

/ Salesforce / By SkillCertPro

Practice Set 7

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

0 of 54 questions answered correctly

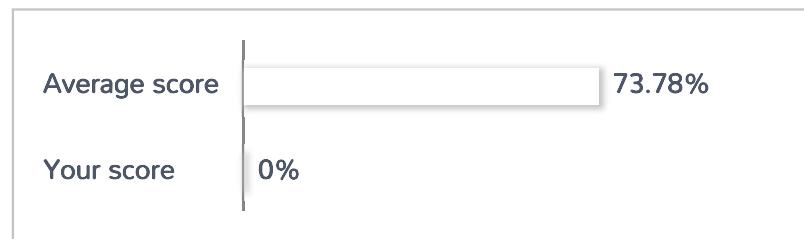
Your time: 00:00:10

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
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40

Answered Review

[Review question](#)

[Pause](#)

1. Question

What exclusive tool can be used for exporting reports?

- Import Knowledge Article tools
- Data Import Wizard
- Report Export
- Change Sets
- Data Loader

Unattempted

Correct:

C. Report Export

The built-in “Report Export” functionality within Salesforce is the primary and most direct way to export reports. It provides options for different formats (CSV, Excel, etc.) and allows you to customize the export.

Incorrect:

A. Import Knowledge Article tools

These tools are specifically for importing Knowledge articles, not for exporting reports. They serve a completely different purpose.

B. Data Import Wizard

The Data Import Wizard is used for importing data into Salesforce, not for exporting reports.

D. Change Sets

Change sets are used for deploying metadata (including reports) between Salesforce orgs. While you can *include* reports in a change set, change sets are not primarily for *exporting* reports for general use or analysis. They are for deployment purposes.

E. Data Loader

Data Loader is primarily for importing and exporting *data* (records), not report definitions or the results of reports. While you *might* be able to export the *underlying data* that a report is based on using Data Loader, it won’t export the report’s formatting, groupings, etc.). It exports the raw data.

2. Question

Which of the following can be used to prevent a SOQL injection attack?

- Dynamic Query with a bind variable
- Static Query without a bind variable.
- Static Query with a bind variable**
- Dynamic Query without a bind variable.

Unattempted

Correct:

 **C. Static Query with a bind variable**

Using a *static* SOQL query *with* a bind variable is the most effective way to prevent SOQL injection attacks. Binc user-supplied input as *data*, not as executable code, preventing malicious SQL from being injected.

Incorrect:

 **A. Dynamic Query with a bind variable**

While using bind variables with *dynamic* SOQL is *better* than *not* using them, it's still generally less secure than . Dynamic SOQL inherently involves constructing the query string, which can be vulnerable if not handled with ext! Static SOQL is preferred whenever possible.

 **B. Static Query without a bind variable.**

A static query *without* a bind variable is highly vulnerable to SOQL injection. If user input is directly concatenated string, malicious code can easily be injected.

 **D. Dynamic Query without a bind variable.**

This is the *most* vulnerable scenario. Dynamic SOQL without bind variables makes it extremely easy for attacker malicious code because there is no protection whatsoever against user supplied data being treated as code. This be done.

3. Question

What is the Javascript file in a component responsible for?

- It defines how the component UI will react to client events.
- To style the component and match a specific style.

- There is no CSS file on the lightning component bundle.

Unattempted

Correct:

- A. It defines how the component UI will react to client events.

The JavaScript file in a Lightning Web Component (LWC) or Aura component is responsible for the component's *logic*. It handles user interactions (clicks, form submissions, etc.), data manipulation, communication with the server (API calls), and other dynamic aspects of the component. It's where you define how the component responds to events it interacts with the rest of the application.

Incorrect:

- B. To style the component and match a specific style.

Styling is handled by CSS (or more precisely, styling resources in LWC). The JavaScript file is not involved in the presentation of the component.

- C. There is no CSS file on the lightning component bundle.

This is incorrect. While a CSS file is not *absolutely required*, it's the standard and best-practice way to style a Lightning component. Components usually *do* have associated CSS files (or styling resources in LWC) to define their appearance.

4. Question

Which service can be used to allow Visualforce pages, Lightning Components and Aura components to talk and update each other?

- Application Events
- Lightning Message

Unattempted

Correct:

- B. Lightning Message Service (LMS)

The Lightning Message Service (LMS) is the recommended and most modern way for Visualforce pages, Lightning Components (LWC), and Aura components to communicate and update each other. LMS provides a standardized and robust mechanism for cross-component communication.

Incorrect:

✗ A. Application Events

Application Events are a communication mechanism specifically for *Aura Components*. They *cannot* be used for between Visualforce pages or Lightning Web Components. So, while they allow *some* cross-component communication, they don't fulfill the requirement of connecting *all three* types of components (VF, LWC, Aura).

5. Question

SOSL, SOQL or DML: Which one uses the merge statement to merge up to three records?

- DML
- SOSL
- SOQL
- Neither

Unattempted

Correct:

✓ A. DML

DML (Data Manipulation Language) statements include the MERGE statement, which is used to merge up to three records of the same type into one. This is a DML operation, not a query.

Incorrect:

✗ B. SOSL

SOSL (Salesforce Object Search Language) is used for text-based searches. It does not have a MERGE statement.

✗ C. SOQL

SOQL (Salesforce Object Query Language) is used for querying the database. It does not have a MERGE statement.

✗ D. Neither

This is incorrect because DML *does* include the MERGE statement.

6. Question

What type of relationship can be created on the user object to relate hierarchically a user to another?

- External Lookup

- Master Detail
- Many to Many
- Hierarchical

Unattempted

Correct:

D. Hierarchical

Hierarchical relationships are specifically designed for creating a hierarchy of users. They allow you to link a user in a superior/subordinate relationship, forming a management or reporting structure.

Incorrect:

A. External Lookup

External Lookup relationships are used to link a custom object to data in an external system. They are not relevant for user hierarchies within Salesforce.

B. Master Detail

Master-Detail relationships create a strong parent-child relationship where the child record is dependent on the parent. You can create a Master-Detail relationship to a custom object *from* the User object, but you cannot create a Master-Detail relationship *on* the User object itself. Also, Master-Detail is not designed for hierarchical relationships.

C. Many to Many

Many-to-many relationships are used to link multiple records of one object to multiple records of another object. This is an inappropriate relationship type for creating a user hierarchy, which is inherently a one-to-many (or one-to-one in some cases) structure. You would not have a user reporting to multiple users in a typical hierarchical structure.

7. Question

Can third party data tools be used for import and export of data into and out of Salesforce?

- Yes
- No

Unattempted

Yes

Third-party data tools *can* be used for importing and exporting data into and out of Salesforce. Many ETL (Extract Load) tools and data integration platforms are designed specifically for this purpose. They often offer more advantages than the built-in Salesforce data import/export utilities.

8. Question

Can Auto-Response rules be set up so as to send email responses to lead submissions from Web-to-Lead forms?

- No
- Yes

Unattempted

Yes

Auto-response rules *can* be configured to send email responses to lead submissions from Web-to-Lead forms. This is a standard and common use case for auto-response rules. You can set up rules to automatically thank the lead for providing additional information, or route the lead to the appropriate sales team.

9. Question

How are the components of a date variable represented in the syntax?

- (year, month, day, minute, second)
- (year, month, day)
- (year, month, day, hour, minute, second)
- (month, day)

Unattempted

Correct:

B. (year, month, day)

For a **Date** variable in Apex (and other contexts where you're just dealing with a date), the components are represented as (year, month, day). Time components (hour, minute, second) are *not* included in a **Date** variable. If you need to include time, you would use a **DateTime** variable.

Incorrect:

A. (year, month, day, minute, second)

This format includes time components (minute, second), which are not part of a **Date** variable. This format would be more appropriate for a **DateTime** variable, not a **Date**.

X C. (year, month, day, hour, minute, second)

Similar to the previous option, this also includes time components (hour, minute, second), making it incorrect for variable. Again, this is a **DateTime** format.

X D. (month, day)

This format is incomplete. The year is a *required* component of a **Date** variable. You cannot represent a date without the year.

10. Question

Of the following which one does not need to be specified in the `destructiveChanges.xml` file of the Ant Migration

- Name of all sub-components
- Name of the metadata component type
- Name of metadata component member

Unattempted

Correct:

A. Name of all sub-components

The `destructiveChanges.xml` file for the Ant Migration Tool only requires the *top-level* metadata component. You *do not* need to list every individual sub-component. For example, if you're deleting a custom object, you'd specify its name, but you wouldn't need to separately list all of its fields, page layouts, etc. The tool handles the deletion of components automatically.

Incorrect:

X B. Name of the metadata component type

You *absolutely* need to specify the metadata component type in `destructiveChanges.xml`. This tells the tool which metadata you're deleting (e.g., `CustomObject`, `ApexClass`, `VisualforcePage`).

X C. Name of metadata component member

You *must* specify the name of the metadata component member. This is the actual name of the component you're deleting (e.g., the name of the custom object, the name of the Apex class). Without this, the tool wouldn't know which component to delete.

11. Question

SOSL, SOQL or DML: Which one can use the FIND clause to search for a word or phrase.

- A SOSL
- B DML
- C Neither
- D SOQL

Unattempted

Correct:

A. SOSL

SOSL (Salesforce Object Search Language) is the language specifically designed for text-based searches across Salesforce objects. It uses the FIND clause to search for words or phrases within specified fields.

Incorrect:

B. DML

DML (Data Manipulation Language) statements (like INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE) are used for *modifying* data, no DML operations change data in the database, but they don't retrieve data based on search criteria.

C. Neither

This is incorrect because SOSL is the tool designed for this purpose.

D. SOQL

SOQL (Salesforce Object Query Language) is used for querying the Salesforce database in a more structured way than SOSL. While you can use LIKE conditions in SOQL for some text-based matching, it's not designed for the same kind of broad text search that SOSL provides with its FIND clause. SOQL is about retrieving data based on filters, while SOSL is about searching for text.

12. Question

Which is the correct building structure of a debug log? that is which element is built of many of the following?

- A Execution Units are built of MANY Code Units which are built of MANY Log Lines
- B Code Units are built of MANY Execution Units which are built of MANY Log Lines

Unattempted

Correct:

A. Execution Units are built of MANY Code Units which are built of MANY Log Lines

This is the correct hierarchical structure of a debug log. A debug log is organized as follows:

- **Execution Units:** These represent the major blocks of execution, such as triggers, methods, or anonymous code.
- **Code Units:** Within each Execution Unit, there are Code Units. These are smaller units of code, often representing specific parts of the execution (e.g., a specific line of code within a method).
- **Log Lines:** Each Code Unit consists of multiple Log Lines. These are the individual lines of output generated by debug statements (`System.debug()`).

Incorrect:

B. Code Units are built of MANY Execution Units which are built of MANY Log Lines

This is the reverse of the correct structure. Execution Units are the higher-level blocks, containing Code Units, which contain Log Lines. Code Units are *not* built from Execution Units.

13. Question

Can Visualforce be used in a Custom App?

-
- Yes
 No
-

Unattempted

- Yes

Visualforce pages *can* absolutely be used in custom apps. This is a core part of how you customize and extend Salesforce functionality. You can create Visualforce pages to build custom user interfaces within your custom apps.

14. Question

Which one can NOT be created directly from the schema builder.

-
- Custom Apps
 Custom Fields
 Custom Objects
 Relationships
-

Unattempted

Correct:

A. Custom Apps

Custom apps cannot be created directly from the Schema Builder. The Schema Builder is specifically for visualizing and managing *data model* components (objects, fields, relationships). Custom apps are created and managed through the App Manager in Setup.

Incorrect:

B. Custom Fields

You *can* create custom fields directly from the Schema Builder. It provides a visual interface for adding fields to objects.

C. Custom Objects

You *can* create custom objects directly from the Schema Builder. It's a way to visually define your data model, instead of writing code.

D. Relationships

You *can* create relationships (lookup, master-detail) between objects directly from the Schema Builder. This is a feature of the tool.

15. Question

What can be set up to automatically escalate a case in the event of the agent not knowing what to do, or an entitlement milestone gets violated?

-
- Escalation Rule
 - SOS Workflow
 - Flow
 - Assignment Rule
-

Unattempted

Correct:

A. Escalation Rule

Escalation rules are specifically designed to automatically escalate cases based on predefined criteria, such as agent availability, entitlement milestone violations, or other conditions. They are the primary mechanism for ensuring timely resolution of cases that require attention.

Incorrect:

✗ B. SOS Workflow

“SOS Workflow” is not a standard Salesforce feature. Workflows (now generally replaced by Flows) can be used for automation, but there’s nothing specifically called “SOS Workflow.”

✗ C. Flow

Flows can also be used to automate case escalation. However, while Flows can *perform* escalation, the question is *set up* to escalate a case. Escalation rules are specifically designed for this purpose. Flows are more general-purpose automation tools; you would *configure* a Flow to perform escalation logic, whereas Escalation rules are *built* for it. While flows can be *used* for escalation, they are not escalation rules.

✗ D. Assignment Rule

Assignment rules are used to automatically assign cases to agents based on criteria. They are not designed for escalation cases. Assignment rules determine *who* gets the case initially, while escalation rules determine what happens if a case is handled appropriately.

16. Question

What can Custom Buttons be added to?

- Custom page layout
- Both
- Neither
- Standard page layout

Unattempted

Correct:

✓ B. Both

Custom buttons can be added to both standard and custom page layouts in Salesforce. This is a core part of customizing the user interface and adding specific functionality to object pages.

Incorrect:

✗ A. Custom page layout

While you *can* add custom buttons to custom page layouts, it’s not the *only* place you can add them.

✗ C. Neither

This is completely incorrect. Custom buttons are a key part of Salesforce customization and can be added to page layouts.

X D. Standard page layout

You can absolutely add custom buttons to *standard* page layouts. This is a very common practice and a fundamental part of customizing standard objects in Salesforce. The ability to add custom buttons to standard objects is a crucial part of the platform's flexibility.

17. Question

Can you undelete and merge records with a DML statement?

Yes

No

Unattempted

Yes

You *can* undelete records using the `undelete` DML statement. You can also merge records using the `merge` DML statement. Both `undelete` and `merge` are DML operations.

18. Question

Which relationship should be used if both objects must have independent security and sharing access?

Many to Many

Lookup

Hierarchical

Master Detail

Unattempted

Correct:

B. Lookup

A `Lookup` relationship is the correct choice when you want both objects to have independent security and sharing access. In a `Lookup` relationship, the related records do *not* inherit sharing settings from the parent record. Each record's access is determined by its own sharing rules, ownership, and other security settings.

Incorrect:

X A. Many to Many

While a many-to-many relationship uses two lookup relationships, it is not the relationship itself that controls sharing. Underlying lookup relationships provide independent sharing, but the many-to-many relationship itself is a constraint on those.

X C. Hierarchical

Hierarchical relationships (specifically for users) are used for creating a management hierarchy. They don't provide independent sharing because access can still be granted up the hierarchy.

X D. Master Detail

In a Master-Detail relationship, the child record is *dependent* on the parent record. Crucially, the child record *inherits* the settings of the parent. This means that if a user has access to the parent record, they automatically have access to all child records. This violates the requirement of *independent* security and sharing.

19. Question

In Salesforce can Custom Objects be the parent in a Master-Detail Relationship where the detail are standard objects?

-
- No
- Yes
- Only if the Standard object uses a custom record type.
-

Unattempted

No

In Salesforce, a **custom object cannot be the parent in a Master-Detail relationship** where the detail object is a standard object. Master-Detail relationships must follow Salesforce's hierarchical rules, and **standard objects must always be the parent** in a Master-Detail relationship.

For example, you **cannot** make a **custom object** the master of a **standard object** like **Contact, Opportunity, or Case**. In a Master-Detail relationship.

20. Question

Can Validation Rules be used in Standard Fields, custom, or both?

-
- Standard only
- Custom only
- Both
-

Unattempted

Correct:

C. Both

Validation rules can be used on both standard fields and custom fields in Salesforce. This is a fundamental part of management and applies equally to both types of fields.

Incorrect:

A. Standard only

It's incorrect that validation rules only apply to standard fields. You can absolutely create validation rules on standard fields; the feature is not limited to them.

B. Custom only

It's also incorrect that validation rules only apply to custom fields. You can define validation rules for *both* standard and custom fields to enforce data quality and consistency across your Salesforce org.

21. Question

Which component must be used to embed a website into a Visualforce page?

- apex:inputhtml
- apex:getsite
- apex:visualforce
- apex:iframe

Unattempted

Correct:

D. apex:iframe

The `<apex:iframe>` component is specifically designed to embed external web pages or content within a Visualforce page. It creates an inline frame (iframe) that displays the content from the specified URL.

Incorrect:

A. apex:inputhtml

`<apex:inputhtml>` is used for rendering HTML content that can be edited by the user. It's not for embedding websites.

X B. apex:getsite

<apex:getsite> is not a valid Visualforce component. There's no such component.

X C. apex:visualforce

<apex:visualforce> is used to embed *other Visualforce pages* within a Visualforce page. It's not for embedding websites. It is for including one VF page in another.

22. Question

Can unit tests tolerate uncaught exceptions?

No

Yes

Unattempted

✓ No

Unit tests in Apex *cannot* tolerate uncaught exceptions. If an exception is thrown within a unit test and it is not caught (by a **try-catch** block), the test will fail. This is a crucial aspect of unit testing; tests are expected to run cleanly and handle exceptions gracefully.

23. Question

When a Salesforce attachment needs to be stored as a variable and it can be used to convert the attachment into which primitive variable should be used?

Blob

Long

Integer

Date

Double

Unattempted

Correct:

✓ A. Blob

A Blob is the correct data type to use when storing the content of a Salesforce attachment (or any binary data) in a variable. Blobs are specifically designed for holding binary large objects, which is exactly what a file attachment is.

Incorrect:

B. Long

Long is a numeric data type for large integers. It's not suitable for storing binary data like file contents.

C. Integer

Integer is also a numeric data type, but for smaller integers. Like Long, it's not designed for binary data.

D. Date

Date stores date values (year, month, day). It has nothing to do with file content.

E. Double

Double is for floating-point numbers. It's used for numeric values with decimal points, not binary data.

24. Question

Can the task created via Workflow be used to assign said task to other Salesforce object that is not a user?

No

Yes

Unattempted

No, a task created via Workflow in Salesforce can only be assigned to a **User**.

- **Workflow Rules and Actions:** These are designed to automate actions within Salesforce based on specific rules.
- **Task Assignment:** When creating a task through a Workflow Rule, the “Assign To” field is limited to selecting a Salesforce User.

Workarounds:

While direct assignment to non-user objects isn't possible with standard Workflow Rules, you can achieve similar results through:

- **Approvals:** If you need to route a task for approval, you can use the Approval process instead of Workflow Rules. Approvals can involve various steps and participants, including queues or groups.
- **Process Builder:** Process Builder offers more flexibility than Workflow Rules. You might be able to use Process Builder with custom logic and integrations to simulate assigning tasks to non-user entities.
- **Apex Triggers:** For more complex scenarios, Apex triggers can be used to create tasks and assign them based on custom logic and interactions with other objects.

In summary:

Standard Workflow Rules in Salesforce cannot directly assign tasks to objects other than Users. However, alternatives like Approvals, Process Builder, or Apex Triggers can help you achieve similar functionalities.

25. Question

If a user wishes for a loop to end after the current iteration triggers a statement, which is required?

- Break
- Continue

Unattempted**Correct:**

- A. Break

The **break** statement is used to *terminate* a loop entirely. When a **break** statement is encountered within a loop (*e.g., while*), the loop immediately stops executing, and control transfers to the code *after* the loop.

Incorrect:

- X B. Continue

The **continue** statement is used to *skip* the *current* iteration of a loop and proceed to the *next* iteration. It does not terminate the loop entirely. The loop will continue to run from the next iteration onwards.

26. Question

Which of the primitive data types responds to this definition? “Used for a 64-bit number with a decimal point”

- Boolean
- Integer
- Double
- Date
- Decimal
- Blob

Unattempted**Correct:**

C. Double

A Double is a 64-bit floating-point number, which means it can represent numbers with a decimal point. It's the type for general-purpose decimal numbers in Apex (and many other languages).

Incorrect:

X A. Boolean

Boolean stores true/false values, not numbers.

X B. Integer

Integer stores whole numbers (no decimal point).

X D. Date

Date stores date values (year, month, day).

X E. Decimal

While Decimal *also* stores numbers with decimal points, the question specifically mentions “64-bit.” Double is floating-point type. Decimal offers more precision but isn’t tied to a specific bit size in the same way. So, while the *correct* answer given the wording of the question.

X F. Blob

Blob stores binary data, not numerical values.

27. Question

Can a record type that is referenced by apex code be deleted?

-
- Only if it is not the master record type.
 - Yes
 - No
-

Unattempted

Correct:

C. No

A record type that is referenced by Apex code *cannot* be deleted directly. You must first remove the reference to type from your Apex code before you can delete the record type. This is a crucial dependency to be aware of.

Incorrect:

- A. Only if it is not the master record type.

Whether a record type is the “master” (presumably meaning default) record type is irrelevant to whether it can be referenced in Apex. Any record type referenced by Apex code, regardless of its default status, cannot be deleted if its reference is removed.

- B. Yes

This is absolutely incorrect. Attempting to delete a record type that is used in Apex code will result in an error. Salesforce prevents this to maintain data integrity and prevent Apex code from breaking.

28. Question

What are Resources in the Flow Builder?

-
- Are containers that hold data values. Like variables.
 - They Define the behaviour of the flow, they are the building blocks for defining various actions.
 - It is the start element which can in some flows be programmed to regulate when the Flow should trigger.
 - Are the paths defined between the various elements that represent the order of execution.
-

Unattempted

Correct:

- A. Are containers that hold data values. Like variables.

Resources in Flow Builder are indeed containers that hold data values, much like variables in programming languages. They store information that the flow uses during its execution. This can include things like field values, user input, or other data.

Incorrect:

- B. They Define the behaviour of the flow, they are the building blocks for defining various actions.

While resources *are used* in defining the behavior and actions of a flow, they are not the *building blocks* of the actions themselves. The actions are defined by the flow elements (like Assignment, Decision, Loop, etc.). Resources *provide* the data that those elements use.

- C. It is the start element which can in some flows be programmed to regulate when the Flow should trigger.

The start element is a separate part of a flow. While the start element *can* be configured to determine when the flow runs (based on a schedule or record change), it's not considered a “resource.” Resources are for storing data; the start element is for defining the flow's initial point.

initiating the flow.

X D. Are the paths defined between the various elements that represent the order of execution.

The paths between flow elements are called *connectors* or *paths*. They define the flow of execution, but they are “resources.” Resources are for *data*; connectors are for *control flow*.

29. Question

The JSENCODE is used to prevent XSS or SOQL injection?

- XSS
- SOQL Injection

Unattempted

Correct:

- A. XSS

JSENCODE is specifically used to prevent Cross-Site Scripting (XSS) vulnerabilities. It encodes text so that it can’t be executed in JavaScript contexts, preventing malicious scripts from being injected into your web pages.

Incorrect:

- B. SOQL Injection

JSENCODE is *not* used to prevent SOQL injection. SOQL injection is prevented by using bind variables in SOQL code. JSENCODE is relevant to JavaScript and HTML; it has no effect on database queries. Using bind variables is the correct way to prevent SOQL injection.

30. Question

Would you use Capture or Bubble when the component handler fires from inner component to outer component.

- Bubble
- Capture

Unattempted

Correct:

- A. Bubble

When a component event is handled from an inner component to an outer (parent) component, the event propagates up through the component hierarchy. This is called *bubbling*. The event “bubbles up” the component hierarchy. This is the standard and default behavior for component events in both Aura and Lightning Web Components.

Incorrect:

X B. Capture

The *capture* phase is the *opposite* of bubbling. In the capture phase, the event travels *down* the component hierarchy from the outermost component to the target component. While event capturing exists in the browser’s DOM event model, it is not a mechanism used for component event handling in the way the question is framed (inner to outer). Component events use bubbling.

31. Question

What is the only field type that Text Area (Rich) can be converted to?

- Text
- Text Area (long)
- Currency
- Formula

Unattempted

Correct:

✓ B. Text Area (long)

A Text Area (Rich) field can *only* be converted to a Text Area (Long) field. This is a one-way conversion. You cannot convert a Rich Text Area to any other data type directly.

Incorrect:

X A. Text

You cannot directly convert a Rich Text Area to a plain Text field. Rich text fields store formatting information (bold, italic, etc.) that plain text fields cannot handle. You would lose that formatting data.

X C. Currency

Currency fields are for numerical values representing monetary amounts. They are completely different data types and incompatible with rich text.

X D. Formula

Formula fields calculate values based on other fields or expressions. They are not designed to store text, especially text like that in a Rich Text Area. They are also a different type of field (calculated vs. stored).

32. Question

Does the Ant Migration Tool have a graphical user interface?

Yes

No

Unattempted

B. No

The Ant Migration Tool does *not* have a graphical user interface (GUI). It is a command-line tool. You interact with it by entering commands in a terminal or command prompt.

33. Question

Can a Workflow Rule delete records?

Yes

Only of Standard Objects

Only of Custom Objects

No

Unattempted

Correct:

D. No

Workflow Rules cannot delete records in Salesforce. Workflow Rules can perform actions like **field updates**, **email messages**, **outbound messages**, and **task creation**, but they do **not** support **record deletion** as an action.

If record deletion is required, it must be done using **Apex triggers**, **Flow (before delete)**, or an external automatic Process Builder (deprecated) or Flow Builder.

Incorrect:

A. Yes – Incorrect because Workflow Rules do not have a delete action.

B. Only of Standard Objects – Incorrect because Workflow Rules cannot delete either standard or custom objects.

X C. Only of Custom Objects – Incorrect because Workflow Rules cannot delete any records, regardless of obje

34. Question

Can the new, view and edit buttons be all overridden by Visualforce in Classic, Lightning and Mobile from the same screen?

No

Yes

Unattempted

Yes, the new, view, and edit buttons can be overridden by Visualforce in Classic, Lightning, and Mobile from the override screen.

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35. Question

Which phase is described here: “When a component handler is fired from the outermost component to the inner i.e. the owner component handler first, then the container handler, and so on until it reaches the source component actually triggered the event, this phase is called the capture phase. To specify the capture phase we add the `phase` attribute to the handler and put the value as `capture`. ”

Capture

Bubble

Unattempted

Correct:

A. Capture

The description provided perfectly defines the *capture* phase of event propagation. In the capture phase, the event travels *down* the component hierarchy, starting from the outermost component and moving inward towards the component that originated the event.

Incorrect:

X B. Bubble

The *bubble* phase is the *opposite* of the capture phase. In the bubbling phase, the event travels *up* the component hierarchy, starting from the source component and moving outward towards the container components. The description given in the question is explicitly about the *downward* flow of the event, which is the capture phase.

36. Question

Can Visualforce pages be linked directly to a Tab?

No

Yes

Unattempted

Correct:

Yes

Visualforce pages *can* be directly linked to a tab. This is a common way to make a Visualforce page easily accessible. When you create a tab, you can choose a Visualforce page as the tab's content.

37. Question

Which of the following is NOT a procedural Loop?

List/Set

Traditional

SOQL Loop

While Loop

Set While Loop

Unattempted

Correct:

A. List/Set

A List or Set in Apex is a *collection* of data, not a looping construct itself. You can *iterate over* a List or Set using a `for` loop, but the List/Set is the *data structure*, not the loop.

Incorrect:

B. Traditional

“Traditional” likely refers to a standard `for` loop (e.g., `for (int i = 0; i < list.size(); i++)`). This is a loop.

C. SOQL Loop

A SOQL loop (e.g., `for (Account a : [SELECT Id, Name FROM Account])`) is a way to iterate over the SOQL query. It is a procedural loop.

X D. While Loop

A while loop is a standard procedural loop that continues to execute as long as a condition is true.

X E. Set While Loop

While not as common as a standard `for` or `while` loop, this likely refers to iterating over a set using a while loop, although less common. It is still a type of loop.

38. Question

Do Constructors require an explicit return data type?

Yes

No

Unattempted

Correct:

No

Constructors in Apex (and most object-oriented languages) do *not* have an explicit return data type. Their purpose is objects, not to return a specific value. The act of creating an object is what the constructor facilitates, not returning

39. Question

Can Visualforce tabs be displayed in the Salesforce app?

No

Yes

Unattempted

Correct:

Yes

Visualforce tabs *can* be displayed in the Salesforce mobile app (now generally referred to as just “Salesforce”). This is a standard feature and allows you to provide custom mobile experiences using Visualforce.

40. Question

Apex Classes or Interfaces: for which one are access modifier, keyword and name required in its definition?

- Both
- Interfaces
- Classes
- Neither

Unattempted

Correct:

C. Classes

In Apex, when defining a **class**, you must specify:

1. Access Modifier (e.g., public, global, private, protected)
2. Keyword (class)
3. Class Name

```
public class MyClass {  
// Class body  
}
```

Since Apex classes define behavior and structure, all three elements (**access modifier, keyword, and name**) are required.

Incorrect:

X A. Both – Incorrect because **Interfaces do not require an access modifier**. While interfaces do require a keyword (**interface**) and a name, the **access modifier is optional**.

X B. Interfaces – Incorrect because an **interface does not always require an access modifier**. Example:

```
interface MyInterface {  
void myMethod();  
}
```

Here, the access modifier is **not mandatory**, but **interface** and the name are.

X D. Neither – Incorrect because **Apex classes do require an access modifier, keyword, and name** in their definition.

41. Question

Which of the following actions must be performed in a Full Copy Sandbox?

- A. Load Testing
- B. Quality Assurance
- C. Development

Unattempted

Correct:

A. Load Testing

A **Full Copy Sandbox** is required for **Load Testing** because it provides a complete replica of your production org's metadata. This allows you to simulate real-world usage and measure system performance under stress, ensuring accurate results.

Incorrect:

B. Quality Assurance

While Quality Assurance (QA) can be performed in a Full Copy Sandbox, it is **not mandatory**. QA can also be conducted in **Developer** or **Partial Copy Sandboxes**, depending on the scope of testing. A Full Copy Sandbox is only necessary if the process requires access to the full dataset.

C. Development

Development is typically done in **Developer Sandboxes** or **Developer Pro Sandboxes**, which are smaller and more cost-effective. A Full Copy Sandbox is **not required** for development unless the developer needs access to the full dataset during the initial development phase.

Key Points:

- **Full Copy Sandbox** is specifically designed for **performance testing, load testing, and staging**.
- **QA and Development** can be performed in other types of sandboxes, making them incorrect answers for this question.

42. Question

Which of the following methods can extend a test class to reach methods that have their access modifier defined as private?

- A. @IsTest
- B. @TestVisible
- C. @MakeVisible

Unattempted

Correct:

B. @TestVisible

The **@TestVisible** annotation in Apex allows **test classes to access private methods or variables** within a class. This unit testing when certain logic needs to be tested but is not normally accessible outside the class.

Example:

```
public class MyClass {  
    @TestVisible  
    private static Integer myPrivateVariable = 10;  
}
```

In the test class, this private variable can now be accessed and tested.

Incorrect:

X A. @IsTest – The **@IsTest** annotation is used to define **test classes and methods**, but it does **not provide access** to methods.

X C. @MakeVisible – This is **not a valid Salesforce Apex annotation** and does not exist in the Salesforce Platform exam context.

43. Question

Which one is NOT one of the two data types used in Salesforce programming depending on their simplicity?

-
- Modern
 - Primitive
 - Non-primitive
-

Unattempted

Correct:

- A. Modern

The term “Modern” is **not** a recognized data type in **Salesforce Apex programming**. Apex categorizes data types into groups:

1. **Primitive Data Types** – Basic types like **Integer, String, Boolean, Decimal, Date**, etc.
2. **Non-Primitive Data Types** – More complex structures like **sObject, List, Set, Map, and User-Defined**.

Since “Modern” is not a valid data type category in Apex, it is the correct answer to this question.

Incorrect:

X B. Primitive – Primitive data types are **simple and fundamental** data types in Apex, such as:

- Integer, Double, Long, Decimal
- String, Boolean, ID
- Date, Datetime, Time

✖ C. Non-primitive – Non-primitive data types are **more complex** and include:

- sObjects (e.g., Account, Contact, Custom_Object__c)
- Collections (List, Set, Map)
- Custom Apex classes and interfaces

Both Primitive and Non-primitive data types are **valid in Salesforce Apex programming**, making them incorrect choices.

44. Question

What can the Test.startTest and Test.stopTest methods be used for?

- Regulate test performance
- Validate how close apex code is to reach governor limits.
- Both
- Neither

Unattempted

The correct answer is **Both**.

Here's why:

- **Regulate test performance:**
 - Test.startTest() and Test.stopTest() create a boundary within your test code. Code within the boundary is executed within a fresh set of governor limits. This helps isolate the impact of your test and prevents code from hitting governor limit issues.
 - This allows you to test asynchronous processes, like future methods and queueable jobs, that run in their own transactions.
- **Validate how close apex code is to reach governor limits:**
 - By isolating a specific section of code between Test.startTest() and Test.stopTest(), you can measure the governor limits consumed by that section.
 - This makes it easier to pinpoint code that's close to exceeding limits and optimize it.

45. Question

What object tracks the products that are sold in an Opportunity?

- Products

- Assets
- Quotes
- Price Books

Unattempted**Correct:**

- A. Products

In Salesforce, the **OpportunityLineItem** (**Opportunity Product**) object tracks the **products that are sold in an Opportunity**. When you add a product to an Opportunity, it is stored as an **Opportunity Product**, which represents a specific **Product** associated with that Opportunity, including quantity, price, and discount details.

Incorrect:

X B. Assets – **Assets** represent products that a **customer already owns** after a sale, not the products being sold in an Opportunity. They are used for tracking **warranties, maintenance, and support cases**, but they do not directly track the sales process.

X C. Quotes – **Quotes** are **proposals** that sales reps send to customers, showing pricing details based on **Product Books**. While Quotes relate to Opportunities, they do not track the actual products being sold—rather, they serve as documentation for pricing options.

X D. Price Books – **Price Books** define the **pricing of products** but do not track sales themselves. They are referred to as **catalogs** for adding **Products to Opportunities**, but they do not store **Opportunity-specific product details**.

46. Question

Which phase is described here: “The handlers specified on each component are fired in this order i.e. from source to target. This phase where the event is handled from the innermost to the outermost component is called the bubble phase, which is the default phase in lightning.”

- Bubble
- Capture

Unattempted**Correct:**

- A. Bubble

In Salesforce **Lightning Component Framework**, the **Bubble Phase** refers to the event propagation process where handlers are executed **from the source component outward to its container (parent) components**. This follows a **bottom-up approach**, meaning that the event starts from the innermost (child) component and moves **upward through the component hierarchy**.

- The **Bubble Phase** is the **default** phase in Lightning.
- It allows parent components to react to events **triggered by child components**.
- Handlers in **aura:registerEvent** and **aura:handler** can be used to manage this phase.

Example: If a button inside a component triggers an event, that event will first be handled in the button component and then propagate outward to the container component.

Incorrect:

X B. Capture – The **Capture Phase** is the **opposite** of the Bubble Phase. In this phase, the event is handled from the **outermost (parent) component down to the innermost (child) component**. This is **not the default** event-handling in Salesforce Lightning.

- The Capture Phase is explicitly specified using the **phase="capture"** attribute in **aura:handler**.

47. Question

Of the following which one is NOT a primitive data type?

- Decimal
- Set
- Datetime
- Double

Unattempted

Correct:

- B. Set

A **Set** is **not** a primitive data type in Salesforce Apex. Instead, it is a **non-primitive data type** used for storing **unique collections of elements**. Non-primitive data types include **Lists, Sets, and Maps**, which allow developers to manage data structures.

Example:

```
Set<String> mySet = new Set<String>{'Apex', 'Salesforce', 'Developer'};
```

Incorrect:

X A. Decimal – **Decimal** is a **primitive** data type used for **storing precise numerical values**, especially for currency.

X C. Datetime – **Datetime** is a **primitive** data type that stores **date and time values**, allowing operations like add and subtracting time.

D. Double – Double is a **primitive** data type that represents **64-bit floating-point numbers**, used when higher precision is required.

48. Question

Can Formula Fields be used to showcase the value of a parent record in a child record?

No

Yes

Unattempted

Correct:

Yes

Formula Fields **can** be used to **display** the value of a parent record in a child record in Salesforce. This is possible by creating a formula field on a child record that references fields from its parent object using dot notation.

For example, if there is a **custom object** called Order__c (child) with a lookup or master-detail relationship to Account (parent), you can create a formula field on Order__c to pull the Account.Name:

Account.Name

- This ensures that any **changes** in the parent record automatically reflect in the child record's formula field.
- Formula fields are **read-only** and update in **real time** whenever the referenced parent field changes.

49. Question

Can the Tooling API be used to commit changes to a Salesforce org?

Yes

No

Unattempted

Correct:

No

The **Tooling API** cannot be used to **commit** changes directly to a Salesforce org. It is mainly used for **retrieving metadata**, **debugging**, and **development tooling**, but not for **deploying or modifying metadata** in the same way that the **Metadata API** and **Change Sets** do.

- The Tooling API is typically used for **retrieving metadata components**, running **SOQL queries on metadata** with **Apex classes**, **Visualforce pages**, and **custom objects** programmatically.

- To deploy or commit changes, developers use **Metadata API, Salesforce DX (SFDX), or Change Sets** instead.

50. Question

Up to how many Master-Detail Relationships can a single object have?

- 2
- As many as required
- Only 1
- 5

Unattempted

Correct:

- A. 2

A single object in Salesforce can have a **maximum of two Master-Detail Relationships**. This is a strict limit enforced by Salesforce to maintain data integrity and hierarchical relationships between objects.

- Master-Detail relationships define a **strong dependency** between the child and parent records.
- If a **Master (parent) record is deleted**, the **Detail (child) records are also deleted**.
- The **ownership and sharing settings** of the child record are controlled by the parent record.

Incorrect:

X B. As many as required – This is incorrect because Salesforce **limits Master-Detail relationships to a maximum of 2 objects**.

X C. Only 1 – This is incorrect because Salesforce **allows up to 2 Master-Detail relationships**, not just 1.

X D. 5 – This is incorrect because while an object can have up to **40 relationships in total**, only **2 of them can be Master-Detail relationships**.

51. Question

Would you use a Master-Detail or Lookup Relationship if you want to establish a loose link between two objects?

- Master Detail
- Lookup
- Both
- Neither

Unattempted

Correct:

B. Lookup

A **Lookup Relationship** is used when you need to establish a **loose link** between two objects in Salesforce. Unlike **Relationships**, a Lookup Relationship **does not enforce** strict dependency between the parent and child records.

- **Child records are independent** and do not get deleted if the parent record is deleted.
- **Ownership and sharing settings** of child records are **not controlled** by the parent record.
- Lookups are useful when objects are **related but do not require tight coupling** (e.g., linking Contacts to Cases) without enforcing deletion).

Incorrect:

A. Master-Detail – This is incorrect because Master-Detail relationships create a **strong** dependency between child record **cannot exist without** the parent, and if the parent is deleted, the child record is also deleted.

C. Both – This is incorrect because **only Lookup Relationships** provide a **loose link** between objects. Master-Detail relationships create a **strong** dependency.

D. Neither – This is incorrect because Lookup Relationships **do provide** a way to establish a **loose** relationship between objects.

52. Question

Of the following code terms which one responds to the description? “Can be used to join expressions with one another to create compound expressions”

- Expressions
- Variations
- Operators
- Assignments

Unattempted

Correct:

C. Operators

Operators in Salesforce Apex are used to **join expressions together** to create **compound expressions**. They allow mathematical, logical, and comparison operations within a statement.

Examples:

- **Arithmetic Operators** (+, -, *, /) → Used for mathematical calculations.
- **Comparison Operators** (==, !=, >, <) → Used for evaluating conditions.
- **Logical Operators** (&&, ||, !) → Used to combine multiple conditions.

Incorrect:

- ✗ **A. Expressions** – This is incorrect because an **expression** is a combination of values, variables, and operators a result. However, **expressions do not join other expressions**—operators do.
- ✗ **B. Variations** – This is incorrect because “variations” is not a recognized term in Salesforce programming rela expressions.
- ✗ **D. Assignments** – This is incorrect because **assignments (=)** are used to store values in variables, not to join e

53. Question

What is described here: “They are a mechanism to ensure data quality, that inspects the input information on a field corroborates it against a set formula rule, if the result is true, then an error message is displayed. They are a mechanism data quality, that inspects the input information on a field and corroborates it against a set formula rule, if the result an error message is displayed.”

-
- Assignment Rules
 - Data Quality Checker
 - Workflow Rules
 - Validation Rules
-

Unattempted

Correct:

- D. Validation Rules**

Validation Rules in Salesforce **ensure data quality** by checking the input data against a defined formula or condition. If the condition evaluates to **true**, an error message is displayed, preventing the user from saving invalid data.

Example:

If a field “**Discount Percentage**” should not exceed 20%, a Validation Rule like this can be used:

IF(Discount_Percentage__c > 20, true, false)

If the user enters a value greater than **20%**, Salesforce will display an error message and prevent the record from being saved.

Incorrect:

- ✗ **A. Assignment Rules** – These are used to **automatically assign records** (such as Leads or Cases) to the correct owner.

queues based on criteria. They do not validate field data.

X B. Data Quality Checker – This is **not a standard Salesforce feature**. There is no built-in tool called “Data Qual Salesforce.

X C. Workflow Rules – Workflow Rules **automate actions** (like sending email alerts or updating fields) based on conditions, but they do **not prevent incorrect data entry** like Validation Rules do.

54. Question

When sending an Outbound message with Workflow, in what format would data be sent?

- .pdf
- .csv
- .xml
- .sfdc

Unattempted

Correct:

- C. .xml

When sending an **Outbound Message** with a **Workflow Rule**, Salesforce **sends the data in XML format**. The out is an **API call** that sends the data to an external system **via a SOAP-based web service**. The XML payload include **field values** as specified in the outbound message configuration.

Example of an XML payload:

```
<soapenv:Envelope xmlns:soapenv="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/soap/envelope/"  
    xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"  
    xmlns:xsd="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema">  
    <soapenv:Body>  
        <notifications xmlns="http://soap.sforce.com/2005/09/outbound">  
            <OrganizationId>00DXXXXXXXXXXXX</OrganizationId>  
            <ActionId>04kXXXXXXXXXXXX</ActionId>  
            <SessionId xsi:nil="true"/>  
            <EnterpriseUrl>https://test.salesforce.com/services/Soap/c/XX.0/00DXXXXXXXXXXXX</EnterpriseUrl>  
            <PartnerUrl>https://test.salesforce.com/services/Soap/u/XX.0/00DXXXXXXXXXXXX</PartnerUrl>  
            <Notification>  
                <Id>a0BXXXXXXXXXXXX</Id>  
                <Name>Test Notification</Name>  
            </Notification>  
        </notifications>  
    </soapenv:Body>  
</soapenv:Envelope>
```

```
</soapenv:Body>  
</soapenv:Envelope>
```

Incorrect:

- ✗ A. **.pdf** – Outbound Messages are **not** sent as PDF files. Salesforce sends structured data for integration, not
 - ✗ B. **.csv** – Outbound Messages **do not send CSV files**; they send data in XML format via SOAP-based web ser
 - ✗ D. **.sfdc** – There is no such file format in Salesforce for outbound messaging.
-

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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