom exceptions for non-recoverable errors

Correct answer

Incorrect

Implement specific try-catch blocks for each DML operation and use System-defined exceptions to handle recoverable errors while using custom exceptions for non-recoverable errors -> Correct. This approach allows for granular error handling, making it possible to distinguish between different types of errors and respond appropriately, using the flexibility of custom exceptions for critical issues.

Wrap all DML operations in a try-catch block and throw a custom exception for non-recoverable errors only -> Incorrect. While wrapping DML operations in a try-catch block is a good practice, it's important to handle both recoverable and non-recoverable errors distinctly, potentially using custom exceptions for both.

Use a single try-catch block at the highest level of execution to catch all exceptions and log them -> Incorrect. This approach does not differentiate between recoverable and non-recoverable errors, nor does it allow for granular error handling or the use of custom exceptions to provide more context.

Create a custom exception class for each type of error encountered in the synchronization process and use a try-catch-finally block around all operations -> Incorrect. While custom exceptions are useful, creating a new class for each error type can be overkill and may complicate the error handling process more than necessary.

A Salesforce Developer needs to ensure that a custom object record is only visible to the record owner and a specific group of users in the role hierarchy above the owner. Which two methods should the developer use to configure this level of record access?

- [ ] Use Apex Managed Sharing to programmatically share the custom object records with users in the specified role hierarchy. Correct answer
- [ ] Set the OWD (Organization-Wide Defaults) for the custom object to Public Read Only and use a Criteria-Based Sharing Rule to restrict access.
- [ ] Utilize the Sharing Rules to share the record with specific roles and ensure that the OWD (Organization-Wide Defaults) for the custom object is set to Private. Correct answer
- [ ] Configure the Profile settings for the specific group of users to grant them View All permission on the custom object.
- [ ] Implement a Public Group that includes the record owner and specific users, then use Manual Sharing to share the record with this group.

Incorrect

Utilize the Sharing Rules to share the record with specific roles and ensure that the OWD (Organization-Wide Defaults) for the custom object is set to Private. -> Correct. Setting OWD to Private ensures the record is only visible to the owner and system administrators by default. Sharing rules can then be used to extend visibility to additional users or roles as needed.

Use Apex Managed Sharing to programmatically share the custom object records with users in the specified role hierarchy. -> Correct. Apex Managed Sharing provides a programmatic way to share records based on complex criteria that are not supported by the declarative sharing settings in Salesforce. This method allows for precise sharing with users in specific roles directly above the record owner in the hierarchy, meeting the requirement.

Configure the Profile settings for the specific group of users to grant them View All permission on the custom object. -> Incorrect. Granting View All permission on the custom object at the profile level would override any other sharing settings and make all records of the custom object visible to users with that profile, not just the records owned or specified.

Set the OWD (Organization-Wide Defaults) for the custom object to Public Read Only and use a Criteria-Based Sharing Rule to restrict access. -> Incorrect. Setting OWD to Public Read Only allows all users to view all records of the custom object, contrary to the requirement of restricting access to just the owner and specific users in the role hierarchy.

Implement a Public Group that includes the record owner and specific users, then use Manual Sharing to share the record with this group. -> Incorrect. While Public Groups and Manual Sharing are useful for sharing records, they do not directly integrate with the role hierarchy to automatically include users above the record owner in the hierarchy.

A developer is building a Salesforce application and needs to ensure the user interface and data access layers are secure against common vulnerabilities. Which approach should the developer take to prevent security issues effectively?

Store sensitive data in client-side JavaScript variables to reduce server calls and improve performance.

Use hardcoded credentials in Apex classes to ensure consistent access to external systems without user intervention.

Rely exclusively on client-side validation for user inputs to streamline server processing.

Implement with sharing keyword in Apex classes that access Salesforce data to respect the organization's data access policies and user permissions. Correct answer

Incorrect

Live Agent

Implement with sharing keyword in Apex classes that access Salesforce data to respect the organization's data access policies and user permissions. -> Correct. Using the "with sharing" keyword in Apex classes enforces the sharing rules and security settings of the current user context, ensuring that access to data is properly controlled according to the organization's data access policies and user permissions. This approach is essential for preventing unauthorized data access and ensuring compliance with security best practices.

Store sensitive data in client-side JavaScript variables to reduce server calls and improve performance. -> Incorrect. Storing sensitive data in client-side JavaScript variables exposes the data to potential security risks, such as XSS (Cross-Site Scripting) attacks. This practice does not secure the data and is against best practices for handling sensitive information.

Use hardcoded credentials in Apex classes to ensure consistent access to external systems without user intervention. -> Incorrect. Hardcoding credentials in Apex or any part of the codebase is a severe security risk, making the credentials easily accessible through code inspection and increasing the risk of unauthorized access to external systems.

Rely exclusively on client-side validation for user inputs to streamline server processing. -> Incorrect. While client-side validation can improve user experience by providing immediate feedback, relying on it exclusively is insecure. Malicious users can bypass client-side validation, leading to potential security vulnerabilities. Server-side validation is necessary to ensure data integrity and security.

When working with Apex in Salesforce, especially regarding the declaration of variables, constants, methods, and the use of modifiers and interfaces, which two of the following statements accurately reflect Apex programming practices and principles?

- [ ] Constants in Apex are declared using the const keyword, similar to other programming languages.
- [ ] The global access modifier allows entities to be accessible across all namespaces. Correct answer
- [ ] Apex interfaces can declare static methods that must be implemented by classes.

- [ ] Private methods in an Apex class are accessible by any class in the same namespace.

- [ ] The transient keyword is used to declare variables that are not saved during serialization in Apex. Correct answer

Incorrect

The global access modifier allows entities to be accessible across all namespaces. -> Correct. The global access modifier in Apex is used to declare methods, classes, or variables that should be accessible not just within the application or namespace in which they are declared, but across all namespaces, making it useful for API and package development.

The transient keyword is used to declare variables that are not saved during serialization in Apex. -> Correct. The transient keyword in Apex is used with variables that should not be serialized. This is particularly useful in managing the state of Visualforce pages or when making API calls, to prevent certain data from being saved or transmitted.

Constants in Apex are declared using the const keyword, similar to other programming languages. -> Incorrect. In Apex, constants are declared using the final keyword, not const. The final keyword indicates that the variable's value cannot be modified after it has been initialized.

Private methods in an Apex class are accessible by any class in the same namespace. -> Incorrect. Private methods in an Apex class are only accessible within the class itself. They are not accessible by other classes, even if those classes are in the same namespace.

Apex interfaces can declare static methods that must be implemented by classes. -> Incorrect. Apex interfaces can declare method signatures that non-static classes must implement. Static methods cannot be declared in interfaces because interfaces define instance behavior that implementing classes must provide.

What is the outcome when a Salesforce user tries to access Salesforce through a mobile app using a device that is not recognized, but the login attempt is made within the login hours set on the user's profile?

The user will be granted access but will be prompted to register the device.

The user will need to authenticate through a two-factor authentication process. Correct answer

The user will be denied access until the device is recognized.

The user will be granted access without any additional requirements.

Incorrect

The user will need to authenticate through a two-factor authentication process. -> Correct. For security reasons, Salesforce may require two-factor authentication when a user attempts to log in from an unrecognized device, even during permitted login hours.

The user will be denied access until the device is recognized. -> Incorrect. Salesforce does not block access based solely on device recognition; access control is more about location and time.

The user will be granted access but will be prompted to register the device. -> Incorrect. While Salesforce can require device registration for certain access, this is not the default behavior for unrecognized devices within allowed login hours.

The user will be granted access without any additional requirements. -> Incorrect. Salesforce has security measures that could apply even during allowed login hours, especially for unrecognized devices or apps.

When developing a Lightning Web Component (LWC) for a Salesforce application, which scenario best demonstrates the use of custom events for communication between components?

To refresh the entire page after a data update in a child component.

To update a parent component's property directly from a child component.

To call a method in a parent component from a child component.

To pass data from a child component to a parent component upon a user action. Correct answer

Incorrect

To pass data from a child component to a parent component upon a user action. -> Correct. Custom events are ideal for this scenario as they allow child components to communicate with parent components in a decoupled manner, maintaining component encapsulation and reusability.

To update a parent component’s property directly from a child component. -> Incorrect. Direct property updates violate component encapsulation. LWC promotes component interaction through events for decoupling purposes.

To refresh the entire page after a data update in a child component. -> Incorrect. Refreshing the entire page is not a best practice for component-based interactions. LWC events aim to handle communication without requiring a page reload.

To call a method in a parent component from a child component. -> Incorrect. While LWC supports method calls between components, using events is preferred for decoupling components and promoting reusability.

In the context of developing Visualforce pages in Salesforce, which two statements are accurate?

Correct answer

- [ ] A Visualforce page can access Apex classes to implement complex business logic.
- [ ] Visualforce pages automatically adapt to mobile devices without any additional coding.
- [ ] Visualforce pages cannot be styled with custom CSS.
- [ ] Custom JavaScript cannot interact with Visualforce components on the client side.
- [ ] The component is used to group fields into a visually distinct section on the page. Correct answer

Incorrect

A Visualforce page can access Apex classes to implement complex business logic. -> Correct. A Visualforce page can utilize Apex classes to execute complex business logic, making it a powerful tool for custom user interface development.

The component is used to group fields into a visually distinct section on the page. -> Correct. The component is used within Visualforce pages to group fields into visually distinct sections, improving page organization and user experience.

Visualforce pages cannot be styled with custom CSS. -> Incorrect. Visualforce pages can indeed be styled with custom CSS, allowing developers to customize the look and feel of their pages.

Visualforce pages automatically adapt to mobile devices without any additional coding. -> Incorrect. While Visualforce pages can be made responsive, they do not automatically adapt to mobile devices without specific design considerations or additional coding using CSS frameworks like Bootstrap.

Custom JavaScript cannot interact with Visualforce components on the client side. -> Incorrect. Custom JavaScript can and often is used to interact with Visualforce components on the client side, enhancing the page's interactivity and user experience. This interaction may involve AJAX calls, dynamic page updates, and more.

DreamHouse Realty uses a custom object to manage property inquiries submitted through its website. The sales team requests that Salesforce automatically assigns a high priority to any inquiry where the subject line includes “urgent” or “asap”. What configuration should an administrator use to automate this process?

Validation Rule

Process Builder

Workflow Rule — Correct answer

Assignment Rule

Incorrect

Workflow Rule -> Correct. A workflow rule can be set up to evaluate the subject line of the property inquiry records and automatically update the priority field based on specified criteria.

Process Builder -> Incorrect. While Process Builder is capable of complex automations, it is not the most straightforward option for this specific requirement of evaluating text and updating a single field based on that evaluation.

Assignment Rule -> Incorrect. Assignment rules are primarily used to assign records to users or queues based on criteria, not for setting the priority of records.

Validation Rule -> Incorrect. Validation rules enforce data integrity and ensure that users enter data correctly, but they cannot automatically update fields based on criteria.

In the Salesforce Lightning Component framework, how are server-side calls made from the client-side controller?

Using CSS Files

Using Apex Controllers

Correct answer

Using HTML Requests

Using Visualforce Page

Incorrect

Using Apex Controllers -> Correct. Apex Controllers are used in conjunction with Lightning components to execute server-side logic and database operations.

Using Visualforce Page -> Incorrect. Visualforce pages are primarily used for defining UI components in Salesforce but do not directly facilitate server-side calls from Lightning components.

Using HTML Requests -> Incorrect. HTML is used for structuring the web pages and does not directly make server-side calls within the Lightning Component framework.

Using CSS Files -> Incorrect. CSS files are used for styling and do not have the capability to make server-side calls or execute logic.

In a Salesforce development environment, you are tasked with creating a batch Apex class to update the Status__c field of Project__c records. The requirement is to set the status to “Completed” for projects that are past their DueDate__c and currently have a status of “In Progress”. Which Apex control flow statement and logic would most efficiently ensure that only the relevant Project__c records are updated?

Apply a single if statement outside of any loop to check if any Project__c records exist with a DueDate__c before today and a status of "In Progress", then update all projects to "Completed".

Live Agent

Correct answer

Correct answer

Use a for loop to iterate over a query result of Project__c records, with an if statement inside to check if DueDate__c is before today's date and Status__c is "In Progress" before updating the status to "Completed".

Implement a while loop to iterate over all Project__c records, updating the status to "Completed" without checking the DueDate__c or current Status__c.

Use a do-while loop to update every Project__c record's status to "Completed" after checking the DueDate__c outside the loop.

Incorrect

Use a for loop to iterate over a query result of Project__c records, with an if statement inside to check if DueDate__c is before today's date and Status__c is "In Progress" before updating the status to "Completed". -> Correct. This approach directly targets the requirement by filtering records both by date and current status within the loop, ensuring efficient and accurate updates.

Implement a while loop to iterate over all Project__c records, updating the status to "Completed" without checking the DueDate__c or current Status__c. -> Incorrect. This method fails to apply the necessary conditions to filter records, leading to incorrect updates of all project records.

Use a do-while loop to update every Project__c record's status to "Completed" after checking the DueDate__c outside the loop. -> Incorrect. Checking the DueDate__c outside of the loop does not allow for individual record evaluation, resulting in inaccurate and overly broad updates.

Apply a single if statement outside of any loop to check if any Project__c records exist with a DueDate__c before today and a status of "In Progress", then update all projects to "Completed". -> Incorrect. This approach does not correctly iterate through individual records to verify conditions, potentially updating all records without proper filtering.

A Salesforce development team is working on a large-scale project that involves multiple developers, complex deployment pipelines, and the need for efficient source tracking and version control. Given these requirements, the team must choose the most appropriate Salesforce development tools to enhance productivity, collaboration, and code quality. Which combination of tools and practices should the team adopt for this scenario?

Use the Developer Console for version control and Salesforce CLI for debugging tasks exclusively.

Utilize Salesforce DX for version control and the Developer Console for all deployment activities.

Use Salesforce DX and Salesforce CLI for source-driven development, version control, and to facilitate continuous integration and delivery (CI/CD). Correct answer

Rely solely on the Developer Console for coding, testing, and deployment activities.

Incorrect

Use Salesforce DX and Salesforce CLI for source-driven development, version control, and to facilitate continuous integration and delivery (CI/CD). -> Correct. Salesforce DX (Developer Experience) and Salesforce CLI (Command Line Interface) are designed for modern development practices, offering capabilities for source-driven development, easy integration with version control systems, and automation of deployment pipelines, making them ideal for complex, collaborative projects.

Rely solely on the Developer Console for coding, testing, and deployment activities. -> Incorrect. While the Developer Console is useful for quick edits, debugging, and testing, it is not suited for large-scale projects that require source control, collaborative development, and CI/CD practices.

Utilize Salesforce DX for version control and the Developer Console for all deployment activities. -> Incorrect. Salesforce DX is indeed used for version control integration and development lifecycle management, but relying on the Developer Console for deploym

does not leverage the full capabilities of Salesforce DX and Salesforce CLI for automating and managing deployment processes.

Use the Developer Console for version control and Salesforce CLI for debugging tasks exclusively. -> Incorrect. The Developer Console does not provide version control capabilities, and while Salesforce CLI can be used for debugging (especially in combination with other tools), this approach does not align with best practices for utilizing these tools' strengths.

Identify how and when to use Salesforce Developer tools such as Salesforce DX, Salesforce CLI, and Developer Console. Select two correct answers.

- [ ] Use Salesforce CLI to automate metadata and data deployments across environments without manual intervention. Correct answer
- [ ] Employ Salesforce DX for real-time collaboration on code with your development team, similar to Google Docs.
- [ ] Utilize the Developer Console exclusively for data modeling and schema migration tasks due to its visual schema builder.
- [ ] Use Salesforce DX for source-driven development and to manage the lifecycle of your applications across different environments. Correct answer

Incorrect

Use Salesforce DX for source-driven development and to manage the lifecycle of your applications across different environments. -> Correct. Salesforce DX is ideal for source-driven development, enabling version control, continuous integration, and deployment strategies. It's designed for managing and developing applications on the Salesforce Platform across multiple environments efficiently.

Use Salesforce CLI to automate metadata and data deployments across environments without manual intervention. -> Correct. Salesforce CLI is a powerful command-line interface that facilitates automation of application development and metadata and data deployments. It's particularly useful for scripting and automating repetitive tasks across different Salesforce environments.

Employ Salesforce DX for real-time collaboration on code with your development team, similar to Google Docs. -> Incorrect. Salesforce DX supports collaborative development practices through version control systems but does not provide real-time collaboration on code akin to Google Docs. The collaboration is managed through shared repositories and merge requests.

Utilize the Developer Console exclusively for data modeling and schema migration tasks due to its visual schema builder. -> Incorrect. The Developer Console does not offer a visual schema builder for data modeling and schema migration tasks. Tools like Salesforce Schema Builder and external IDE plugins are more suited for these tasks.