



/ Salesforce / By SkillCertPro

Practice Set 12

Your results are here!! for " Salesforce Platform Developer 1 Practice Test

0 of 49 questions answered correctly

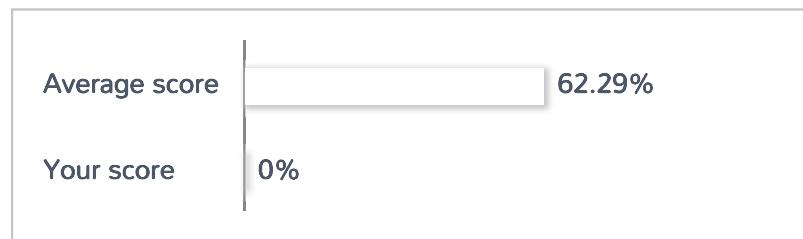
Your time: 00:00:03

Your Final Score is : 0

You have attempted : 0

Number of Correct Questions : 0 and scored 0

Number of Incorrect Questions : 0 and Negative marks 0



You can review your answers by clicking view questions.

Important Note : Open Reference Documentation Links in New Tab (Right Click and Open in New Tab)

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41

Answered Review

[Review question](#)

[Pause](#)

1. Question

Interviewers should never be able to view a candidate's social security number. Which tool would you use to meet this requirement?

- A. Record Types
- B. Field-level security
- C. Page Layouts
- D. Page Layouts with Record Types

Unattempted

Correct Answer:

B. Field-level security: Field-level security is the *primary* and *most appropriate* tool for controlling access to specific fields at the field level. You can use field-level security to make a field hidden or read-only for specific profiles or permission sets. This is the correct way to prevent interviewers from seeing SSNs.

Incorrect Options:

A. Record Types: Record types control the *page layouts* and *picklist values* available for different types of records. They do not control access to individual fields. Record types are for categorizing records, not for securing data.

C. Page Layouts: Page layouts control the *arrangement* of fields on a page. Hiding a field on a page layout does not prevent users from accessing the data through other means (e.g., reports, API, list views). Page layouts are for UI organization, not security.

D. Page Layouts with Record Types: Combining page layouts with record types still does *not* provide true data security. Even if you have different layouts for different record types, the underlying field is still accessible unless protected by field-level security.

2. Question

Which of the following are the 3 layers of an application? (Select all that apply)

- A. User Interface
- B. Business Logic
- C. Business Data
- D. Data Model E. Objects

Unattempted

The three layers of an application, particularly in the context of a three-tier architecture, are:

1. User Interface (Presentation Layer)

This layer is responsible for the interaction between the user and the application. It displays information to the user and receives input from them. The presentation layer is often implemented using technologies like HTML, CSS, and JavaScript.

2. Business Logic (Application Layer)

Also known as the application layer, this tier handles the core functionality of the application, processing data according to business rules. It acts as a mediator between the presentation layer and the data layer, ensuring that user inputs are processed correctly.

3. Business Data (Data Layer)

This layer is where data is stored and managed. It typically includes databases and data management systems that handle read and write operations.

Summary of Selected Options:

- A. User Interface: Yes, it corresponds to the presentation layer.
- B. Business Logic: Yes, it corresponds to the application layer.
- C. Business Data: Yes, it corresponds to the data layer.
- D. Data Model: This is not one of the primary layers; rather, it refers to how data is structured within the system.
- E. Objects: This is also not a primary layer but can refer to components within any of the layers.

Thus, the correct selections are **A (User Interface)**, **B (Business Logic)**, and **C (Business Data)**.

3. Question

When creating technical positions, the hiring manager must fill out the certification requirements for the position. For non-technical positions, such as positions in Sales & Finance, the certification fields are not required and therefore not visible. Which tool would you use to meet the requirements?

-
- A. Record Types
 - B. Field-level security
 - C. Page Layouts
 - D. Page Layouts with Record Types
-

Unattempted

Correct Answer:

D. Page Layouts with Record Types: This is the correct approach. You would create different Record Types for "Technical Positions" and "Non-Technical Positions." Then, you'd create separate Page Layouts for each Record Type. The 'Record Type' field on the Page Layout would map to the Record Type of the object being edited.

Position" layout would include the certification fields (and they could be marked as required), while the "Non-Tech" layout would *exclude* the certification fields. This combination of Record Types and Page Layouts allows you to control visibility and requirements based on the type of position.

Incorrect Options:

- X A. Record Types:** Record Types alone only control the *picklist values* and *page layouts* available. They do *not* control field visibility. You still need different page layouts to hide fields.
- X B. Field-level security:** Field-level security controls access to fields for different *profiles* or *permission sets*. While using field-level security to hide the certification fields for certain profiles, this is not the ideal solution for this specific requirement. The requirement is based on *position type*, not user profiles. Using Record Types and Page Layouts is more appropriate for controlling field visibility based on record data.
- X C. Page Layouts:** Page layouts control the arrangement of fields on a page, but they do *not* control whether a field is *required*. Hiding a field on a page layout does *not* prevent users from seeing the data through other means (related views). Page layouts are for UI organization, not for conditional field display based on record type.

4. Question

Which three statements are accurate about variable scope? Choose 3 answers.

-
- A. A sub-block can reuse a parent block's variable name if it is not static.
- B. Parallel blocks can reuse the same variable name.
- C. A variable can be declared at any point in a block.
- D. A sub-block can reuse a parent block's variable name if it is static.
- E. A variable must be declared before it can be referenced in a block.
-

Unattempted

Correct Answers:

- ✓ B. Parallel blocks can reuse the same variable name.**
- In Apex, parallel blocks (e.g., separate `if` blocks or unrelated code blocks) can reuse the same variable names without interfering with each other's scope. Each block has its own scope, so reusing a variable name in parallel blocks is allowed.
- ✓ C. A variable can be declared at any point in a block.**
- In Apex, variables can be declared at any point within a block, as long as they are declared before they are used. This is different from some other programming languages that require variables to be declared at the beginning of a block.
- ✓ E. A variable must be declared before it can be referenced in a block.**

- This is a fundamental rule in Apex. A variable must be declared before it is used or referenced in the code. Reference a variable before its declaration will result in a compilation error.

Incorrect Answers:

X A. A sub-block can reuse a parent block's variable name if it is not static.

- This is incorrect. In Apex, a sub-block **cannot** reuse a variable name that is already declared in a parent block, whether the variable is static or not. Doing so will result in a compilation error due to variable name conflict.

X D. A sub-block can reuse a parent block's variable name if it is static.

- This is also incorrect. As mentioned above, a sub-block cannot reuse a variable name from a parent block, whether the variable is static or not. Static variables are class-level variables and have a broader scope, but they still cannot be reused by sub-blocks.

5. Question

What are the 4 Declarative Application building blocks of the User Interface? (Select all that apply)

-
- A. Visualforce Pages
 - B. Applications
 - C. Tabs
 - D. Workflow
 - E. Page Layouts
 - F. Record Types
-

Unattempted**Correct Answers:**

✓ B. Applications: Apps in Salesforce are containers for other UI elements. They define the overall look and feel of a specific set of functionality. They are declarative because you configure them through setup, not with code.

✓ C. Tabs: Tabs allow users to navigate between different parts of an app. They are declarative because you configure them through setup (which objects/pages are accessible via tabs).

✓ E. Page Layouts: Page layouts control the arrangement of fields, buttons, and related lists on a record page. They are declarative because you configure them through setup (drag-and-drop interface).

✓ F. Record Types: Record types allow you to define different page layouts, picklist values, and business processes for different types of records. They are declarative because you configure them through setup.

Incorrect Options:

X A. Visualforce Pages: Visualforce pages are *not declarative*. They are created using *code* (markup and Apex). *programmatic* way to build UIs, not declarative.

X D. Workflow: Workflow rules are for *automating* business processes, *not* for building user interfaces. They can affect the UI (like updating a field that might be displayed), but they are not UI building blocks themselves.

6. Question

A developer needs to save a List of existing Account records named myAccounts to the database, but the records have Salesforce Id values. Only the value of a custom text configured as an External ID with an API name of Foreign_Key__c. Which two statements enable the developer to save the records to the database without an Id? Choose 2 answers.

- A. Upsert myAccounts(Foreign_Key__c);
- B. Upsert myAccounts Foreign_Key__c;
- C. Database.upsert (myAccounts, Foreign_Key__c);
- D. Database.upsert(myAccounts).Foreign_Key__c;

Unattempted

Let's analyze each statement to determine which ones correctly perform an upsert using the Foreign_Key__c field.

- A. Upsert myAccounts(Foreign_Key__c);
 - This is correct. This is the syntax to perform an upsert using an external ID field.
- B. Upsert myAccounts Foreign_Key__c;
 - This is incorrect. The syntax is not valid.
- C. Database.upsert (myAccounts, Foreign_Key__c);
 - This is correct. This is the correct syntax for using the Database.upsert method.
- D. Database.upsert(myAccounts).Foreign_Key__c;
 - This is incorrect. The return value of Database.upsert() is a Database.UpsertResult array, and that array does not have a Foreign_Key__c property.

Therefore, the correct answers are:

- A. Upsert myAccounts(Foreign_Key__c);
- C. Database.upsert (myAccounts, Foreign_Key__c);

7. Question

Encrypted fields can be edited regardless of whether you have the “View Encrypted Data” permission.

- A. TRUE

B. FALSE

Unattempted

B. FALSE

Here's why:

- **Encryption Purpose:** The primary purpose of encrypting fields in Salesforce is to protect sensitive data, such as credit card numbers, social security numbers, or passwords.
- **“View Encrypted Data” Permission:** This permission is specifically designed to control who can see the actual data within those fields.
- **Editing Restrictions:** Without the “View Encrypted Data” permission, users can still edit the record, but they will only see a masked version of the encrypted field (e.g., a series of asterisks). They cannot view or modify the underlying data.

Key Points:

- Encryption enhances data security and compliance.
- The “View Encrypted Data” permission is crucial for controlling access to sensitive information.
- Users without this permission can generally edit records but cannot see or modify the encrypted data itself.

8. Question

A developer has JavaScript code that needs to be called by controller functions in multiple components by extending an abstract component. Which resource in the abstract component bundle allows the developer to achieve this?

- A. Controller.js
- B. SuperRender.js
- C. Renderer.js
- D. Helper.js

Unattempted

Correct Answer:

D. Helper.js: The Helper.js file in a Lightning Component (including an abstract component) bundle is the central location for reusable JavaScript functions. These helper functions can then be called by the controller files (Controller.js) of any component that extends the abstract component. This is the standard pattern for sharing code across components.

Incorrect Options:

A. Controller.js: The Controller.js file contains the component's specific controller logic. While you could put shared code here, it's not the best practice for shared code. Putting shared code in the controller would require duplicating it across multiple components.

components, defeating the purpose of reusability.

X B. SuperRender.js: SuperRender.js is not a standard file in a Lightning Component bundle. Rendering logic is in the Renderer.js file (for overriding default rendering) or is handled implicitly by the component's template.

X C. Renderer.js: The Renderer.js file is for customizing the component's rendering behavior. It's *not* the place where utility functions that are called by the controller. Rendering and utility functions serve different purposes.

9. Question

With Metadata API you can move configuration changes between sandbox and production environments:

A. TRUE

B. FALSE

Unattempted

TRUE

The Metadata API is specifically designed for moving configuration changes (metadata) between environments (sandbox and production). You can use the Metadata API to retrieve, modify, and deploy metadata components (Apex classes, pages, custom objects, etc.). This makes it a crucial tool for managing and deploying changes across different Salesforce environments.

10. Question

If a developer wants to set up access in such a way that managers always see records owned by their subordinates, what should the developer use?

A. Organization-wide defaults

B. Role hierarchy

C. Manual Sharing

D. Profiles

Unattempted

Correct Answer:

B. Role hierarchy: Role hierarchies are designed specifically for this purpose. They automatically grant access to users in roles *below* them in the hierarchy. Managers are typically placed in roles above their subordinates, so this ensures they can see their subordinates' data.

Incorrect Options:

X A. Organization-wide defaults (OWDs): OWDs set the *baseline* access level for all users in the organization. While OWDs grant broader access, they don't provide the granular, hierarchical control needed to give managers access to subordinates' records. OWDs are a starting point, not a solution for manager/subordinate access.

X C. Manual Sharing: Manual sharing allows record owners to explicitly grant access to other users. While you can use sharing to give managers access, it's not scalable or efficient for managing access across an entire team. It would require each subordinate to manually share their records with their manager, which is impractical.

X D. Profiles: Profiles control what users can *do* in Salesforce (e.g., which objects they can access, which apps they can use). They do *not* directly control access to *individual records* based on ownership. Profiles define permissions, not data access hierarchy.

11. Question

Master Detail Relationship can contain a standard object on the detail side.

A. TRUE

B. FALSE

Unattempted

B. FALSE

- **Master-Detail Relationships:** In Salesforce, a Master-Detail relationship can only be defined between:
 - A custom object and another custom object.
 - A standard object and a custom object.
- **Key Restriction:** A standard object **cannot** be on the **detail side of a Master-Detail relationship**.

Explanation:

- **Master-Detail Relationships:** These relationships enforce a strong link between the master object and the detail object. Changes to the master record can cascade down to the related detail records.
- **Standard Object Limitations:** Salesforce has restrictions on how standard objects can be used in relationships. A standard object in a Master-Detail relationship is one of those limitations.

12. Question

Building your Data Model True or False The limit on the number of custom fields per object depends on the Sales

A. TRUE

B. FALSE

Unattempted

TRUE

The limit on the number of custom fields you can create per object *does* depend on your Salesforce edition. Different editions have different limits. Enterprise Edition, for example, allows more custom fields than Professional Edition.

13. Question

In a Master-Detail Relationship, ownership and access to the child record are determined by the parent record

 A. TRUE B. FALSE

Unattempted

 TRUE

In a Master-Detail Relationship, ownership and access to the *child* record are indeed tightly controlled by the *parent* record. If a user doesn't have access to the parent record, they won't have access to the child record, regardless of who owns it. Ownership of the child is also linked to the parent; if the parent is deleted the child is deleted as well.

14. Question

Data and process-centric applications are best suited for Force.com.

 A. TRUE B. FALSE

Unattempted

 TRUE

Force.com (the platform underlying Salesforce) is indeed well-suited for building both data-centric and process-centric applications.

- **Data-centric applications:** Force.com's robust database features, including custom objects, relationships, and triggers, make it excellent for managing and manipulating data.
- **Process-centric applications:** Force.com's workflow rules, approval processes, Process Builder (now Flow), and Automation Rules provide powerful tools for automating business processes.

15. Question

If a lookup field is optional, what actions can you define for the field if someone deletes a referenced lookup record (if applicable)?

 A. Clear the value of this field

- B. Delete all records which contain this reference
- C. Don't allow deletion of the lookup record that's part of a lookup relationship
- D. Delete this record also

Unattempted

A. Clear the value of this field

C. Don't allow deletion of the lookup record that's part of a lookup relationship

Explanation:

- **Clear the value of this field:** This is the most common and often preferred action. If the referenced lookup field on the related record is simply cleared, effectively breaking the link. This prevents data integrity issues and avoids cascading deletions.
- **Don't allow deletion of the lookup record that's part of a lookup relationship:** This prevents accidental deletion of records that are referenced by other records. This ensures data consistency and prevents orphaned records.

Why other options are not applicable:

- **Delete all records which contain this reference:** This is generally not a desirable action as it can lead to unnecessary data loss.
- **Delete this record also:** This is usually not the intended behavior. Deleting the current record just because it is deleted can lead to data inconsistencies and errors.

Note: The specific actions available may vary depending on the platform or system you are using (e.g., Salesforce).

16. Question

Which of the following are true about custom objects? (Select all that apply):

- A. Salesforce provides a set of custom objects that you can use to store data.
- B. After you create a custom object, you need to add the user interface.
- C. Custom objects come with an infrastructure including reporting, auditing and access control.
- D. When you create a custom object, you get a direct access to the database.
- E. Custom objects are reportable and search

Unattempted

C. Custom objects come with an infrastructure including reporting, auditing and access control.

- Salesforce provides a built-in framework for managing custom objects, including features for reporting, audit trail history, and robust access control (defining which users and profiles have permissions to view, edit, and delete records).

E. Custom objects are reportable and searchable.

- Salesforce allows you to create reports and dashboards based on custom objects, and they are also includable in search within the Salesforce platform.

Explanation of incorrect options:

- A. You create your own custom objects. Salesforce doesn't provide a predefined set of them.
- C. Salesforce provides a set of custom objects that you can use to store data.
- B. After you create a custom object, you need to add the user interface.
 - Salesforce automatically provides basic UI elements for custom objects (list views, related lists, etc.). You can further customize these.
- D. When you create a custom object, you get a direct access to the database.
 - Salesforce provides an abstraction layer over the database. You don't directly interact with the database using custom objects.

In summary: Custom objects in Salesforce offer a flexible and robust way to extend the platform's capabilities by allowing you to store and manage your own data within the Salesforce ecosystem.

17. Question

In a Lookup relationship, cross-object field updates and roll-up summary fields can be done.

-
- A. TRUE
 - B. FALSE
-

Unattempted

FALSE

While you *can* do cross-object field updates (updating a field on a related record) in a Lookup relationship using Apex or other automation tools (like Flows), you *cannot* use Roll-Up Summary fields in a Lookup relationship. Roll-Up Summaries are exclusively for Master-Detail relationships.

18. Question

Master-Detail Relationship, the parent field on the child record can be optional.

-
- A. TRUE
 - B. FALSE
-

Unattempted FALSE

The parent field on the child record in a Master-Detail Relationship is *not* optional. It's *required*. This is a defining Master-Detail relationships. Every child record *must* have a parent record.

19. Question

A Junction object is a custom object on the detail side of TWO relationships and is used to connect 2 objects you together and is sometimes called a "Many to Many" relationship.

 A. TRUE B. FALSE**Unattempted** TRUE

The statement is accurate. A junction object is a custom object that sits in the middle of two master-detail (or so relationships. It's used to create a many-to-many relationship between two other objects. Each record in the junction represents a connection between a record from the first object and a record from the second object.

20. Question

Reports can only display 1 child object at a time.

 A. TRUE B. FALSE**Unattempted** FALSE

- Reports in Salesforce can display data from multiple related child objects simultaneously, depending on the relationships between objects. For example, a **Tabular Report** or **Summary Report** can include fields from related objects (e.g., Opportunities, Contacts, and Cases) if they are linked through lookup or master-detail relationships. This allows for more comprehensive reporting without being limited to a single child object.

21. Question

When a cross object formula references currency fields of a different currency to that on the record where the formula is located, Salesforce randomly picks one currency to use.

A. TRUE B. FALSE**Unattempted** FALSE

Salesforce does *not* randomly pick a currency. When a cross-object formula references currency fields with different currencies than the record where the formula is used, Salesforce *automatically converts* the currency values to the *currency* where the formula is located *before* performing the calculation. This ensures consistency and avoids unpredictable results.

22. Question

You cannot relate records from the same object via a relationship field.

 A. TRUE B. FALSE**Unattempted** FALSE

You *can* relate records from the same object using a hierarchical relationship (also sometimes called a self-lookup). These are used to represent hierarchical structures, such as a manager/subordinate relationship (where both manager and subordinate users) or parent/child relationships within a custom object.

23. Question

Which of the following statements are true about a lookup relationship? (Select all that apply):

 A. A maximum of 2 relationships are allowed per object B. A lookup relationship can span to multiple layers C. A parent record is required for each child D. A lookup field is not a required field E. Access to parent determines access to children

Unattempted**Correct Answers:**

B. A lookup relationship can span to multiple layers: This is correct. You can have lookups to related objects, and from those objects to other related objects, creating a chain of lookups across multiple levels (up to 10).

- D. A lookup field is not a required field:** This is also correct. Lookup fields are optional. A child record in a look does *not* need to have a parent record. This is a key difference between lookups and master-detail relationships.

Incorrect Options:

A. A maximum of 2 relationships are allowed per object: This is incorrect. There's no such limit. You can have relationships on an object, limited by the overall number of custom fields allowed.

C. A parent record is required for each child: This is incorrect. Parent records are *optional* in lookup relationships between lookup and master-detail relationships.

E. Access to parent determines access to children: This is incorrect. In a lookup relationship, access to the parent *does not* automatically grant access to the child records. Sharing rules and other security settings control access to the child independently. This contrasts with Master-Detail relationships, where access to the parent *does* control access to the child.

24. Question

Approval processes are not available in a change set.

A. TRUE

B. FALSE

Unattempted

FALSE

Approval processes *are* available in a change set. When you create a change set, you can specify the approval process to be followed before the change set can be deployed to production. This ensures that any changes made to the change set are reviewed and approved by authorized personnel before they are implemented.

25. Question

You cannot reference cross-object formulas in roll-up summary fields.

A. TRUE

B. FALSE

Unattempted

TRUE

- In Salesforce, **roll-up summary fields** are used to perform calculations (e.g., SUM, COUNT, MIN, MAX) on data through a **master-detail relationship**. These fields can only aggregate data from the child object to the parent object. Cross-object formulas, which reference fields from related objects, **cannot** be used in roll-up summary fields. Roll-up summary fields are limited to calculations based on the parent object's data.

fields are limited to aggregating data directly from the child object and do not support complex cross-object references.

26. Question

What tools available to move migration changes (metadata)? (Select all that apply)

- A. Change Sets
- B. DataLoader
- C. Force.com IDE
- D. Force.com Migration Tool (ANT-Based)

Unattempted

Correct Answers:

- A. Change Sets: Change sets are a declarative way to move metadata changes between connected orgs (e.g. to production). They are suitable for smaller, less complex deployments.
- C. Force.com IDE: The Force.com IDE (now often referred to as the Salesforce Extensions for VS Code) allow modify, and deploy metadata components. It's a powerful tool for developers and is well-suited for more complex migrations.
- D. Force.com Migration Tool (ANT-Based): The Ant-based migration tool provides a command-line interface for retrieving metadata. It's particularly useful for automated deployments and continuous integration/continuous delivery pipelines.

Incorrect Answer:

- B. DataLoader: The Data Loader is used for *data* migration (inserting, updating, deleting records), *not* for *metadata*. It's for moving data, not configuration changes.

27. Question

What happens if 1 component of a change set fails to deploy?

- A. Except the failed component, all other components of the change set get deployed
- B. The entire change set gets deployed
- C. The entire change set fails to deploy
- D. The deployment time increases

Unattempted

Correct Answer:

- C. The entire change set fails to deploy: If *any* component within a change set fails to deploy, the *entire* change set is rolled back. It's an all-or-nothing operation. Partial deployments are not allowed with change sets.

Incorrect Options:

A. Except the failed component, all other components of the change set get deployed: This is incorrect. Change sets do not allow partial deployments. If one component fails, the whole deployment is rolled back.

B. The entire change set gets deployed: This is also incorrect. If there's an error with any component, the entire change set fails.

D. The deployment time increases: While a failed deployment might take *slightly* longer due to the rollback process, the final outcome is *failure*, not just increased time. The question is about the *result* of a failed component, not the time it takes.

28. Question

Identify the features of a workflow rule. (Select all that apply.)

-
- A. It triggers an action when a record meets the criteria for the rule.
 - B. It can trigger only immediate actions.
 - C. It is evaluated before the rule is created.
 - D. It can be triggered on import of data.
-

Unattempted

Correct Answers:

A. It triggers an action when a record meets the criteria for the rule. This is the core purpose of a workflow rule. When a record is created or updated, the workflow rule evaluates its criteria. If the criteria are met, the associated actions are triggered.

D. It can be triggered on import of data. Workflow rules can be configured to trigger when records are imported using the Data Loader or other import tools. This allows you to automate actions on imported data.

Incorrect Options:

B. It can trigger only immediate actions. This is incorrect. Workflow rules can trigger both immediate actions (actions that happen right away) and time-dependent actions (actions that are scheduled to happen later). Time-dependent actions are a key feature of workflow rules.

C. It is evaluated before the rule is created. This is nonsensical. A workflow rule cannot be evaluated before it is created. It is evaluated *after* it is created and activated, when records are created or updated.

29. Question

How can a developer restrict access to records?

- A. By changing the organization-wide defaults
- B. By creating manual sharing
- C. By creating a new role hierarchy
- D. By creating a public group

Unattempted

Correct Answer:

- A. By changing the organization-wide defaults

In Salesforce, Organization-Wide Defaults (OWD) set the baseline level of access for records. By modifying the OWD, a developer can restrict or open access to records across the entire organization. This is a key feature for controlling access and security.

Incorrect Options:

- X B. By creating manual sharing

Manual sharing allows specific users or groups to have access to certain records but doesn't restrict access. It's additional access rather than to limit it.

- X C. By creating a new role hierarchy

Role hierarchies are designed to open up access to records based on an organization's structure. While they help manage levels, they cannot be used to restrict access to records.

- X D. By creating a public group

Public groups are used to manage access to records and resources for a group of users. They facilitate sharing but are not the purpose of restricting access to records.

30. Question

Time-Dependent workflow can be used when a workflow rule is set to evaluate Every time a record is created or

- A. TRUE
- B. FALSE

Unattempted

The answer is **B. FALSE.**

Here's why:

- **Time-Dependent Workflow and Evaluation Criteria:**
 - Time-dependent workflow actions can only be used when the workflow rule's evaluation criteria are selected:
 - "created"
 - "created, and every time it's edited"
 - It cannot be used with "created, and every time it's edited to subsequently meet criteria".
- **"Every time a record is created or updated"**
 - This evaluation criteria causes the workflow to evaluate every time the record is saved, which can lead to time-dependent actions being scheduled, and then rescheduled every time the record is edited. This can cause unpredictable behavior.
 - Time-dependent actions are based on a specific point in time and need a stable evaluation point.

Therefore, time-dependent workflow actions are incompatible with the "every time a record is created or updated" criteria.

31. Question

Which function verifies the format of the data?

-
- A. CASE
 - B. ISNEW
 - C. REGEX
 - D. IF
-

Unattempted

Correct Answer:

C. REGEX: The REGEX() function is the primary way to verify the format of data in Salesforce formulas and validation rules. It allows you to use regular expressions to define a pattern and then check if a field's value matches that pattern.

Incorrect Options:

A. CASE: The CASE() function is for conditional logic (like a switch statement). It doesn't directly verify data format. Instead, it returns a value based on a condition, but it doesn't validate the *structure* of the data.

B. ISNEW: The ISNEW() function checks if a record is being created. It's a boolean function that returns true if it's being created and false if it's being updated. It has nothing to do with data format.

X D. IF: The IF() function is also for conditional logic. It returns one value if a condition is true and another value if it's false. The CASE() function, on the other hand, validates the *format* of data; it only checks conditions.

32. Question

Which of the following statements are true? (Select all that apply.)

- A. The ISCHANGED function compares the value of a field with its previous value and returns TRUE if the values are the same, this function returns FALSE.
- B. The ISNUMBER function determines if a text value is a number and returns TRUE if it is; otherwise, it returns FALSE.
- C. The ISNEW function compares a text field to a regular expression

Unattempted

Correct Answers:

- A. The ISCHANGED function compares the value of a field with its previous value and returns TRUE if the values are the same, this function returns FALSE. This is the correct definition of the ISCHANGED function. It returns TRUE if a field's value has changed during an update.
- B. The ISNUMBER function determines if a text value is a number and returns TRUE if it is; otherwise, it returns FALSE. This is also correct. ISNUMBER checks if a given text string can be interpreted as a number.

Incorrect Answer:

X C. The ISNEW function compares a text field to a regular expression. This is incorrect. The ISNEW function checks if a record is new or being created. It returns TRUE if the record is new and FALSE if it's being updated. It does *not* compare a text field to a regular expression. That's what the REGEX function is for.

33. Question

If a record no longer meets the time based workflow rule criteria, the action executes as originally triggered

- A. TRUE
- B. FALSE

Unattempted

B. FALSE

If a record no longer meets the time-based workflow rule criteria, the scheduled action will be **removed from the workflow queue** and will not execute. Salesforce continuously evaluates records against workflow rules, and if a record no longer meets the criteria, any pending actions associated with that record will be canceled.

34. Question

When are validation rules applied?

- A. When a user saves a record.
- B. When a user views a record
- C. When a user exports a record.
- D. When a user reports on a record.

Unattempted

Correct Answer:

A. When a user saves a record. Validation rules are enforced when a user attempts to *save* a record (either a update to an existing record). If the data entered does not meet the validation criteria, the record will not be saved. The user will see an error message.

Incorrect Options:

B. When a user views a record: Validation rules are *not* applied when a user views a record. They are only checked during the save operation. Viewing a record does not modify the data, so validation is unnecessary at that point.

C. When a user exports a record: Validation rules are also *not* applied during data export. Exporting data retrieves data that is currently stored; it does not modify the data, so validation is not relevant.

D. When a user reports on a record: Similar to viewing and exporting, running a report does not change the data. Validation rules are not triggered. Reports display existing data; they don't modify it.

35. Question

Change sets can be used to move data and metadata from one organization to another.

- A. TRUE
- B. FALSE

Unattempted

FALSE

Change sets are used to move *metadata* (configuration changes) between connected organizations. They are *not* used to move *data*. Data migration requires different tools, such as the Data Loader.

36. Question

In a multistep process, when do you decide the decision criteria and approval assignment?

- A. Creating initial submission actions
- B. Defining recall actions
- C. Deciding step definition
- D. Setting final approval actions

Unattempted

Correct Answer:

C. Deciding step definition: The decision criteria (who approves, under what conditions) and the approval assi users or groups are approvers) are defined *during the step definition* of a multi-step approval process. Each step its own criteria and approvers.

Incorrect Options:

A. Creating initial submission actions: Initial submission actions are actions that happen *when the record is fi approval*. They are not directly related to the *criteria* for approval or the *assignment* of approvers within a specific

B. Defining recall actions: Recall actions define what happens *when a submitted record is recalled*. They are r criteria or assignment within approval steps.

D. Setting final approval actions: Final approval actions are what happen *after the entire approval process is c not defined during the individual step definitions*.

37. Question

What is the most restrictive Organization-wide default?

- A. Read/Write
- B. Read Only
- C. Private
- D. Hidden

Unattempted

Correct Answer:

- C. Private:** “Private” is the most restrictive OWD setting. It means that users can only see and access records that have been explicitly shared with them (through sharing rules, manual sharing, or role hierarchy).

Incorrect Options:

A. Read/Write: “Read/Write” is the *least* restrictive OWD setting. It means users can view and edit all records type (unless further restricted by other sharing mechanisms).

B. Read Only: “Read Only” is more restrictive than “Read/Write,” but less restrictive than “Private.” Users can but they cannot edit them (unless granted additional access).

D. Hidden: There’s no OWD setting called “Hidden.” You can control field visibility using field-level security, b record access, not field visibility.

38. Question

How many versions of a flow can be active at one time?

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

Unattempted

- A. 1

Only *one* version of a flow can be active at any given time. When you activate a new version of a flow, the previous automatically deactivated.

39. Question

Sharing rules are used to further restrict access defined in the Organization-wide Default settings.

-
- A. TRUE
 - B. FALSE
-

Unattempted

- FALSE

Sharing rules are used to *expand* access to records *beyond* what is defined in the Organization-Wide Defaults (OWDs). They are used to grant access to records that users might not otherwise have access to based on OWDs, role hierarchies, or profiles. They *cannot* be used to *restrict* access that is already granted by OWDs.

40. Question

If a user needs to give access to just one record, which feature should they use?

- A. Roles
- B. Role Hierarchy
- C. Profile Setting
- D. Manual Sharing

Unattempted

Correct Answer:

D. Manual Sharing: Manual sharing is the correct answer. It's designed specifically for granting access to individual records. The record owner (or someone with appropriate permissions) can manually share the record with specific users or groups.

Incorrect Options:

A. Roles: Roles control access to records based on a user's position in the organization's hierarchy. They are not meant for sharing individual records. Roles grant broader access, not at the record level.

B. Role Hierarchy: The role hierarchy grants access to records based on the hierarchical relationship between roles. It is not meant for sharing a single record. It grants access to all records owned by users in roles below the user in the hierarchy.

C. Profile Setting: Profile settings control what a user can *do* in Salesforce (e.g., which objects they can access and the permissions they have). They do *not* control access to individual records. Profiles grant broad permissions, but they do not provide record-level access.

41. Question

A developer is creating an app that contains multiple Lightning web components. One of the child components is used for navigation purposes. When a user clicks a button called Next in the component, a message must be alerted so it can navigate to the next page. How should this be accomplished?

- Create a custom event.
- Call a method in the Apex controller.
- Fire a notification.
- Update a property on the parent.

Unattempted

This question is related to Lightning Web Components and the concept of Communicating with Events in LWC. in this question is:

- There is a generic child component (having Previous and Next buttons) used for navigation purposes.
 - When a user clicks a button called `Next`, the parent component should be alerted so that it can navigate to the next record.
- To implement this scenario, we can create `CustomEvent` in the child component and dispatch it. These events are called `something happened` events. They don't pass a data payload up the DOM tree; they simply announce that a user has clicked a button.

Let's take a sample example:

- We created a child component named `navigateButtons`. This component just contains 2 buttons named `Previous` and `Next`.
- When `Next` button is clicked, it calls a JS function that creates `CustomEvent` and dispatches it.
- We created a parent component named `Page` which listens to this event and handles the event.

Screenshot □ Child Component – `navigateButtons.html`

```

1  <template>
2      <lightning-button variant="brand"
3          label="Previous"
4          title="Primary action"
5          onclick={handleClick}
6          class="slds-m-left_x-small">
7      </lightning-button>
8
9      <lightning-button variant="brand"
10         label="Next"
11         title="Primary action"
12         onclick={handleClick}
13         class="slds-m-left_x-small">
14     </lightning-button>
15 </template>

```

Screenshot □ Child Component – `navigateButtons.js`

```

1  import { LightningElement } from 'lwc';
2
3  export default class NavigateButtons extends LightningElement {
4
5      handleClick(event) {
6
7          if(event.target.label === 'Previous'){
8              this.dispatchEvent(new CustomEvent('previous'));
9
10         }else if(event.target.label === 'Next'){
11             this.dispatchEvent(new CustomEvent('next'));
12         }
13     }
14 }

```

Screenshot □ Parent Component – `page.html`

```

1 <template>
2
3   <c-navigate-buttons
4     onprevious={previousHandler}
5     onnext={nextHandler}>
6   </c-navigate-buttons>
7
8 </template>
9
10

```

Parent component calling the Child component

Screenshot □ Parent Component – page.js

```

1 import { LightningElement } from 'lwc';
2
3 export default class Page extends LightningElement {
4
5   previousHandler(){
6     //logic to navigate to previous page
7     alert('Navigate to Previous Page');
8   }
9
10  nextHandler(){
11    //logic to navigate to next page
12    alert('Navigate to Next Page');
13  }
14
15 }
16

```

write logic to navigate

Screenshot □ UI Part



With this explanation,

the correct answer is: □Create a custom event.□

Reference:

https://developer.salesforce.com/docs/component-library/documentation/en/lwc/events_create_dispatch

42. Question

Universal Containers uses a simple Order Management app. On the Order Lines, the order line total is calculated multiplying the Item price with the quantity ordered. There is a Master-Detail relationship between the Order and

Order Lines object.

What is the best practice to get the sum of all order line totals on the order header?

- Declarative Rollup Summaries App.
- Apex trigger.
- Process Builder.
- Roll-up summary field.

Unattempted

From the above question, it is clear that:

- Line-Item object has a Master-Detail relationship to the Order object. That means the Order record will have Line-Item records.
- Ask is to calculate the Order Amount on an Order. That means, the sum of all Line Amount of Line-Item records related to the corresponding Order record.

The correct answer is "Roll-up summary field" because it calculates values from related records, such as those in a related list. You can create a roll-up summary field to display a value in a master record based on the values of five or more detailed records. The detailed record must be related to the master through a master-detail relationship.

The rest of the answers are not correct:

- "Process Builder" is NOT correct because there is no point in using "Process Builder" for this requirement.
- "Apex Trigger" is NOT correct because there is no point to write code as it can be easily achieved using Roll-Up Summary fields.
- "Declarative Rollup Summaries App" is NOT correct because it is not needed as we already have the Roll-Up Summary fields feature available.

References:

https://help.salesforce.com/s/articleView?id=sf.fields_about_roll_up_summary_fields.htm&type=5

Trailhead Module:

https://trailhead.salesforce.com/content/learn/modules/point_click_business_logic/roll_up_summary_fields

Platform Developer 1 Trailmix:

<https://trailhead.salesforce.com/en/users/trailhead/trailmixes/prepare-for-your-salesforce-platform-developer-i-cr>

43. Question

Cloud Klick(CK) wants to back up all of the data and attachments in the Salesforce org once a month.

Which approach should a developer use to meet this requirement?

- Schedule a report
- Use the Data Loader command line.
- Define a Data Export scheduled job.
- Create a Schedulable Apex class.

Unattempted

Over here, the ultimate goal is to take the backup of the data.

Salesforce supports multiple options to take the backup of the data.

❑ Data Export Service: It allows you to perform a manual, or scheduled backup of your data via the Salesforce UI into a set of CSV files.

❑ Data Loader: Manual on-demand exports of data via the API. This option requires more manual steps but does control over the data you are exporting.

❑ Report Export: Manual on-demand exports of data via reports. It is the simplest way to export the data.

Now moving on to the answer selection.

Out of the given options, Data Export is the best suitable answer.

Please visit the below reference link and a screenshot.

Introduction to Data Export

You can easily export data from Salesforce, either manually or on an automatic schedule. The data is exported as comma-separated values (CSV) files. Data export tools provide a convenient way to obtain a copy of your data, either for backup or for importing into a different system.

Salesforce offers two main methods for exporting data.

- **Data Export Service**—an in-browser service, accessible through the Setup menu. It allows you to export once every 7 days (for weekly export) or 29 days (for monthly export). You can also export data automatically at monthly intervals. Weekly exports are available in Enterprise, Performance, and Unlimited Editions. In Developer Edition, you can generate backup files only every 29 days, or automatically at most once a month.
- **Data Loader**—a client application that you must install separately. It can be operated either through the Setup menu or the command line. The latter option is useful if you want to automate the export process, or use API to export data with another system.

The rest of the answers are totally irrelevant.

Reference:

https://trailhead.salesforce.com/en/content/learn/modules/lex_implementation_data_management/lex_implementing_data_exports
<https://help.salesforce.com/s/articleView?id=000334121&type=1>

44. Question

A developer has a single custom controller class that works with a Visualforce Wizard to support creating and editing objects. The wizard accepts data from user inputs across multiple Visualforce pages and from a parameter on the page. What three statements are useful inside the unit test to effectively test the custom controller?

Choose 3 answers.

- `Test.setCurrentPage(pageRef);`
- `insert pageRef;`
- `String nextPage = controller.save().getUrl();`
- `Public ExtendedController(ApexPages.StandardController cntrl) { }`
- `ApexPages.currentPage().getParameters().put('input', 'TestValue');`

Unattempted

Custom controllers, like all Apex scripts, should be covered by unit tests. Unit tests are class methods that verify particular piece of code is working properly.

When writing unit tests for custom controller classes, you can set query parameters that can then be used in the First `ApexPages.currentPage().getParameters().put('input','TestValue');` is a correct answer because in Test Class we need to add parameters to the Page URL and the syntax given in this answer is correct.

Second `Test.setCurrentPage(pageRef);` is a correct answer because in Test Class, we need to set the current page to the controller. The `Test.setCurrentPage()` method is used for this purpose.

Third `String nextPage = controller.save().getUrl();` is a correct answer because this is the correct way to get Current Page from Apex Code.

For Scenario & Test Class Reference:

https://developer.salesforce.com/docs/atlas.en-us.pages.meta/pages/pages_controller_error_handling.htm

The rest of the answers are incorrect.

Platform Developer 1 Trailmix:

<https://trailhead.salesforce.com/en/users/strailhead/trailmixes/prepare-for-your-salesforce-platform-developer-i-cr>

45. Question

What is the benefit of developing applications in a multi-tenant environment?

-
- Default out-of-the-box configuration.
 - Enforced best practices for development.
 - Unlimited processing power and memory.
 - Access to predefined computing resources.
-

Unattempted

This question is related to multi-tenant architecture.

First, let us gather some knowledge about it.

Salesforce uses a multi-tenancy architecture, meaning that a number of organizations (orgs) share the same IT resources opposed to dedicated resources. This results in a standard environment that is fully operated and managed by Salesforce, which is much more efficient and cost-effective for your company.

Because Apex runs in a multi-tenant environment, the Apex runtime engine strictly enforces limits so that the running processes don't monopolize shared resources.

With these explanations,

the correct answer is `Enforced best practices for development` because Salesforce enforces best practices, ensuring limits so that resources should not be monopolized.

The following answers are not correct:

`Access to predefined computing resources` is NOT correct because it is not a specific benefit of multi-tenant architecture, as it is also done on single-tenant architecture.

`Unlimited processing power and memory` is NOT correct because multi-tenant strictly enforces that unlimited processing power and memory should not be given to anyone.

Default out-of-the-box configuration is NOT correct because this is not a specific benefit of multi-tenant architecture achieved in single-tenant architecture also.

Reference:

https://developer.salesforce.com/wiki/multi_tenant_architecture

46. Question

Get Cloudy Consulting (GCC) has a multitude of servers that host its customers' websites. GCC wants to provide a page that is always on display in its call center. It should update in real-time with any changes made to any server. On the server-side, a developer created a Server Update platform event.

The developer is working on a Lightning web component to display the information.

What should be added to the Lightning web component to allow the developer to interact with the Server Update?

- import { subscribe, unsubscribe, onError } from "lightning/pubsub"
- import { subscribe, unsubscribe, onError } from "lightning/MessageChannel"
- import { subscribe, unsubscribe, onError } from "lightning/empApi";
- import { subscribe, unsubscribe, onError } from "lightning/ServerUpdate"

Unattempted

This question is related to Lightning Web Component and Platform Events. The question says that there is already a platform event. So, when we develop Lightning Web Component, what we need to add is to interact with the platform event. We can use the Server Update platform event.

We can use Platform Events in Lightning (Emp API) to connect business processes in Salesforce and external systems for the exchange of real-time event data. Platform events are secure and scalable. We can create a Platform Event and subscribe to it as per the business needs.

Platform event messages are published to the Event Bus. Messages are stored in the Event Bus temporarily while they are retrieved by components that subscribe to these events.

The lightning/empApi module provides access to methods for subscribing to a streaming channel and listening to events. All streaming channels are supported, including channels for platform events, PushTopic events, generic events, and Capture events.

In a component's Javascript file, import methods from the lightning/empApi module using the below syntax.

```

1 import { LightningElement } from 'lwc';
2
3 import {
4     subscribe,
5     unsubscribe,
6     onError,
7     setDebugFlag,
8     isEmpEnabled,
9 } from 'lightning/empApi';
10
11 export default class Poc extends LightningElement {
12
13     //logic here
14 }
15

```

import methods from the lightning/empApi module

With this explanation, the correct answer is:

import { subscribe, unsubscribe, onError } from 'lightning/empApi';

Reference:

<https://developer.salesforce.com/docs/component-library/bundle/lightning-emp-api/documentation>

47. Question

Universal Containers uses a Master-Detail relationship and stores the availability date on each Line Item of an Order. An Order can only be shipped when all of the Line Items are available.

Which method should be used to calculate the estimated ship date for an Order?

- Use a DAYS formula on each of the availability date fields and a COUNT Roll-Up Summary field on the Order.
- Use the LATEST formula on each of the latest availability date fields.
- Use a CEILING formula on each of the latest availability date fields.
- Use a MAX Roll-Up Summary field on the latest availability date fields.

Unattempted

Let us understand the scenario thoroughly,

We have Order records. Each order record has a line item / related list for order items.

We want to ship an order when the Maximum value of the order item ship date reaches.

Let me give you a simple example, let's say we have product TV and we have order line items as a TV table, Cable box, set-top box, etc.

We can parcel TV when the final order line item gets fulfilled/available from the inventory/service provider.

And post that we can send the TV as a product to the end-user.

It means we need to monitor the max date out of all the line items' fulfillment dates.

Over here we are discussing the Master-Detail relationship so, we can definitely leverage the Roll-up summary feature. The roll-up summary field has MIN, MAX, SUM, and Count kinds of features.

The screenshot shows a configuration interface for a roll-up summary field. At the top, it says "Select Roll-Up Type". Below that are four radio button options: COUNT, SUM, MIN, and MAX. The MAX option is selected. To the right of these options is a "Field to Aggregate" dropdown menu, which is currently set to "None".

Over here we want to keep the shipping date when the MAX date of the order line item arrives.

Hence,

"Use a MAX Roll-Up Summary field on the latest availability date fields" is the correct choice of answer.

If you want to understand more about the Roll-Up summary field then please visit the following link.

https://help.salesforce.com/s/articleView?id=sf.fields_about_roll_up_summary_fields.htm&type=5

https://trailhead.salesforce.com/content/learn/modules/point_click_business_logic/roll_up_summary_fields

Platform Developer 1 Trailmix:

<https://trailhead.salesforce.com/en/users/strailhead/trailmixes/prepare-for-your-salesforce-platform-developer-i-cr>

48. Question

Which three Salesforce resources can be accessed from a Lightning web component?

Choose 3 answers.

- Third-party web components.
- SVG resources.
- Static resources.
- All external libraries.
- Content asset files.

Unattempted

As per Salesforce Lightning Web Component Developer Guide, we can access Content asset files, Static Resources in Lightning Web Component, and therefore the correct answers would be "Content asset files", "Static Resources" and "SVG resources".

Please find the below screenshot:

The screenshot shows the Salesforce Developer Guide interface. The top navigation bar includes links for 'Component Reference', 'Developer Guide' (which is currently selected), 'Locker Console', and 'Locker API Viewer'. On the left, a sidebar menu under 'Access Salesforce Resources' lists several categories: 'Static Resources' (selected and highlighted in yellow), 'Content Asset Files', 'SVG Resources', 'Labels', 'Internationalization', 'Current User ID', 'Current Community', 'Permissions', 'Client Form Factor', and four collapsed sections: 'Component Accessibility', 'Lifecycle Hooks', 'Communicate with Events', and 'Create Mobile-Ready Components'. At the bottom of the sidebar are 'Version' and 'Language' dropdowns. The main content area is titled 'Access Static Resources' and contains text about importing static resources from a scoped module, followed by two code snippets illustrating the import statements. Below the code snippets is a bulleted list explaining the parameters: 'myResource' (name of the static resource), 'resourceReference' (name of the static resource), and 'namespace' (namespace of the managed package). The entire content area has a light gray background.

Reference:

Content Asset Files

https://developer.salesforce.com/docs/component-library/documentation/en/lwc/lwc.create_content_assets

Reference:

Static Resources

https://developer.salesforce.com/docs/component-library/documentation/en/lwc/lwc.create_resources

Reference:

SVG Resources:

https://developer.salesforce.com/docs/component-library/documentation/en/lwc/lwc.use_svg_in_component

The below answers are not convincing:

❑ All external libraries and Third-party web components are NOT correct because these are not Salesforce Resources. This is the question.

Platform Developer 1 Trailmix:

<https://trailhead.salesforce.com/en/users/strailhead/trailmixes/prepare-for-your-salesforce-platform-developer-i-cr>

49. Question

Which two statements are true about using the @testSetup annotation in an Apex test class?

Choose 2 answers.

- In a test setup method, test data is inserted once and made available for all test methods in the test class.
- A method defined with the @testSetup annotation executes once for each test method in the test class and counts towards system limits.
- The @testSetup annotation is not supported when the @isTest(SeeAllData=True) annotation is used.
- Records created in the test setup method cannot be updated in individual test methods.

Unattempted

Methods defined with the @testSetup annotation are used for creating common test records that are available for all test methods in the class.

- Test setup methods are defined in a test class, take no arguments, and return no value.
- Method marked with @TestSetup annotation executes before any testMethod.
- Data created in this method doesn't need to be created again and again, and it is by default available for all test methods in the class.

The following is the syntax of a test setup method:

```
@testSetup static void methodName()
```

Apart from the above-mentioned parameters, there are a few more considerations. Please visit the following [Salesforce documentation](#) for more reference links.

Test Setup Method Considerations

- Test setup methods are supported only with the default data isolation mode for a test class. If the test class or a test method needs to access organization data by using the `@isTest(SeeAllData=true)` annotation, test setup methods aren't supported in this class. Full data isolation for tests is available for API versions 24.0 and later, test setup methods are also available for those versions only.
- You can have only one test setup method per test class.
- If a fatal error occurs during the execution of a test setup method, such as an exception that's caused by a DML operation failure, the entire test class fails, and no further tests in the class are executed.
- If a test setup method calls a non-test method of another class, no code coverage is calculated for the non-test method.

References:

https://developer.salesforce.com/docs/atlas.en-us.apexcode.meta/apexcode/apex_classes_annotation_testsetup.htm
https://developer.salesforce.com/docs/atlas.en-us.apexcode.meta/apexcode/apex_testing_testsetup_using.htm

Use Page numbers below to navigate to other practice tests

Pages:

[1](#) [2](#) [3](#) [4](#) [5](#) [6](#) [7](#) [8](#) [9](#) [10](#) [11](#) [12](#) [13](#) [14](#) [15](#) [16](#)

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[PRIVACY POLICY](#)

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