End of interactive chart.

Attempt 1

All questions

Top of Form

Question 1:

**A developer must write an Apex method that will be called from a Lightning component. The method may delete an Account stored in the accountRec variable.Which method should a developer use to ensure only users that should be able to delete Accounts can successfully perform deletions?**

* 

**A. Schema.sObjectType.Account.isDeletable()**

**(Correct)**

* 

**B. Account.isDeletable()**

* 

**C. accountRec.isDeletable()**

**(Incorrect)**

* 

**D. accountRec.sObjectType.isDeletable()**

**Explanation**

A. Schema.sObjectType.Account.isDeletable() Explanation: Option A is the correct proposition. The Schema.sObjectType.Account.isDeletable() method should be used to ensure that only users who have the necessary permissions can delete Accounts. This method checks if the current user has the "Delete" permission on the Account object. Option B (Account.isDeletable()) is incorrect because it is not a valid method. There is no isDeletable() method available on the Account object. Option C (accountRec.isDeletable()) is incorrect because it checks if the specific Account stored in the accountRec variable is deletable, but it does not check if the current user has the necessary permissions to delete Accounts. Option D (accountRec.sObjectType.isDeletable()) is incorrect because it checks if the Account object is deletable, but it does not check if the current user has the necessary permissions to delete Accounts.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 2: **Correct**

**Which three web technologies can be integrated into a Visualforce page? (Choose three.)**

* 

**A. JavaScript**

**(Correct)**

* 

**B. CSS**

**(Correct)**

* 

**C. Java**

* 

**D. PHP**

* 

**E. HTML**

**(Correct)**

**Explanation**

A. JavaScript, B. CSS, E. HTML Explanation: A Visualforce page is a web page that uses the Visualforce framework, which is built on top of the Salesforce platform. To create a Visualforce page, developers can use a combination of HTML, CSS, and JavaScript. JavaScript is a scripting language that can be used to add interactivity and dynamic behavior to a Visualforce page. For example, developers can use JavaScript to validate user input, manipulate the DOM, or make AJAX requests to the server. CSS is a style sheet language that can be used to define the visual appearance of a Visualforce page. For example, developers can use CSS to set the font, color, and layout of the page. HTML is a markup language that is used to structure the content of a Visualforce page. For example, developers can use HTML to define headings, paragraphs, tables, and forms. Java and PHP are not web technologies that can be integrated into a Visualforce page. Java is a programming language that can be used to build web applications, but it is not directly integrated into Visualforce. PHP is a server-side scripting language that is commonly used to build dynamic web pages, but it is not supported by the Visualforce framework.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 3: **Incorrect**

**Which Salesforce org has a complete duplicate copy of the production org including data and configuration?**

* 

**A. Developer Pro Sandbox**

* 

**B. Partial Copy Sandbox**

* 

**C. Production**

* 

**D. Full Sandbox**

**(Correct)**

**Explanation**

D. Full Sandbox Explanation: A Full Sandbox is a complete replica of the production org, including all data and configuration. It is used for testing and development purposes, allowing developers to make changes and test them in an environment that is identical to the production org. A Developer Pro Sandbox is a smaller version of the Full Sandbox, with limited data and storage capacity. It is used for individual development and testing. A Partial Copy Sandbox is a smaller version of the Full Sandbox, with a subset of data and configuration. It is used for testing specific scenarios or features. The Production org is the live environment where all business operations take place, and it is not used for testing or development purposes.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 4:

**From which two locations can a developer determine the overall code coverage for a sandbox? (Choose two.)**

* 

**A. The Apex Test Execution page**

* 

**B. The Test Suite Run panel of the Developer Console**

**(Correct)**

* 

**C. The Apex classes setup page**

**()**

* 

**D. The Tests tab of the Developer Console**

**(Correct)**

**Explanation**

A and D are the correct propositions. Explanation: A developer can determine the overall code coverage for a sandbox from the Apex Test Execution page and the Tests tab of the Developer Console. A. The Apex Test Execution page: This page displays the overall code coverage for all Apex classes in the sandbox. It also shows the code coverage for individual Apex classes and triggers. B. The Test Suite Run panel of the Developer Console: This panel is used to run test suites and individual tests. It does not provide information on overall code coverage. C. The Apex classes setup page: This page displays information about Apex classes, but it does not provide information on overall code coverage. D. The Tests tab of the Developer Console: This tab displays the overall code coverage for all Apex classes in the sandbox. It also shows the code coverage for individual Apex classes and triggers.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 5: **Incorrect**

**What are two ways a developer can get the status of an enqueued job for a class that implements the queueable interface? (Choose two.)**

* 

**A. View the Apex Jobs Page**

* 

**B. View the Apex Status Page**

**(Correct)**

* 

**C. Query the AsyncApexJob object**

**(Correct)**

* 

**D. View the Apex Flex Queue**

**(Incorrect)**

**Explanation**

A. View the Apex Jobs Page C. Query the AsyncApexJob object Explanation: A. View the Apex Jobs Page: This page displays all the jobs that are currently enqueued or running in the org. The developer can view the status of the enqueued job for a class that implements the queueable interface on this page. B. View the Apex Status Page: This page displays the status of all the Apex jobs that are currently running in the org. It does not provide information about enqueued jobs. C. Query the AsyncApexJob object: The AsyncApexJob object represents an individual Apex job that has been submitted to the queue. The developer can query this object to get the status of an enqueued job for a class that implements the queueable interface. D. View the Apex Flex Queue: The Apex Flex Queue is a feature that allows developers to prioritize and manage the execution of their Apex jobs. It does not provide information about the status of enqueued jobs.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 6:

**Which tool allows a developer to send requests to the Salesforce REST APIs and view the responses?**

* 

**A. REST resource path URL**

* 

**B. Workbench REST Explorer**

**(Correct)**

* 

**C. Developer Console REST tab**

* 

**D. Force.com IDE REST Explorer tab**

**Explanation**

B. Workbench REST Explorer Explanation: A. REST resource path URL - This is not a tool, but rather a format for specifying the resource and operation being requested in a REST API call. C. Developer Console REST tab - The Developer Console does have a REST tab, but it is primarily used for testing and debugging Apex REST services, not for sending requests to Salesforce REST APIs. D. Force.com IDE REST Explorer tab - The Force.com IDE does not have a REST Explorer tab. B. Workbench REST Explorer - Workbench is a web-based tool that provides a suite of utilities for interacting with Salesforce APIs, including a REST Explorer that allows developers to send requests to Salesforce REST APIs and view the responses. This tool is commonly used for testing and debugging REST API integrations.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 7:

**Skipped**

**An Account trigger updates all related Contacts and Cases each time an Account is saved using the following two DML statements: update allContacts; update allCases;What is the result if the Case update exceeds the governor limit for maximum number of DML records?**

* 

**A. The Account save fails and no Contacts or Cases are updated.**

* 

**B. The Account save succeeds and no Contacts or Cases are updated.**

**(Correct)**

* 

**C. The Account save succeeds, Contacts are updated, but Cases are not.**

* 

**D. The Account save is retried using a smaller trigger batch size.**

**Explanation**

B. The Account save succeeds and no Contacts or Cases are updated. Explanation: If the Case update exceeds the governor limit for maximum number of DML records, the trigger will fail and none of the related Contacts or Cases will be updated. However, since the trigger is fired after the Account is saved, the Account save itself will still succeed. Therefore, option B is the correct proposition. Option A is incorrect because the Account save will still succeed even if the trigger fails. Option C is incorrect because if the Case update exceeds the governor limit, the Contacts will also not be updated. Option D is incorrect because the trigger batch size is not relevant to this situation.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 8:

**Skipped**

**Which approach should be used to provide test data for a test class?**

* 

**A. Query for existing records in the database.**

* 

**B. Execute anonymous code blocks that create data.**

* 

**C. Use a test data factory class to create test data.**

**(Correct)**

* 

**D. Access data in @TestVisible class variables.**

**Explanation**

C. Use a test data factory class to create test data. Explanation: A. Querying for existing records in the database can be time-consuming and may not provide the necessary data for the specific test case. It also creates dependencies on existing data, which can make tests less reliable and harder to maintain. B. Executing anonymous code blocks that create data can be useful for quick and simple tests, but it can also create dependencies on existing data and may not provide enough control over the data being created. C. Using a test data factory class to create test data is the most efficient and reliable approach. It allows for the creation of specific data for each test case, without dependencies on existing data. It also provides control over the data being created, making tests more reliable and easier to maintain. D. Accessing data in @TestVisible class variables can be useful for testing private methods, but it does not provide a way to create test data for the class being tested.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 9:

**Skipped**

**How should a developer make sure that a child record on a custom object, with a lookup to the Account object, has the same sharing access as its associated account?**

* 

**A. Create a Sharing Rule comparing the custom object owner to the account owner.**

**(Correct)**

* 

**B. Create a validation rule on the custom object comparing the record owners on both records.**

* 

**C. Include the sharing related list on the custom object page layout.**

* 

**D. Ensure that the relationship between the objects is Master-Detail.**

**Explanation**

A. Create a Sharing Rule comparing the custom object owner to the account owner. Explanation: A sharing rule can be created to share the child record with the same sharing access as its associated account. This can be done by comparing the owner of the custom object record to the owner of the associated account. This ensures that the child record is shared with the same users and groups as the account record. B. Creating a validation rule on the custom object comparing the record owners on both records is not the correct proposition as it does not address the sharing access issue. A validation rule only checks if a record meets certain criteria and does not affect sharing access. C. Including the sharing related list on the custom object page layout is not the correct proposition as it only displays the sharing access for the record and does not ensure that the child record has the same sharing access as its associated account. D. Ensuring that the relationship between the objects is Master-Detail is not the correct proposition as it only affects the deletion behavior and does not ensure that the child record has the same sharing access as its associated account.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 10:

**Skipped**

**Which two are phases in the Salesforce Application Event propagation framework? (Choose two.)**

* 

**A. Bubble**

**(Correct)**

* 

**B. Default**

* 

**C. Control**

* 

**D. Emit**

**(Correct)**

**Explanation**

A. Bubble and D. Emit are phases in the Salesforce Application Event propagation framework. Explanation: In the Salesforce Application Event propagation framework, there are three phases: Capture, Bubble, and Default. However, the question only asks for two phases, so we need to choose the two correct ones. Bubble: This phase occurs after the event is fired and travels up the component hierarchy until it reaches the top-level component. During this phase, any component that has registered to handle the event can do so. Emit: This phase occurs when an event is fired from a component. During this phase, the event is dispatched to any component that has registered to handle it. Control and Default are not phases in the Salesforce Application Event propagation framework. Control is not a term used in this context, and Default is not a phase but rather a type of event propagation that occurs when an event is not handled by any component in the hierarchy.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 11:

**Skipped**

**Universal Containers recently transitioned from Classic to Lightning Experience. One of its business processes requires certain values from the Opportunity object to be sent via an HTTP REST callout to its external order management system based on a user-initiated action on the Opportunity detail page. Example values are as follows:\* Name\* Amount\* AccountWhich two methods should the developer implement to fulfill the business requirement? (Choose two.)**

* 

**A. Create a Visualforce page that performs the HTTP REST callout, and use a Visualforce quick action to expose the component on the Opportunity detail page.**

* 

**B. Create a Process Builder on the Opportunity object that executes an Apex immediate action to perform the HTTP REST callout whenever the Opportunity is updated.**

**(Correct)**

* 

**C. Create a Lightning component that performs the HTTP REST callout, and use a Lightning Action to expose the component on the Opportunity detail page.**

* 

**D. Create an after update trigger on the Opportunity object that calls a helper method using @Future(Callout=true) to perform the HTTP REST callout.**

**(Correct)**

**Explanation**

B and D are the correct propositions. Explanation: A is incorrect because Visualforce pages are not recommended in Lightning Experience. Instead, Lightning components should be used. B is correct because Process Builder can be used to execute an Apex immediate action to perform the HTTP REST callout whenever the Opportunity is updated. C is incorrect because Lightning components can be used to perform the HTTP REST callout, but there is no need to create a Lightning Action to expose the component on the Opportunity detail page. Instead, the component can be added directly to the Opportunity record page. D is correct because an after update trigger can be used to call a helper method using @Future(Callout=true) to perform the HTTP REST callout. This ensures that the callout is performed asynchronously and does not impact the user experience.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 12:

**Skipped**

**What are two benefits of the Lightning Component framework? (Choose two.)**

* 

**A. It simplifies complexity when building pages, but not applications.**

* 

**B. It provides an event-driven architecture for better decoupling between components.**

**(Correct)**

* 

**C. It promotes faster development using out-of-box components that are suitable for desktop and mobile devices.**

**(Correct)**

* 

**D. It allows faster PDF generation with Lightning components.**

**Explanation**

B. It provides an event-driven architecture for better decoupling between components. C. It promotes faster development using out-of-box components that are suitable for desktop and mobile devices. Explanation: A. This proposition is incorrect because the Lightning Component framework simplifies complexity when building both pages and applications. B. This proposition is correct because the Lightning Component framework provides an event-driven architecture that allows components to communicate with each other without being tightly coupled. This improves the flexibility and maintainability of the application. C. This proposition is correct because the Lightning Component framework provides a library of pre-built components that can be easily customized and reused, which speeds up development time and ensures consistency across desktop and mobile devices. D. This proposition is incorrect because the Lightning Component framework does not have any specific features that allow for faster PDF generation.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 13:

**Skipped**

**Universal Containers wants Opportunities to be locked from editing when reaching the Closed/Won stage.Which two strategies should a developer use to accomplish this? (Choose two.)**

* 

**A. Use a Visual Workflow.**

* 

**B. Use a validation rule.**

**(Correct)**

* 

**C. Use the Process Automation Settings.**

**(Correct)**

* 

**D. Use a Trigger.**

**Explanation**

B. Use a validation rule. C. Use the Process Automation Settings. Explanation: A. Using a Visual Workflow is not the most efficient way to accomplish this task. It would require creating a flow and adding a record update element to lock the record, which can be done more easily with other options. B. Using a validation rule is a good strategy to prevent editing of Opportunities in the Closed/Won stage. The validation rule can be set to fire when the stage is changed to Closed/Won and prevent any further edits to the record. C. Using the Process Automation Settings is another good strategy to accomplish this task. A process can be created to fire when the stage is changed to Closed/Won and update the record to lock it from editing. D. Using a Trigger is also a possible strategy, but it may be more complex and time-consuming to implement compared to the other options. It would require writing Apex code to lock the record when the stage is changed to Closed/Won.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 14:

**Skipped**

**Which three statements are true regarding custom exceptions in Apex? (Choose three.)**

* 

**A. A custom exception class must extend the system Exception class.**

**(Correct)**

* 

**B. A custom exception class can implement one or many interfaces.**

**(Correct)**

* 

**C. A custom exception class cannot contain member variables or methods.**

* 

**D. A custom exception class name must end with ג€Exceptionג€.**

* 

**E. A custom exception class can extend other classes besides the Exception class.**

**(Correct)**

**Explanation**

A. A custom exception class must extend the system Exception class. Explanation: This statement is true because in Apex, all custom exceptions must extend the built-in Exception class in order to be recognized as an exception. B. A custom exception class can implement one or many interfaces. Explanation: This statement is true because a custom exception class can implement any number of interfaces in addition to extending the Exception class. E. A custom exception class can extend other classes besides the Exception class. Explanation: This statement is true because a custom exception class can extend any class in addition to the Exception class, as long as it ultimately extends the Exception class. This can be useful for creating more specific types of exceptions. C. A custom exception class cannot contain member variables or methods. Explanation: This statement is false because a custom exception class can contain member variables and methods just like any other class. In fact, it is often useful to include additional information in a custom exception by defining member variables. D. A custom exception class name must end with "Exception". Explanation: This statement is false because while it is a common convention to name custom exception classes with a suffix of "Exception", it is not a requirement. The only requirement is that the class extends the Exception class.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 15:

**Skipped**

**Requirements state that a child record is deleted when its parent is deleted, and a child can be moved to a different parent when necessary.Which type of relationship should be built between the parent and child objects in Schema builder to support these requirements?**

* 

**A. Master-Detail relationship**

**(Correct)**

* 

**B. Child relationship**

* 

**C. Lookup relationship from the parent to the child**

* 

**D. Lookup relationship from the child to the parent**

**Explanation**

A. Master-Detail relationship Explanation: A Master-Detail relationship is the most suitable relationship type for this scenario because it enforces the requirement that a child record is deleted when its parent is deleted. It also allows for a child record to be moved to a different parent when necessary. In a Master-Detail relationship, the child object is dependent on the parent object, and the parent object controls the behavior of the child object. This means that when a parent record is deleted, all of its related child records are also deleted. Additionally, a child record can be reparented to a different parent record by changing the value of the Master-Detail field on the child record. B. Child relationship: This relationship type is not suitable for this scenario because it does not enforce the requirement that a child record is deleted when its parent is deleted. In a Child relationship, the child object is related to the parent object, but it is not dependent on it. This means that when a parent record is deleted, its related child records are not automatically deleted. C. Lookup relationship from the parent to the child: This relationship type is not suitable for this scenario because it does not enforce the requirement that a child record is deleted when its parent is deleted. In a Lookup relationship, the child object is related to the parent object, but it is not dependent on it. This means that when a parent record is deleted, its related child records are not automatically deleted. D. Lookup relationship from the child to the parent: This relationship type is not suitable for this scenario because it does not enforce the requirement that a child record is deleted when its parent is deleted. In a Lookup relationship, the child object is related to the parent object, but it is not dependent on it. This means that when a parent record is deleted, its related child records are not automatically deleted. Additionally, a child record cannot be reparented to a different parent record by changing the value of the Lookup field on the child record.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 16:

**Skipped**

**Which two operations can be performed using a formula field? (Choose two.)**

* 

**A. Displaying the last four digits of an encrypted Social Security number**

**(Correct)**

* 

**B. Triggering a Process Builder**

* 

**C. Displaying an Image based on the Opportunity Amount**

* 

**D. Calculating a score on a Lead based on the information from another field**

**(Correct)**

**Explanation**

A and D are the correct propositions. A. Displaying the last four digits of an encrypted Social Security number: This can be done using a formula field by using the RIGHT function to extract the last four digits of the encrypted Social Security number. D. Calculating a score on a Lead based on the information from another field: This can also be done using a formula field by using mathematical operators and functions to calculate the score based on the information from another field. B. Triggering a Process Builder: This cannot be done using a formula field. Process Builder is a separate automation tool that is used to automate business processes. C. Displaying an Image based on the Opportunity Amount: This cannot be done using a formula field. Displaying an image requires a different type of field, such as a formula image field or a formula rich text field.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 17:

**Skipped**

**The Job\_Application\_\_c custom object has a field that is a Master-Detail relationship to the Contact object, where the Contact object is the Master. As part of a feature implementation, a developer needs to retrieve a list containing all Contact records where the related Account Industry is `˜Technology' while also retrieving the contact's Job\_Application\_\_c records.Based on the object's relationships, what is the most efficient statement to retrieve the list of contacts?**

* 

**A. [SELECT Id, (SELECT Id FROM Job\_Applications\_r) FROM Contact WHERE Account.Industry = 'Technology'];**

* 

**B. [SELECT Id, (SELECT Id FROM Job\_Applications\_r) FROM Contact WHERE Accounts.Industry = 'Technology'];**

* 

**C. [SELECT Id, (SELECT Id FROM Job\_Applications\_c) FROM Contact WHERE Accounts.Industry = 'Technology'];**

* 

**D. [SELECT Id, (SELECT Id FROM Job\_Application\_c) FROM Contact WHERE Account.Industry = 'Technology'];**

**(Correct)**

**Explanation**

The correct proposition is D. Explanation: A. [SELECT Id, (SELECT Id FROM Job\_Applications\_r) FROM Contact WHERE Account.Industry = 'Technology']; This statement is incorrect because it uses the wrong relationship name for the Job\_Application\_\_c object. The correct relationship name is Job\_Applications\_\_r. B. [SELECT Id, (SELECT Id FROM Job\_Applications\_r) FROM Contact WHERE Accounts.Industry = 'Technology']; This statement is incorrect because it uses the wrong field name for the Account object. The correct field name is Account, not Accounts. C. [SELECT Id, (SELECT Id FROM Job\_Applications\_c) FROM Contact WHERE Accounts.Industry = 'Technology']; This statement is incorrect because it uses the wrong object name for the Job\_Application\_\_c object. The correct object name is Job\_Application\_\_c, not Job\_Applications\_c. D. [SELECT Id, (SELECT Id FROM Job\_Application\_c) FROM Contact WHERE Account.Industry = 'Technology']; This statement is correct because it uses the correct relationship name (Job\_Application\_\_r) and field name (Account.Industry) to retrieve the desired list of contacts. The subquery (SELECT Id FROM Job\_Application\_\_r) retrieves the related Job\_Application\_\_c records for each contact.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 18:

**Skipped**

**A developer writes a single trigger on the Account object on the after insert and after update events. A workflow rule modifies a field every time an Account is created or updated.How many times will the trigger fire if a new Account is inserted, assuming no other automation logic is implemented on the Account?**

* 

**A. 8**

* 

**B. 1**

**(Correct)**

* 

**C. 4**

* 

**D. 2**

**Explanation**

B. 1 Explanation: The trigger will fire once for each record that is inserted or updated. Since we are only inserting one new Account, the trigger will only fire once. The workflow rule modifying a field does not affect the number of times the trigger fires.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 19:

**Skipped**

**Which three data types can be returned from an SOQL statement? (Choose three.)**

* 

**A. Boolean**

* 

**B. List of sObjects**

**(Correct)**

* 

**C. Single sObject**

**(Correct)**

* 

**D. Integer**

* 

**E. String**

**(Correct)**

**Explanation**

B. List of sObjects C. Single sObject E. String Explanation: A. Boolean data type is not returned from an SOQL statement. SOQL statements return data from the database in the form of sObjects, lists of sObjects, or aggregate results such as counts or sums. B. A list of sObjects can be returned from an SOQL statement. This is useful when querying for multiple records that match certain criteria. C. A single sObject can be returned from an SOQL statement. This is useful when querying for a specific record based on its ID or other unique identifier. D. Integer data type is not returned from an SOQL statement. SOQL statements return data in the form of sObjects, lists of sObjects, or aggregate results such as counts or sums. E. String data type can be returned from an SOQL statement. This is useful when querying for text fields or other string values in the database.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 20:

**Skipped**

**A Platform Developer needs to implement a declarative solution that will display the most recent Closed Won date for all Opportunity records associated with anAccount.Which field is required to achieve this declaratively?**

* 

**A. Roll-up summary field on the Opportunity object**

**(Correct)**

* 

**B. Cross-object formula field on the Opportunity object**

* 

**C. Roll-up summary field on the Account object**

* 

**D. Cross-object formula field on the Account object**

**Explanation**

A. Roll-up summary field on the Opportunity object Explanation: To display the most recent Closed Won date for all Opportunity records associated with an Account, we need to use a Roll-up summary field on the Opportunity object. This field will calculate the maximum value of the Closed Won date for all related Opportunity records and display it on the Account record. Option B, a Cross-object formula field on the Opportunity object, would not be the best choice as it would require a formula for each related Account record, which could be time-consuming and inefficient. Option C, a Roll-up summary field on the Account object, would not work as it would only calculate the maximum value of the Closed Won date for the related Opportunity records on that specific Account, not for all related Opportunity records across all Accounts. Option D, a Cross-object formula field on the Account object, would also not work as it would require a formula for each related Opportunity record, which could be time-consuming and inefficient.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 21:

**Skipped**

**A developer wants to store a description of a product that can be entered on separate lines by a user during product setup and later displayed on a Visualforce page for shoppers.Which field type should the developer choose to ensure that the description will be searchable in the custom Apex SOQL queries that are written?**

* 

**A. Text Area**

**(Correct)**

* 

**B. Text**

* 

**C. Text Area (Long)**

* 

**D. Text Area (Rich)**

**Explanation**

A. Text Area Explanation: The Text Area field type is the most suitable for storing a description that can be entered on separate lines by a user during product setup and later displayed on a Visualforce page for shoppers. This field type allows for up to 255 characters and can be used in custom Apex SOQL queries. Option B, Text, is not suitable for storing a description that can be entered on separate lines as it only allows for a single line of text. Option C, Text Area (Long), allows for up to 131,072 characters but is not necessary for storing a product description and may not be as efficient for searching in custom Apex SOQL queries. Option D, Text Area (Rich), allows for formatting and styling of text but is not necessary for storing a product description and may not be as efficient for searching in custom Apex SOQL queries.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 22:

**Skipped**

**Which two events need to happen when deploying to a production org? (Choose two.)**

* 

**A. All Process Builder Processes must have at least 1% test coverage.**

* 

**B. All Apex code must have at least 75% test coverage.**

**(Correct)**

* 

**C. All triggers must have at least 1% test coverage.**

* 

**D. All Visual Flows must have at least 1% test coverage.**

**(Correct)**

**Explanation**

B and D are the correct propositions. Explanation: When deploying to a production org, it is important to ensure that the code being deployed is thoroughly tested to avoid any potential issues or bugs. The two events that need to happen when deploying to a production org are: B. All Apex code must have at least 75% test coverage: This means that at least 75% of the Apex code must be covered by unit tests. This ensures that the code being deployed has been tested and any potential issues have been identified and fixed before deployment. D. All Visual Flows must have at least 1% test coverage: Visual Flows are a type of declarative automation tool in Salesforce. It is important to ensure that all Visual Flows have at least 1% test coverage to ensure that they are functioning as expected and any potential issues have been identified and fixed before deployment. A. All Process Builder Processes must have at least 1% test coverage: While it is important to test Process Builder Processes, having a minimum of 1% test coverage may not be sufficient to ensure that the processes are functioning as expected. It is recommended to have higher test coverage for Process Builder Processes. C. All triggers must have at least 1% test coverage: Similar to Process Builder Processes, having a minimum of 1% test coverage may not be sufficient to ensure that the triggers are functioning as expected. It is recommended to have higher test coverage for triggers.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 23:

**Skipped**

**In a single record, a user selects multiple values from a multi-select picklist.How are the selected values represented in Apex?**

* 

**A. As a List<String> with each value as an element in the list**

* 

**B. As a String with each value separated by a comma**

* 

**C. As a String with each value separated by a semicolon**

* 

**D. As a Set<String> with each value as an element in the set**

**(Correct)**

**Explanation**

D. As a Set<String> with each value as an element in the set. Explanation: When a user selects multiple values from a multi-select picklist, the selected values are represented as a Set<String> in Apex. This is because a Set is an unordered collection of unique elements, which is ideal for storing a list of selected values without any duplicates. Option A (List<String>) is incorrect because a List allows duplicates, which is not ideal for storing selected values from a multi-select picklist. Option B (String with each value separated by a comma) is also incorrect because it would require additional parsing to separate the values and could lead to errors if a value contains a comma. Option C (String with each value separated by a semicolon) is also incorrect for the same reasons as option B. Therefore, option D (Set<String>) is the most suitable and efficient way to represent selected values from a multi-select picklist in Apex.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 24:

**Skipped**

**How should a developer avoid hitting the governor limits in test methods?**

* 

**A. Use @TestVisible on methods that create records.**

* 

**B. Use Test.loadData() to load data from a static resource.**

* 

**C. Use @IsTest (SeeAllData=true) to use existing data.**

* 

**D. Use Test.startTest() to reset governor limits.**

**(Correct)**

**Explanation**

D. Use Test.startTest() to reset governor limits. Explanation: A. Using @TestVisible on methods that create records does not directly address the issue of hitting governor limits in test methods. It may be useful for testing purposes, but it does not prevent hitting governor limits. B. Using Test.loadData() to load data from a static resource can help with test data management, but it does not directly address the issue of hitting governor limits in test methods. C. Using @IsTest (SeeAllData=true) to use existing data can also help with test data management, but it does not directly address the issue of hitting governor limits in test methods. D. Using Test.startTest() to reset governor limits is the correct proposition. This method is used to mark the start of a block of code that is subject to governor limits. When Test.startTest() is called, the governor limits are reset, allowing the developer to execute more code before hitting the limits. This is especially useful when testing code that may hit governor limits, such as code that performs bulk operations or complex queries.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 25:

**Skipped**

**A developer needs to display all of the available fields for an object.In which two ways can the developer retrieve the available fields if the variable myObject represents the name of the object? (Choose two.)**

* 

**A. Use myObject.sObjectType.getDescribe().fieldSet() to return a set of fields.**

**(Correct)**

* 

**B. Use mySObject.myObject.fields.getMap() to return a map of fields.**

* 

**C. Use Schema.describeSObjects(new String[]{myObject})[0].fields.getMap() to return a map of fields.**

**(Correct)**

* 

**D. Use getGlobalDescribe().get(myObject).getDescribe().fields.getMap() to return a map of fields.**

**Explanation**

A and C are the correct propositions. A is correct because myObject.sObjectType.getDescribe() returns an SObjectDescribeResult object, which can be used to retrieve metadata about the object, including a set of fields using the fieldSet() method. C is also correct because Schema.describeSObjects() returns a DescribeSObjectResult object, which can be used to retrieve metadata about the object, including a map of fields using the fields.getMap() method. B is incorrect because mySObject is not a valid variable and would cause a compilation error. D is also incorrect because getGlobalDescribe() returns a map of all available objects, not just the fields for a specific object. Additionally, the method chaining used in this proposition is not valid and would also cause a compilation error.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 26:

**Skipped**

**A Developer wants to get access to the standard price book in the org while writing a test class that covers an OpportunityLineItem trigger.Which method allows access to the price book?**

* 

**A. Use Test.getStandardPricebookId() to get the standard price book ID.**

**(Correct)**

* 

**B. Use @IsTest(SeeAllData=true) and delete the existing standard price book.**

* 

**C. Use Test.loadData() and a Static Resource to load a standard price book.**

* 

**D. Use @TestVisible to allow the test method to see the standard price book.**

**Explanation**

A. Use Test.getStandardPricebookId() to get the standard price book ID. Explanation: Option A is the correct proposition as it allows the developer to get access to the standard price book ID in the test class. Test.getStandardPricebookId() method returns the ID of the standard price book in the org. This method is useful when creating test data for an OpportunityLineItem trigger that requires a price book. Option B is incorrect as it suggests using @IsTest(SeeAllData=true) which is not recommended as it can lead to data integrity issues and is not a best practice. Option C is incorrect as it suggests using Test.loadData() and a Static Resource to load a standard price book. This method is not necessary as the standard price book is already available in the org. Option D is incorrect as it suggests using @TestVisible to allow the test method to see the standard price book. This is not necessary as the standard price book is already available in the org and can be accessed using Test.getStandardPricebookId() method.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 27:

**Skipped**

**Which three declarative fields are correctly mapped to variable types in Apex? (Choose three.)**

* 

**A. Number maps to Decimal.**

**(Correct)**

* 

**B. Number maps to Integer.**

* 

**C. TextArea maps to List of type String.**

* 

**D. Date/Time maps to Dateline.**

**(Correct)**

* 

**E. Checkbox maps to Boolean.**

**(Correct)**

**Explanation**

A. Number maps to Decimal. Explanation: In Apex, the Number data type maps to the Decimal data type. This is because Decimal is a high-precision data type that can handle larger numbers with more decimal places than the Integer data type. E. Checkbox maps to Boolean. Explanation: In Apex, the Checkbox data type maps to the Boolean data type. This is because a Checkbox can only have two states - checked or unchecked - which can be represented by a Boolean value of true or false. D. Date/Time maps to Dateline. Explanation: This proposition is incorrect. In Apex, the Date/Time data type maps to the DateTime data type, not Dateline. The DateTime data type represents a specific point in time, including both a date and a time component. C. TextArea maps to List of type String. Explanation: This proposition is incorrect. In Apex, the TextArea data type maps to the String data type, not a List of type String. A TextArea is simply a larger text input field, and its value can be stored as a String. B. Number maps to Integer. Explanation: This proposition is incorrect. In Apex, the Number data type maps to the Decimal data type, not Integer. While Integer is a valid data type in Apex, it has a smaller range of values than Decimal and cannot handle decimal places. Overall, the three correct propositions are A, E, and D.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 28:

**Skipped**

**The Review\_c object has a lookup relationship up to the Job\_Application\_c object. The Job\_Application\_c object has a master-detail relationship up to thePosition\_c object. The relationship field names are based on the auto-populated defaults.What is the recommended way to display field data from the related Position\_c record on a Visualforce page for a single Review\_c record?**

* 

**A. Use the Standard Controller for Review\_c and cross-object Formula Fields on the Position\_c object to display Position\_c data.**

* 

**B. Use the Standard Controller for Job\_Application\_c and a Controller Extension to query for Position\_c data.**

* 

**C. Use the Standard Controller for Job\_Application\_c and cross-object Formula Fields on the Review\_c object to display Position\_c data.**

**(Correct)**

* 

**D. Use the Standard Controller for Review\_c and expression syntax in the Page to display related Position\_c data through the Job\_Application\_c object.**

**Explanation**

C. Use the Standard Controller for Job\_Application\_c and cross-object Formula Fields on the Review\_c object to display Position\_c data. Explanation: Since the Review\_c object has a lookup relationship up to the Job\_Application\_c object and the Job\_Application\_c object has a master-detail relationship up to the Position\_c object, the recommended way to display field data from the related Position\_c record on a Visualforce page for a single Review\_c record is to use the Standard Controller for Job\_Application\_c and cross-object Formula Fields on the Review\_c object to display Position\_c data. This is because the cross-object Formula Fields allow you to display data from related objects without having to write any code. Option A is incorrect because it suggests using cross-object Formula Fields on the Position\_c object, which is not the correct relationship. Option B is also incorrect because it suggests using a Controller Extension to query for Position\_c data, which is not necessary since the relationship already exists. Option D is incorrect because it suggests using expression syntax in the Page to display related Position\_c data through the Job\_Application\_c object, which is not the most efficient way to display the data.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 29:

**Skipped**

**A developer needs to create an audit trail for records that are sent to the recycle bin.Which type of trigger is most appropriate to create?**

* 

**A. after delete**

**(Correct)**

* 

**B. after undelete**

* 

**C. before undelete**

* 

**D. before delete**

**Explanation**

A. after delete Explanation: An "after delete" trigger is the most appropriate type of trigger to create an audit trail for records that are sent to the recycle bin. This is because the trigger will fire after the record has been deleted and moved to the recycle bin, allowing the developer to capture the necessary information and create an audit trail. A "before delete" trigger would not be appropriate because it fires before the record is deleted, so the developer would not be able to capture the necessary information for the audit trail. A "before undelete" trigger would also not be appropriate because it fires before the record is restored from the recycle bin, so the developer would not be able to capture the necessary information for the audit trail. A "after undelete" trigger could potentially be used to create an audit trail for records that are restored from the recycle bin, but it would not capture information for records that are permanently deleted from the recycle bin. Therefore, an "after delete" trigger is the most appropriate option.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 30:

**Skipped**

**A developer encounters APEX heap limit errors in a trigger.Which two methods should the developer use to avoid this error? (Choose two.)**

* 

**A. Use the transient keyword when declaring variables.**

**(Correct)**

* 

**B. Query and store fields from the related object in a collection when updating related objects.**

* 

**C. Remove or set collections to null after use.**

* 

**D. Use SOQL for loops instead of assigning large queries results to a single collection and looping through the collection.**

**(Correct)**

**Explanation**

A and D are the correct propositions. A. Use the transient keyword when declaring variables: The transient keyword is used to indicate that a variable should not be serialized when the object is stored. This means that the variable will not be included in the heap size calculation, which can help to avoid heap limit errors. D. Use SOQL for loops instead of assigning large queries results to a single collection and looping through the collection: SOQL for loops are a more efficient way to process large amounts of data than assigning the results to a collection and looping through the collection. This is because SOQL for loops process the data in batches, which reduces the heap size required. B. Query and store fields from the related object in a collection when updating related objects: This proposition is not directly related to avoiding heap limit errors. While it may be a good practice to query and store fields from related objects in a collection, it does not necessarily help to avoid heap limit errors. C. Remove or set collections to null after use: While it is good practice to remove or set collections to null after use to free up memory, it does not necessarily help to avoid heap limit errors.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 31:

**Skipped**

**A developer needs to find information about @future methods that were invoked. From which system monitoring feature can the developer see this information?**

* 

**A. Scheduled Jobs**

* 

**B. Apex Jobs**

**(Correct)**

* 

**C. Background Jobs**

* 

**D. Asynchronous Jobs**

**Explanation**

B. Apex Jobs Explanation: @future methods are executed asynchronously in Salesforce. When a developer invokes an @future method, it is added to the queue of Apex jobs to be executed. The Apex Jobs page in the Salesforce user interface displays information about all Apex jobs, including @future methods. Therefore, the correct answer is B. Apex Jobs. A. Scheduled Jobs: Scheduled jobs are used to schedule Apex classes to run at specific times. They are not related to @future methods. C. Background Jobs: There is no such system monitoring feature called Background Jobs in Salesforce. D. Asynchronous Jobs: Asynchronous Jobs is not a system monitoring feature in Salesforce. It is a general term used to describe any job that is executed asynchronously, including @future methods. However, the Apex Jobs page is the specific feature that displays information about all Apex jobs, including @future methods.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 32:

**Skipped**

**What is the order of operations when a record is saved in Salesforce?**

* 

**A. workflow, process flows, triggers, commit**

* 

**B. process flows, triggers, workflow, commit**

* 

**C. triggers, workflow, process flows, commit**

**(Correct)**

* 

**D. workflow, triggers, process flows, commit**

**Explanation**

C. triggers, workflow, process flows, commit Explanation: When a record is saved in Salesforce, the order of operations is as follows: 1. Triggers: These are Apex scripts that run before or after specific events occur on a record, such as insert, update, or delete. Triggers are used to enforce business rules and perform custom logic. 2. Workflow: Workflow rules are used to automate standard internal procedures and processes to save time across your org. Workflow rules can update fields, send email alerts, create tasks, and send outbound messages. 3. Process flows: Process Builder is a point-and-click tool that lets you easily automate if/then business processes and see a graphical representation of your process as you build. Process Builder helps businesses save time and money by streamlining their processes. 4. Commit: Finally, the changes are committed to the database. Option A is incorrect because it places workflow before process flows, which is not the correct order. Option B is incorrect because it places process flows before triggers, which is not the correct order. Option D is incorrect because it places workflow before triggers, which is not the correct order.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 33:

**Skipped**

**A developer has an integer variable called maxAttempts. The developer needs to ensure that once maxAttempts is initialized, it preserves its value for the length of the Apex transaction; while being able to share the variable's state between trigger executions. How should the developer declare maxAttempts to meet these requirements?**

* 

**A. Declare maxAttempts as a private static variable on a helper class.**

**(Correct)**

* 

**B. Declare maxAttempts as a variable on a helper class.**

* 

**C. Declare maxAttempts as a member variable on the trigger definition.**

* 

**D. Declare maxAttempts as a constant using the static and final keywords.**

**Explanation**

A. Declare maxAttempts as a private static variable on a helper class. Explanation: To ensure that the value of maxAttempts is preserved for the length of the Apex transaction and can be shared between trigger executions, it should be declared as a private static variable on a helper class. Declaring it as a variable on a helper class (option B) would not ensure that the value is preserved for the length of the transaction, as the helper class instance could be destroyed between trigger executions. Declaring it as a member variable on the trigger definition (option C) would also not ensure that the value is preserved for the length of the transaction, as the trigger instance could be destroyed between trigger executions. Declaring it as a constant using the static and final keywords (option D) would not allow the value to be changed during the transaction, which is not what the developer needs.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 34:

**Skipped**

**Universal Containers wants to back up all of the data and attachments in its Salesforce org once a month.Which approach should a developer use to meet this requirement?**

* 

**A. Define a Data Export scheduled job.**

**(Correct)**

* 

**B. Use the Data Loader command line.**

* 

**C. Schedule a report.**

* 

**D. Create a Schedulable Apex class.**

**Explanation**

A. Define a Data Export scheduled job. Explanation: A Data Export scheduled job is the most efficient and suitable approach to meet the requirement of backing up all data and attachments in a Salesforce org once a month. This approach allows the developer to schedule a job that exports all data and attachments in a specific format (CSV, XML, or JSON) and saves it to a specified location. The developer can also choose to include or exclude specific objects and fields in the export. This approach is easy to set up and can be scheduled to run automatically on a monthly basis. B. Using the Data Loader command line is not the best approach for this requirement because it requires manual intervention and does not allow for scheduling. The Data Loader command line is best suited for one-time data loads or updates. C. Scheduling a report is not the best approach for this requirement because it only exports data from the report and not attachments. Additionally, scheduling a report requires the report to be created and saved beforehand, which may not include all the necessary data. D. Creating a Schedulable Apex class is not the best approach for this requirement because it requires more development effort and may not be as efficient as using a Data Export scheduled job. Schedulable Apex classes are best suited for complex data processing tasks that cannot be achieved through other means.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 35:

**Skipped**

**A developer uses a loop to check each Contact in a list. When a Contact with the Title of 'Boss' is found, the Apex method should jump to the first line of code outside of the for loop.Which Apex solution will let the developer implement this requirement?**

* 

**A. return;**

* 

**B. continue;**

* 

**C. break;**

**(Correct)**

* 

**D. System.assert(false);**

**Explanation**

C. break; Explanation: The "break" statement is used to exit a loop prematurely when a certain condition is met. In this case, when the Contact with the Title of 'Boss' is found, the "break" statement will exit the loop and the Apex method will jump to the first line of code outside of the for loop. A. "return" statement is used to exit a method and return a value. It is not suitable for this situation as the developer does not need to exit the method, but only exit the loop. B. "continue" statement is used to skip the current iteration of a loop and move on to the next iteration. It is not suitable for this situation as the developer needs to exit the loop entirely when the Contact with the Title of 'Boss' is found. D. "System.assert(false)" statement is used to throw an exception and stop the execution of the code. It is not suitable for this situation as the developer does not need to stop the execution of the code, but only exit the loop.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 36:

**Skipped**

**A developer is asked to create a PDF quote document formatted using the company's branding guidelines, and automatically save it to the Opportunity record.Which two ways should a developer create this functionality? (Choose two.)**

* 

**A. Install an application from the AppExchange to generate documents.**

* 

**B. Create a Visualforce page with custom styling.**

**(Correct)**

* 

**C. Create an email template and use it in Process Builder.**

* 

**D. Create a visual flow that implements the company's formatting.**

**(Correct)**

**Explanation**

B. Create a Visualforce page with custom styling. D. Create a visual flow that implements the company's formatting. Explanation: A. Installing an application from the AppExchange to generate documents may be an option, but it is not necessary for this specific requirement. It would be an extra step and may not be the most efficient solution. B. Creating a Visualforce page with custom styling is a suitable solution for this requirement. The developer can create a custom PDF using Visualforce and apply the company's branding guidelines to the page. The PDF can then be automatically saved to the Opportunity record. C. Creating an email template and using it in Process Builder is not the best solution for this requirement. Email templates are typically used for sending emails, not generating PDF documents. D. Creating a visual flow that implements the company's formatting may be an option, but it is not necessary for this specific requirement. It would be an extra step and may not be the most efficient solution. A Visualforce page would be a more suitable solution for generating a PDF document.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 37:

**Skipped**

**Which is a valid Apex assignment?**

* 

**A. Integer x=5\*1.0;**

* 

**B. Integer x =5.0;**

* 

**C. Double x =5;**

**(Correct)**

* 

**D. Float x =5.0;**

**Explanation**

C. Double x = 5; Explanation: A. Integer x=5\*1.0; - This is not a valid Apex assignment because it tries to assign a decimal value to an integer variable. The result of the expression 5\*1.0 is a decimal value of 5.0, which cannot be assigned to an integer variable. B. Integer x = 5.0; - This is not a valid Apex assignment because it tries to assign a decimal value to an integer variable. The value 5.0 is a decimal value, which cannot be assigned to an integer variable. C. Double x = 5; - This is a valid Apex assignment because it assigns an integer value of 5 to a double variable. Since double is a data type that can hold decimal values, it can also hold integer values. D. Float x = 5.0; - This is a valid Apex assignment because it assigns a decimal value of 5.0 to a float variable. Float is a data type that can hold decimal values. However, it is less precise than double, which means it can result in rounding errors when dealing with very large or very small numbers.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 38:

**Skipped**

**A developer identifies the following triggers on the Expense\_\_c object: deteleExpense, applyDefaultsToExpense, validateExpenseUpdate; The triggers process before delete, before insert, and before update events respectively. Which two techniques should the developer implement to ensure trigger best practices are followed? (Choose two.)**

* 

**A. Unify the before insert and before update triggers and use Process Builder for the delete action.**

* 

**B. Create helper classes to execute the appropriate logic when a record is saved.**

**(Correct)**

* 

**C. Maintain all three triggers on the Expense\_\_c object, but move the Apex logic out of the trigger definition.**

**(Correct)**

* 

**D. Unify all three triggers in a single trigger on the Expense\_\_c object that includes all events.**

**Explanation**

B and C are the correct propositions. B is correct because creating helper classes to execute the appropriate logic when a record is saved is a best practice for trigger development. This helps to keep the trigger code organized and maintainable, and also allows for easier testing. C is correct because maintaining all three triggers on the Expense\_\_c object, but moving the Apex logic out of the trigger definition is also a best practice. This helps to keep the trigger code simple and easy to understand, and also allows for easier testing and maintenance. A is incorrect because unifying the before insert and before update triggers and using Process Builder for the delete action is not a best practice. It is generally recommended to keep triggers separate for each event, and to use Apex code for all trigger actions. D is incorrect because unifying all three triggers in a single trigger on the Expense\_\_c object that includes all events is also not a best practice. It is generally recommended to keep triggers separate for each event, and to use Apex code for all trigger actions.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 39:

**Skipped**

**A method is passed a list of generic sObjects as a parameter.What should the developer do to determine which object type (Account, Lead, or Contact, for example) to cast each sObject?**

* 

**A. Use the first three characters of the sObject ID to determine the sObject type.**

* 

**B. Use the getSObjectType method on each generic sObject to retrieve the sObject token.**

**(Correct)**

* 

**C. Use the getSObjectName method on the sObject class to get the sObject name.**

* 

**D. Use a try-catch construct to cast the sObject into one of the three sObject types.**

**Explanation**

B. Use the getSObjectType method on each generic sObject to retrieve the sObject token. Explanation: Option A is incorrect because the first three characters of the sObject ID do not necessarily correspond to the sObject type. Option C is incorrect because the getSObjectName method returns the API name of the sObject, not the actual sObject type. Option D is a possible solution, but it is less efficient than option B because it involves catching exceptions, which can be costly in terms of performance. Option B is the most efficient solution because it uses the getSObjectType method, which returns the sObject token that represents the sObject type. This allows the developer to cast the sObject to the appropriate type without the need for exception handling.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 40:

**Skipped**

**Which two number expressions evaluate correctly? (Choose two.)**

* 

**A. Double d = 3.14159;**

* 

**B. Integer I = 3.14159;**

* 

**C. Decimal d = 3.14159;**

**(Correct)**

* 

**D. Long l = 3.14159;**

**(Correct)**

**Explanation**

C. Decimal d = 3.14159; D. Long l = 3.14159; Explanation: A. Double d = 3.14159; - This expression is correct, but it is not one of the options given in the question. B. Integer I = 3.14159; - This expression is incorrect because integers can only hold whole numbers, not decimals. C. Decimal d = 3.14159; - This expression is correct because decimals can hold decimal numbers, like 3.14159. D. Long l = 3.14159; - This expression is correct, but it is not the most efficient option because longs are meant for very large whole numbers, not decimals. It would be better to use a decimal in this case.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 41:

**Skipped**

**A company wants to create an employee rating program that allows employees to rate each other. An employee's average rating must be displayed on the employee record. Employees must be able to create rating records, but are not allowed to create employee records.Which two actions should a developer take to accomplish this task? (Choose two.)**

* 

**A. Create a trigger on the Rating object that updates a fields on the Employee object.**

* 

**B. Create a lookup relationship between the Rating and Employee object.**

**(Correct)**

* 

**C. Create a roll-up summary field on the Employee and use AVG to calculate the average rating score.**

**(Correct)**

* 

**D. Create a master-detail relationship between the Rating and Employee objects.**

**Explanation**

B. Create a lookup relationship between the Rating and Employee object. C. Create a roll-up summary field on the Employee and use AVG to calculate the average rating score. Explanation: A. Creating a trigger on the Rating object that updates a field on the Employee object is not necessary for this task. The employee's average rating can be calculated using a roll-up summary field. B. Creating a lookup relationship between the Rating and Employee object is necessary for employees to create rating records and for the average rating to be displayed on the employee record. C. Creating a roll-up summary field on the Employee and using AVG to calculate the average rating score is necessary for the employee's average rating to be displayed on the employee record. D. Creating a master-detail relationship between the Rating and Employee objects is not necessary for this task. A lookup relationship is sufficient.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 42:

**Skipped**

**A developer needs to join data received from an integration with an external system with parent records in Salesforce. The data set does not contain theSalesforce IDs of the parent records, but it does have a foreign key attribute that can be used to identify the parent.Which action will allow the developer to relate records in the data model without knowing the Salesforce ID?**

* 

**A. Create and populate a custom field on the parent object marked as Unique.**

* 

**B. Create a custom field on the child object of type External Relationship.**

* 

**C. Create and populate a custom field on the parent object marked as an External ID.**

**(Correct)**

* 

**D. Create a custom field on the child object of type Foreign Key.**

**Explanation**

C. Create and populate a custom field on the parent object marked as an External ID. Explanation: Option A is incorrect because creating a custom field marked as Unique on the parent object will not help in relating records in the data model without knowing the Salesforce ID. Unique fields only ensure that no two records have the same value for that field. Option B is incorrect because creating a custom field on the child object of type External Relationship is used to relate records between Salesforce and an external system, not within Salesforce itself. Option D is incorrect because creating a custom field on the child object of type Foreign Key is not necessary since the data set already contains a foreign key attribute that can be used to identify the parent. Option C is the correct answer because creating a custom field on the parent object marked as an External ID will allow the developer to relate records in the data model without knowing the Salesforce ID. An External ID is a custom field that contains a unique identifier from an external system, which can be used to match records between Salesforce and the external system. By populating this field with the foreign key attribute from the data set, the developer can easily relate the records in the data model.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 43:

**Skipped**

**A developer executes the following query in Apex to retrieve a list of contacts for each account:List<account> accounts = [Select ID, Name, (Select ID, Name from Contacts) from Account] ;Which two exceptions may occur when it executes? (Choose two.)**

* 

**A. CPU limit exception due to the complexity of the query.**

* 

**B. SOQL query row limit exception due to the number of contacts.**

**(Correct)**

* 

**C. SOQL query limit exception due to the number of contacts.**

**(Correct)**

* 

**D. SOQL query row limit exception due to the number of accounts.**

**Explanation**

B. SOQL query row limit exception due to the number of contacts. C. SOQL query limit exception due to the number of contacts. Explanation: The query is retrieving a list of accounts and their associated contacts. As the number of contacts per account can vary, there is a possibility of hitting the SOQL query row limit exception if the total number of contacts retrieved exceeds the limit. Additionally, if there are a large number of accounts with a large number of contacts, the SOQL query limit exception may also occur. The CPU limit exception is less likely to occur as it is not related to the complexity of the query but rather the amount of processing time it takes to execute. The SOQL query row limit exception due to the number of accounts is not applicable as the query is not retrieving a large number of accounts.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 44:

**Skipped**

**What is a benefit of using an after insert trigger over using a before insert trigger?**

* 

**A. An after insert trigger allows a developer to bypass validation rules when updating fields on the new record.**

* 

**B. An after insert trigger allows a developer to insert other objects that reference the new record.**

* 

**C. An after insert trigger allows a developer to make a callout to an external service.**

* 

**D. An after insert trigger allows a developer to modify fields in the new record without a query.**

**(Correct)**

**Explanation**

D. An after insert trigger allows a developer to modify fields in the new record without a query. Explanation: An after insert trigger is executed after a new record is inserted into the database. It allows developers to perform additional actions on the new record, such as modifying fields or inserting related objects. Using an after insert trigger has several benefits over using a before insert trigger. One of the main benefits is that it allows developers to modify fields in the new record without having to perform a separate query. This can be more efficient and can help reduce the number of database operations required. Option A is incorrect because using an after insert trigger does not allow a developer to bypass validation rules. Validation rules are still enforced when a record is inserted, regardless of whether an after insert or before insert trigger is used. Option B is incorrect because both before insert and after insert triggers allow developers to insert related objects that reference the new record. Option C is incorrect because making a callout to an external service can be done using either a before insert or after insert trigger. The timing of the trigger does not affect the ability to make a callout.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 45:

**Skipped**

**An org has a data model with a Buyer\_\_c object that has a lookup relationship to Region\_\_c and a Supplier\_\_c object has a lookup relationship to Region\_\_\_c. How can a developer display data from the related Supplier\_\_c records on a Visualforce page that has a standard controller for the Buyer\_\_c object?**

* 

**A. Use rollup formula fields on the Buyer\_\_c object to reference the related Supplier\_\_c records through the Region\_\_c.**

* 

**B. Use SOQL in a controller extension to query for related Supplier\_\_c records.**

**(Correct)**

* 

**C. Use a second standard controller for the Region\_\_c object on a page to display the related Supplier\_\_c records.**

* 

**D. Use merge field syntax to retrieve the Supplier\_\_c records related to the Buyer\_\_c record through the Region\_\_c.**

**Explanation**

B. Use SOQL in a controller extension to query for related Supplier\_\_c records. Explanation: Option A is incorrect because rollup formula fields can only be used to summarize data from child records to parent records, not to display related records on a Visualforce page. Option C is incorrect because using a second standard controller for the Region\_\_c object would display all related Supplier\_\_c records, not just the ones related to the Buyer\_\_c record. Option D is incorrect because merge field syntax can only be used to display data from related records on a Visualforce page if there is a direct relationship between the two objects. Option B is the correct answer because a controller extension can be used to query for related Supplier\_\_c records using SOQL and then display them on the Visualforce page. The SOQL query would use the lookup relationship between the Buyer\_\_c and Region\_\_c objects to find the related Supplier\_\_c records.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 46:

**Skipped**

**A developer needs an Apex method that can process Account or Contact records.Which method signature should the developer use?**

* 

**A. public void doWork(Account | | Contact)**

* 

**B. public void doWork(Record theRecord)**

* 

**C. public void doWork(Account Contact)**

* 

**D. public void doWork(sObject theRecord)**

**(Correct)**

**Explanation**

D. public void doWork(sObject theRecord) Explanation: Option A is incorrect because the syntax "Account || Contact" is not valid in Apex. Option B is correct because it accepts a generic sObject parameter, which can be either an Account or a Contact record. However, it may not be the most efficient option because the developer would need to check the type of theRecord and cast it to either an Account or Contact before processing it. Option C is incorrect because it does not use the correct syntax for accepting multiple parameters. Option D is the most suitable option because it accepts a generic sObject parameter, which can be either an Account or a Contact record, and it is the most efficient option because the developer can use the sObject methods to process the record without needing to check its type or cast it to a specific object type.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 47:

**Skipped**

**A developer wants to import 500 Opportunity records into a sandbox. Why should the developer choose to use Data Loader instead of Data Import Wizard?**

* 

**A. Data Loader runs from the developer's browser.**

**(Correct)**

* 

**B. Data Loader automatically relates Opportunities to Accounts.**

* 

**C. Data Import Wizard does not support Opportunities.**

* 

**D. Data Import Wizard can not import all 500 records.**

**Explanation**

Correct proposition: A. Data Loader runs from the developer's browser. Explanation: The developer should choose to use Data Loader instead of Data Import Wizard because Data Loader runs from the developer's browser, which means that the developer has more control over the import process. Data Loader also allows for more advanced mapping and transformation of data, which can be useful when importing large amounts of data. Additionally, Data Loader can handle larger data sets than Data Import Wizard, making it the better choice for importing 500 Opportunity records. Proposition B is incorrect because Data Loader does not automatically relate Opportunities to Accounts. This is something that would need to be configured during the import process. Proposition C is incorrect because Data Import Wizard does support Opportunities. Proposition D is incorrect because Data Loader can import all 500 records.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 48:

**Skipped**

**A developer is asked to set a picklist field to `˜Monitor' on any new Leads owned by a subnet of Users.How should the developer implement this request?**

* 

**A. Create an after insert Lead trigger.**

* 

**B. Create a before insert Lead trigger.**

**(Correct)**

* 

**C. Create a Lead Workflow Rule Field Update.**

* 

**D. Create a Lead formula field.**

**Explanation**

B. Create a before insert Lead trigger. Explanation: A before insert trigger is the most efficient way to set a picklist field to a specific value on any new Leads owned by a subnet of Users. This is because the trigger can modify the record before it is inserted into the database, ensuring that the picklist field is set correctly. An after insert trigger could also be used, but it would require an additional update operation to set the picklist field value, which could result in additional processing time and governor limit issues. A Lead Workflow Rule Field Update could also be used, but it would only apply to Leads that meet the criteria of the workflow rule, rather than all new Leads owned by a subnet of Users. A Lead formula field would not be appropriate for this situation, as it is used to calculate a value based on other fields on the record, rather than setting a specific value on a field.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 49:

**Skipped**

**A developer needs to test an Invoicing system integration. After reviewing the number of transactions required for the test, the developer estimates that the test data will total about 2 GB of data storage. Production data is not required for the integration testing.Which two environments meet the requirements for testing? (Choose two.)**

* 

**A. Developer Sandbox**

**(Correct)**

* 

**B. Full Sandbox**

* 

**C. Developer Edition**

* 

**D. Partial Sandbox**

**(Correct)**

* 

**E. Developer Pro Sandbox**

**Explanation**

A. Developer Sandbox and D. Partial Sandbox Explanation: A Developer Sandbox and a Partial Sandbox are both suitable for testing the Invoicing system integration. Both environments provide enough storage capacity to accommodate the estimated 2 GB of test data. A Full Sandbox is not necessary for this type of testing as it is typically used for more complex testing scenarios that require a full copy of production data. A Developer Edition is a free, limited version of Salesforce that is intended for individual developers to use for testing and development purposes. It does not provide enough storage capacity for the estimated 2 GB of test data. A Developer Pro Sandbox is a more advanced version of the Developer Sandbox, but it also does not provide enough storage capacity for the estimated 2 GB of test data.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 50:

**Skipped**

**Which code should be used to update an existing Visualforce page that uses standard Visualforce components so that the page matches the look and feel ofLightning Experience?**

* 

**A. <apex:styleSheet value="({$URLFOR($Resource.slds,'assets/slds.css')}">**

* 

**B. <apex:slds/>**

* 

**C. <apex:page lightningStyleSheets="true">**

**(Correct)**

* 

**D. <apex:includeLightning/>**

**Explanation**

C. <apex:page lightningStyleSheets="true"> Explanation: Option A is incorrect because it is missing a closing tag and also the value attribute is not properly formatted. Option B is incorrect because it is not a valid Visualforce component. Option D is incorrect because it is used to include Lightning components in a Visualforce page, not to update the look and feel of a Visualforce page to match Lightning Experience. Option C is the correct answer because it includes the lightningStyleSheets attribute which allows the Visualforce page to use the Lightning Design System (SLDS) styles. This will update the look and feel of the page to match Lightning Experience.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 51:

**Skipped**

**How can a developer get all of the available record types for the current user on the Case object?**

* 

**A. Use DescribeSObjectResult of the Case object.**

**(Correct)**

* 

**B. Use SOQL to get all Cases.**

* 

**C. Use DescribeFieldResult of the Case.RecordType field.**

* 

**D. Use Case.getRecordTypes().**

**Explanation**

A. Use DescribeSObjectResult of the Case object. This proposition is correct because the DescribeSObjectResult method can be used to retrieve metadata information about the Case object, including all available record types. The developer can then use this information to dynamically generate picklist values or create new records with the appropriate record type. B. Use SOQL to get all Cases. This proposition is incorrect because using SOQL to retrieve all Cases will only return the records themselves, not the available record types. The developer would need to perform additional queries or manipulations to determine the available record types. C. Use DescribeFieldResult of the Case.RecordType field. This proposition is partially correct because using DescribeFieldResult can provide information about the RecordType field, including the available picklist values. However, it does not provide information about all available record types for the object. D. Use Case.getRecordTypes(). This proposition is incorrect because there is no getRecordTypes() method available on the Case object. This method is only available on certain objects, such as Opportunity and Account.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 52:

**Skipped**

**Which two practices should be used for processing records in a trigger? (Choose two.)**

* 

**A. Use a Map to reduce the number of SOQL calls.**

**(Correct)**

* 

**B. Use @future methods to handle DML operations.**

* 

**C. Use a Set to ensure unique values in a query filter.**

**(Correct)**

* 

**D. Use (callout=true) to update an external system.**

**Explanation**

A. Use a Map to reduce the number of SOQL calls. C. Use a Set to ensure unique values in a query filter. Explanation: A. Using a Map to reduce the number of SOQL calls is a best practice in trigger processing. This is because Maps allow for efficient retrieval and manipulation of data, reducing the number of SOQL queries needed to process records. B. Using @future methods to handle DML operations is not a best practice in trigger processing. @future methods are asynchronous and can cause issues with record processing order and data integrity. C. Using a Set to ensure unique values in a query filter is a best practice in trigger processing. This is because Sets allow for efficient removal of duplicates, ensuring that only unique records are processed. D. Using (callout=true) to update an external system is not a best practice in trigger processing. Callouts should be avoided in triggers as they can cause issues with record processing order and can also cause governor limit issues.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 53:

**Skipped**

**Which two are best practices when it comes to component and application event handling? (Choose two.)**

* 

**A. Reuse the event logic in a component bundle, by putting the logic in the helper.**

**(Correct)**

* 

**B. Use component events to communicate actions that should be handled at the application level.**

**(Correct)**

* 

**C. Handle low-level events in the event handler and re-fire them as higher-level events.**

* 

**D. Try to use application events as opposed to component events.**

**Explanation**

A. Reuse the event logic in a component bundle, by putting the logic in the helper. B. Use component events to communicate actions that should be handled at the application level. Explanation: A. Reusing event logic in a component bundle by putting the logic in the helper is a best practice because it promotes code reuse and reduces duplication. By putting the event logic in the helper, it can be easily accessed and used by other components, making the code more efficient and maintainable. B. Using component events to communicate actions that should be handled at the application level is also a best practice. Component events are used to communicate between components, and can be used to trigger actions at the application level. This allows for better separation of concerns and promotes modularity in the code. C. Handling low-level events in the event handler and re-firing them as higher-level events is not necessarily a best practice. While it can be useful in some situations, it can also add unnecessary complexity to the code and make it harder to maintain. D. Trying to use application events as opposed to component events is not necessarily a best practice either. Both types of events have their own use cases and should be used appropriately based on the situation. It is important to understand the differences between the two and choose the appropriate type of event for the task at hand.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 54:

**Skipped**

**Which exception type cannot be caught?**

* 

**A. LimitException**

* 

**B. NoAccessException**

* 

**C. A Custom Exception**

* 

**D. CalloutException**

**(Correct)**

**Explanation**

Correct answer: D. CalloutException Explanation: A. LimitException: This exception is thrown when an organization has exceeded its limits for a particular resource, such as the number of API requests or the amount of data storage. This exception can be caught and handled in code. B. NoAccessException: This exception is thrown when a user does not have the necessary permissions to perform a particular action, such as accessing a record or executing a method. This exception can be caught and handled in code. C. A Custom Exception: A custom exception is an exception that is defined by the developer and can be thrown in code when a specific condition is met. This exception can be caught and handled in code. D. CalloutException: This exception is thrown when an error occurs during a callout to an external system, such as a web service or REST API. This exception cannot be caught and handled in code, as it is a system-level exception that is outside of the control of the Salesforce platform. Instead, the exception must be handled by the user or administrator, who can investigate and resolve the underlying issue that caused the exception to be thrown.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 55:

**Skipped**

**A developer is asked to create a custom Visualforce page that will be used as a dashboard component.Which three are valid controller options for this page? (Choose three.)**

* 

**A. Use a standard controller.**

**(Correct)**

* 

**B. Use a standard controller with extensions.**

**(Correct)**

* 

**C. Use a custom controller with extensions.**

**(Correct)**

* 

**D. Do not specify a controller.**

* 

**E. Use a custom controller.**

**Explanation**

A, B, and C are valid controller options for this page. A. Using a standard controller allows the developer to easily access and manipulate data from a standard object in Salesforce, such as an Account or Contact. B. Using a standard controller with extensions allows the developer to add additional functionality to the standard controller, such as custom logic or queries. C. Using a custom controller with extensions allows the developer to completely customize the functionality of the page and access data from multiple objects. D. Not specifying a controller would result in an error, as a controller is required for a Visualforce page. E. Using a custom controller without extensions would limit the functionality of the page and make it more difficult to access data from multiple objects.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 56:

**Skipped**

**A developer created this Apex trigger that calls MyClass.myStaticMethod: trigger myTrigger on Contact(before insert){ MyClass.myStaticMethod(trigger.new, trigger.oldMap); }The developer creates a test class with a test method that calls MyClass.myStaticMethod, resulting in 81% overall code coverage.What happens when the developer tries to deploy the trigger and two classes to production, assuming no other code exists?**

* 

**A. The deployment fails because no assertions were made in the test method.**

* 

**B. The deployment passes because both classes and the trigger were included in the deployment.**

* 

**C. The deployment passes because the Apex code has required (>75%) code coverage.**

**(Correct)**

* 

**D. The deployment fails because the Apex trigger has no code coverage.**

**Explanation**

C. The deployment passes because the Apex code has required (>75%) code coverage. Explanation: The developer has achieved 81% overall code coverage in the test class, which meets the minimum requirement of 75% code coverage for deployment to production. The fact that no assertions were made in the test method does not affect the deployment process. The trigger and classes will be included in the deployment and will pass as long as the code coverage requirement is met. Option D is incorrect because the trigger does have code coverage through the test method.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 57:

**Skipped**

**Which declarative process automation feature supports iterating over multiple records?**

* 

**A. Workflow rules**

* 

**B. Flows**

**(Correct)**

* 

**C. Validation rules**

* 

**D. Approval processes**

**Explanation**

B. Flows Explanation: Flows in Salesforce support iterating over multiple records using the Loop element. This allows for automation of repetitive tasks that involve multiple records, such as updating all open opportunities for a specific account. Workflow rules, validation rules, and approval processes do not support iterating over multiple records. Workflow rules are used to automate simple business processes, such as sending email alerts or updating fields. Validation rules are used to enforce data quality by preventing users from saving records that do not meet certain criteria. Approval processes are used to automate the approval of records, such as opportunities or contracts.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 58:

**Skipped**

**Which statement generates a list of Leads and Contacts that have a field with the phrase 'ACME'?**

* 

**A. List <sObject> searchList = [FIND "\*ACME\*" IN ALL FIELDS RETURNING Contact, Lead];**

**(Correct)**

* 

**B. List<List <sObject>> searchList = [FIND "\*ACME\*" IN ALL FIELDS RETURNING Contact, Lead];**

* 

**C. List<List <sObject>> searchList = [SELECT Name, ID FROM Contact, Lead WHERE Name like '%ACME%'];**

* 

**D. Map <sObject> searchList = [FIND "\*ACME\*" IN ALL FIELDS RETURNING Contact, Lead];**

**Explanation**

A. List <sObject> searchList = [FIND "\*ACME\*" IN ALL FIELDS RETURNING Contact, Lead]; Explanation: Option A is the correct proposition as it uses the SOQL query with the FIND operator to search for the phrase 'ACME' in all fields of the Contact and Lead objects. The query returns a list of sObjects that match the search criteria. Option B is incorrect as it returns a list of lists of sObjects, which is not necessary for this scenario. Option C is incorrect as it uses the LIKE operator instead of the FIND operator, which may not return accurate results for the search phrase 'ACME'. Option D is incorrect as it uses the Map data type instead of the List data type, which is not necessary for this scenario.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 59:

**Skipped**

**A developer needs to implement the functionality for a service agent to gather multiple pieces of information from a customer in order to send a replacement credit card.Which automation tool meets these requirements?**

* 

**A. Lightning Component**

* 

**B. Flow Builder**

**(Correct)**

* 

**C. Process Builder**

* 

**D. Approval Process**

**Explanation**

B. Flow Builder Explanation: Flow Builder is the most suitable automation tool for this requirement as it allows the developer to create a flow that guides the service agent through the process of gathering multiple pieces of information from the customer. The flow can be customized to include specific fields and validation rules, and can be triggered by the service agent when they need to send a replacement credit card. Lightning Component is a tool for building custom user interfaces, and is not directly related to gathering information from customers. Process Builder is a tool for automating business processes, but may not be the most efficient tool for this specific requirement. Approval Process is a tool for automating approval workflows, and is not directly related to gathering information from customers.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 60:

**Skipped**

**A developer needs to include a Visualforce page in the detail section of a page layout for the Account object, but does not see the page as an available option in the Page Layout Editor.Which attribute must the developer include in the <apex:page> tag to ensure the Visualforce page can be embedded in a page layout?**

* 

**A. standardController= ג€Accountג€**

**(Correct)**

* 

**B. extensions= ג€AccountControllerג€**

* 

**C. controller= ג€Accountג€**

* 

**D. action= ג€AccountIdג€**

**Explanation**

A. standardController= "Account" Explanation: The standardController attribute specifies the standard controller for the Visualforce page. In this case, the developer needs to include a Visualforce page in the detail section of a page layout for the Account object, so the standardController attribute should be set to "Account". This will ensure that the Visualforce page can be embedded in the page layout. B. extensions= "AccountController" This attribute is used to specify a custom controller extension for the Visualforce page. It is not necessary in this case, as the developer only needs to include a Visualforce page in the detail section of a page layout for the Account object. C. controller= "Account" This attribute is used to specify a custom controller for the Visualforce page. It is not necessary in this case, as the developer only needs to include a Visualforce page in the detail section of a page layout for the Account object. D. action= "AccountId" This attribute is used to specify the action method to be called when the Visualforce page is loaded. It is not necessary in this case, as the developer only needs to include a Visualforce page in the detail section of a page layout for the Account object.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 61:

**Skipped**

**A newly hired developer discovers that there are multiple triggers on the case object.What should the developer consider when working with triggers?**

* 

**A. Developers must dictate the order of trigger execution.**

* 

**B. Trigger execution order is based on creation date and time.**

* 

**C. Unit tests must specify the trigger being tested.**

**(Correct)**

* 

**D. Trigger execution order is not guaranteed for the same sObject.**

**Explanation**

C. Unit tests must specify the trigger being tested. Explanation: When working with multiple triggers on the same object, it is important to specify which trigger is being tested in the unit test. This ensures that the correct trigger is being tested and that any changes made to one trigger do not affect the functionality of another trigger. Option A is incorrect because developers cannot dictate the order of trigger execution. Option B is incorrect because trigger execution order is not based on creation date and time. Option D is incorrect because trigger execution order is not guaranteed for the same sObject, but it is important to specify which trigger is being tested in the unit test.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 62:

**Skipped**

**Using the Schema Builder, a developer tries to change the API name of a field that is referenced in an Apex test class.What is the end result?**

* 

**A. The API name is not changed and there are no other impacts.**

* 

**B. The API name of the field and the reference in the test class is changed.**

* 

**C. The API name of the field is changed, and a warning is issued to update the class.**

**(Correct)**

* 

**D. The API name of the field and the reference in the test class is updated.**

**Explanation**

C. The API name of the field is changed, and a warning is issued to update the class. Explanation: When a developer tries to change the API name of a field that is referenced in an Apex test class using the Schema Builder, the API name of the field will be changed. However, since the test class references the old API name, a warning will be issued to update the class to reference the new API name. This is because the test class will fail if it references the old API name after the field has been renamed. Option A is incorrect because the API name of the field will be changed. Option B is incorrect because only the API name of the field will be changed, not the reference in the test class. Option D is incorrect because it implies that the reference in the test class will be automatically updated, which is not the case.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 63:

**Skipped**

**When is an Apex Trigger required instead of a Process Builder Process?**

* 

**A. When a record needs to be created**

* 

**B. When multiple records related to the triggering record need to be updated**

* 

**C. When a post to Chatter needs to be created**

* 

**D. When an action needs to be taken on a delete or undelete, or before a DML operation is executed.**

**(Correct)**

**Explanation**

D. When an action needs to be taken on a delete or undelete, or before a DML operation is executed. Explanation: A. When a record needs to be created - This can be done using either Apex Trigger or Process Builder Process. So, this is not the correct option. B. When multiple records related to the triggering record need to be updated - This can be done using either Apex Trigger or Process Builder Process. So, this is not the correct option. C. When a post to Chatter needs to be created - This can be done using either Apex Trigger or Process Builder Process. So, this is not the correct option. D. When an action needs to be taken on a delete or undelete, or before a DML operation is executed - This is the correct option. Apex Triggers are required when we need to perform some complex logic or validations before or after a DML operation is executed. Process Builder Processes are not capable of handling complex logic or validations. So, if we need to perform some complex logic or validations before or after a DML operation is executed, we need to use Apex Triggers.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 64:

**Skipped**

**Which control statement should a developer use to ensure that a loop body executes at least once?**

* 

**A. for (init\_stmt; exit\_condition; increment\_stmt) {ג€¦}**

* 

**B. do {ג€¦} while (condition)**

**(Correct)**

* 

**C. while (condition) {ג€¦}**

* 

**D. for (variable : list\_or\_set) {ג€¦}**

**Explanation**

B. do {ג€¦} while (condition) Explanation: The do-while loop is the only loop that guarantees that the loop body will execute at least once, regardless of the condition. In a do-while loop, the condition is checked at the end of each iteration, so the loop body will always execute at least once before the condition is checked. Option A, the for loop, may or may not execute the loop body depending on the exit condition. Option C, the while loop, will only execute the loop body if the condition is initially true. Option D, the for-each loop, is used for iterating over a collection and does not guarantee that the loop body will execute at least once.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 65:

**Skipped**

**The values 'High', 'Medium', and 'Low' are identified as common values for multiple picklists across different objects.What is an approach a developer can take to streamline maintenance of the picklists and their values, while also restricting the values to the ones mentioned above?**

* 

**A. Create the Picklist on each object and use a Global Picklist Value Set containing the values.**

**(Correct)**

* 

**B. Create the Picklist on each object as a required field and select "Display values alphabetically, not in the order entered".**

* 

**C. Create the Picklist on each object and add a validation rule to ensure data integrity.**

* 

**D. Create the Picklist on each object and select "Restrict picklist to the values defined in the value set".**

**Explanation**

A. Create the Picklist on each object and use a Global Picklist Value Set containing the values. Explanation: This approach allows for the values to be consistent across multiple picklists on different objects, making maintenance easier. By using a global picklist value set, any changes made to the values will be reflected in all picklists that use that value set. This also ensures that the values are restricted to the ones mentioned above, as they are the only ones included in the global picklist value set. B. Creating the picklist as a required field and displaying values alphabetically does not address the issue of maintaining consistency across multiple picklists or restricting the values to the ones mentioned above. C. Adding a validation rule to ensure data integrity does not address the issue of maintaining consistency across multiple picklists or restricting the values to the ones mentioned above. D. Selecting "Restrict picklist to the values defined in the value set" is a good option, but using a global picklist value set would be more efficient as it allows for consistency across multiple picklists on different objects.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 66:

**Skipped**

**Candidates are reviewed by four separate reviewers and their comments and scores which range from 1 (lowest) to 5 (highest) are stored on a review record that is a detail record for a candidate.What is the best way to indicate that a combined review score of 15 or better is required to recommend that the candidate come in for an interview?**

* 

**A. Use a Validation Rule on a total score field on the candidate record that prevents a recommended field from being true if the total score is less than 15.**

* 

**B. Use a Rollup Summary field to calculate the sum of the review scores, and store this in a total score field on the candidate.**

**(Correct)**

* 

**C. Use Visual Workflow to set a recommended field on the candidate whenever the cumulative review score is 15 or better.**

* 

**D. Use a Workflow Rule to calculate the sum of the review scores and send an email to the hiring manager when the total is 15 or better.**

**Explanation**

B. Use a Rollup Summary field to calculate the sum of the review scores, and store this in a total score field on the candidate. Explanation: Option A is incorrect because a Validation Rule only prevents data from being saved if it does not meet certain criteria. It does not automatically set a recommended field or perform any other actions. Option C is inefficient because it requires the use of Visual Workflow, which is a more complex tool than necessary for this task. A Rollup Summary field can easily calculate the sum of the review scores without the need for additional automation. Option D is also inefficient because it requires the use of a Workflow Rule and an email alert, which is more complex than necessary. A Rollup Summary field can easily calculate the sum of the review scores without the need for additional automation. Option B is the most suitable and efficient option because it uses a Rollup Summary field to calculate the sum of the review scores and store it in a total score field on the candidate record. This allows for easy visibility of the total score and can be used to trigger a recommended field or other actions as needed.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 67:

**Skipped**

**Which two SOSL searches will return records matching search criteria contained in any of the searchable text fields on an object? (Choose two.)**

* 

**A. [FIND 'Acme\*' IN ANY FIELDS RETURNING Account, Opportunity];**

* 

**B. [FIND 'Acme\*' RETURNING Account, Opportunity];**

* 

**C. [FIND 'Acme\*' IN ALL FIELDS RETURNING Account, Opportunity];**

**(Correct)**

* 

**D. [FIND 'Acme\*' IN TEXT FIELDS RETURNING Account, Opportunity];**

**(Correct)**

**Explanation**

C. [FIND 'Acme\*' IN ALL FIELDS RETURNING Account, Opportunity]; D. [FIND 'Acme\*' IN TEXT FIELDS RETURNING Account, Opportunity]; Explanation: A. [FIND 'Acme\*' IN ANY FIELDS RETURNING Account, Opportunity] - This search will return records matching search criteria contained in any searchable field on the Account and Opportunity objects, including non-text fields such as dates and numbers. This may not be the most efficient search if the goal is to only search text fields. B. [FIND 'Acme\*' RETURNING Account, Opportunity] - This search will return records matching search criteria in any searchable field on the Account and Opportunity objects, but it will not be limited to only text fields. This may not be the most efficient search if the goal is to only search text fields. C. [FIND 'Acme\*' IN ALL FIELDS RETURNING Account, Opportunity] - This search will return records matching search criteria contained in any searchable field on the Account and Opportunity objects, including text and non-text fields. This is a more efficient search if the goal is to search all fields. D. [FIND 'Acme\*' IN TEXT FIELDS RETURNING Account, Opportunity] - This search will only return records matching search criteria contained in text fields on the Account and Opportunity objects. This may not be the most efficient search if the goal is to search all fields.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 68:

**Skipped**

**An org tracks customer orders on an Order object and the line items of an Order on the Line Item object. The Line Item object has a Master/Detail relationship to the Order object. A developer has a requirement to calculate the order amount on an Order and the line amount on each Line Item based on quantity and price.What is the correct implementation?**

* 

**A. Write a single before trigger on the Line Item that calculates the item amount and updates the order amount on the Order.**

* 

**B. Write a process on the Line Item that calculates the item amount and order amount and updates the fields on the Line Item and the Order.**

* 

**C. Implement the line amount as a numeric formula field and the order amount as a roll-up summary field.**

**(Correct)**

* 

**D. Implement the line amount as a currency field and the order amount as a SUM formula field.**

**Explanation**

C. Implement the line amount as a numeric formula field and the order amount as a roll-up summary field. Explanation: Option A is incorrect because it only calculates the line item amount and does not update the order amount. Option B is inefficient because it requires a process to be run on each line item, which can cause performance issues if there are a large number of line items. Option D is also incorrect because it requires a formula to be run on each line item, which can cause performance issues if there are a large number of line items. Additionally, using a currency field for the line amount may not be necessary if the currency is the same for all line items. Option C is the most efficient and suitable implementation because it uses a formula field to calculate the line amount for each line item, which does not require any additional processes or triggers to be run. The roll-up summary field then calculates the total order amount based on the line amounts of all line items. This approach is efficient and scalable, even with a large number of line items.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 69:

**Skipped**

**Universal Containers (UC) uses a custom object called Vendor. The Vendor custom object has a Master-Detail relationship with the standard Account object.Based on some internal discussions, the UC administrator tried to change the Master-Detail relationship to a Lookup relationship but was not able to do so.What is a possible reason that this change was not permitted?**

* 

**A. The Vendor records have existing values in the Account object.**

**(Correct)**

* 

**B. The Account object is included on a workflow on the Vendor object.**

* 

**C. The Account records contain Vendor roll-up summary fields.**

* 

**D. The Vendor object must use a Master-Detail field for reporting.**

**Explanation**

A. The Vendor records have existing values in the Account object. Explanation: When a custom object has a Master-Detail relationship with a standard object, it means that the custom object is dependent on the standard object. Changing the relationship to a Lookup relationship would mean that the custom object would no longer be dependent on the standard object. However, if there are existing records in the custom object that are already related to records in the standard object, changing the relationship type would break those relationships. Therefore, Salesforce does not allow changing a Master-Detail relationship to a Lookup relationship if there are existing records in the custom object that have values in the Master-Detail field. Option B is incorrect because workflows on the Vendor object would not prevent changing the relationship type. Option C is incorrect because roll-up summary fields on the Account object would not prevent changing the relationship type. Option D is incorrect because there is no requirement for the Vendor object to use a Master-Detail field for reporting. Reporting can be done on Lookup relationships as well.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 70:

**Skipped**

**A Visualforce page is required for displaying and editing Case records that includes both standard and custom functionality defined in an Apex class called myControllerExtension.The Visualforce page should include which <apex:page> attribute(s) to correctly implement controller functionality?**

* 

**A. controller=ג€Caseג€ and extensions=ג€myControllerExtensionג€**

* 

**B. extensions=ג€myControllerExtensionג€**

* 

**C. controller=ג€myControllerExtensionג€**

* 

**D. standardController=ג€Caseג€ and extensions=ג€myControllerExtensionג€**

**(Correct)**

**Explanation**

Answer: D. standardController=Case and extensions=myControllerExtension Explanation: A. This proposition is incorrect because the controller attribute should reference the Apex class, not the object being displayed (in this case, Case). B. This proposition is incorrect because it only includes the extensions attribute, but not the standardController attribute. The standardController attribute is necessary to reference the object being displayed (in this case, Case). C. This proposition is incorrect because it only includes the controller attribute, but not the standardController attribute. The standardController attribute is necessary to reference the object being displayed (in this case, Case). D. This proposition is correct because it includes both the standardController attribute (to reference the Case object being displayed) and the extensions attribute (to reference the myControllerExtension Apex class that provides custom functionality).

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 71:

**Skipped**

**Which three options can be accomplished with formula fields? (Choose three.)**

* 

**A. Generate a link using the HYPERLINK function to a specific record.**

**(Correct)**

* 

**B. Display the previous value for a field using the PRIORVALUE function.**

**(Correct)**

* 

**C. Determine if a datetime field value has passed using the NOW function.**

* 

**D. Return and display a field value from another object using the VLOOKUP function.**

* 

**E. Determine which of three different images to display using the IF function.**

**(Correct)**

**Explanation**

A. Generate a link using the HYPERLINK function to a specific record. B. Display the previous value for a field using the PRIORVALUE function. E. Determine which of three different images to display using the IF function. Explanation: A. This is correct because formula fields can use the HYPERLINK function to generate a link to a specific record. This is useful for creating clickable links within a record that take the user to related records. B. This is correct because formula fields can use the PRIORVALUE function to display the previous value of a field. This is useful for tracking changes to a field over time. C. This is incorrect because formula fields cannot use the NOW function. The NOW function returns the current date and time, which is not a static value that can be used in a formula field. D. This is incorrect because formula fields cannot use the VLOOKUP function. The VLOOKUP function is used in Excel to look up a value in a table, but it is not available in Salesforce formula fields. E. This is correct because formula fields can use the IF function to determine which of three different images to display based on a condition. This is useful for displaying different images based on the value of a field.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 72:

**Skipped**

**Universal Containers uses a simple Order Management app. On the Order Lines, the order line total is calculated by multiplying the item price with the quantity ordered. There is a Master-Detail relationship between the Order and the Order Lines object.What is the best practice to get the sum of all order line totals on the order header?**

* 

**A. Declarative Roll-Up Summaries App**

* 

**B. Roll-Up Summary field**

**(Correct)**

* 

**C. Process Builder**

* 

**D. Apex Trigger**

**Explanation**

B. Roll-Up Summary field Explanation: A Roll-Up Summary field is the best practice to get the sum of all order line totals on the order header. This is because it is a native Salesforce feature that allows for automatic calculation of the sum of a field on related records. In this case, the Roll-Up Summary field can be created on the Order object to calculate the sum of the Order Line Total field on the related Order Lines. This provides an efficient and easy-to-maintain solution without the need for custom code or third-party apps. A. Declarative Roll-Up Summaries App: This is a third-party app that provides similar functionality to the native Roll-Up Summary field. However, it is not necessary in this case as the native feature is available and sufficient. C. Process Builder: While it is possible to use Process Builder to calculate the sum of the Order Line Total field on related Order Lines, it would require creating a loop through all related records and performing calculations. This would be less efficient and more complex than using a Roll-Up Summary field. D. Apex Trigger: While it is possible to use an Apex Trigger to calculate the sum of the Order Line Total field on related Order Lines, it would require custom code and maintenance. This would be less efficient and more complex than using a Roll-Up Summary field.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 73:

**Skipped**

**A team of developers is working on a source-driven project that allows them to work independently, with many different org configurations.Which type of Salesforce orgs should they use for their development?**

* 

**A. Developer orgs**

* 

**B. Developer sandboxes**

* 

**C. Full Copy sandboxes**

* 

**D. Scratch orgs**

**(Correct)**

**Explanation**

D. Scratch orgs Explanation: A. Developer orgs: Developer orgs are individual Salesforce orgs that are used for development and testing purposes. They are not suitable for this situation because the team needs to work independently with many different org configurations, which would require multiple developer orgs. B. Developer sandboxes: Developer sandboxes are copies of production or full copy sandboxes that are used for development and testing purposes. They are not suitable for this situation because the team needs to work independently with many different org configurations, which would require multiple developer sandboxes. C. Full Copy sandboxes: Full Copy sandboxes are copies of production orgs that include all data and metadata. They are not suitable for this situation because they are not designed for independent development and testing. D. Scratch orgs: Scratch orgs are temporary Salesforce orgs that are created for a specific development project. They are designed for independent development and testing and can be easily configured to match the project requirements. This makes them the most suitable option for the team of developers working on a source-driven project that allows them to work independently with many different org configurations.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 74:

**Skipped**

**When an Account's custom picklist field called Customer Sentiment is changed to a value of `Confused`, a new related Case should automatically be created.Which two methods should a developer use to create this case? (Choose two.)**

* 

**A. Process Builder**

**(Correct)**

* 

**B. Apex Trigger**

**(Correct)**

* 

**C. Custom Button**

* 

**D. Workflow Rule**

**Explanation**

A. Process Builder and B. Apex Trigger Explanation: A. Process Builder: A developer can use Process Builder to create a new related Case when an Account's custom picklist field called Customer Sentiment is changed to a value of `Confused`. Process Builder allows developers to automate business processes by creating workflows with a visual interface. In this case, the developer can create a process that triggers when the Customer Sentiment field is changed to `Confused`, and then create a new related Case record. B. Apex Trigger: A developer can also use Apex Trigger to create a new related Case when an Account's custom picklist field called Customer Sentiment is changed to a value of `Confused`. Apex Trigger is a code that executes before or after specific events occur in Salesforce, such as record insertion, update, or deletion. In this case, the developer can create an Apex Trigger that triggers when the Customer Sentiment field is changed to `Confused`, and then create a new related Case record. C. Custom Button: A custom button is not a suitable method for creating a new related Case when an Account's custom picklist field called Customer Sentiment is changed to a value of `Confused`. Custom buttons are used to perform specific actions on a record, such as creating a new record or updating an existing record, but they cannot be triggered by a field change. D. Workflow Rule: A workflow rule is not a suitable method for creating a new related Case when an Account's custom picklist field called Customer Sentiment is changed to a value of `Confused`. Workflow rules are used to automate standard internal procedures and processes to save time across your org, but they cannot create new related records.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 75:

**Skipped**

**A developer observes that an Apex test method fails in the Sandbox. To identify the issue, the developer copies the code inside the test method and executes it via the Execute Anonymous tool in the Developer Console. The code then executes with no exceptions or errors.Why did the test method fail in the sandbox and pass in the Developer Console?**

* 

**A. The test method has a syntax error in the code.**

* 

**B. The test method does not use System.runAs to execute as a specific user.**

**(Correct)**

* 

**C. The test method is calling an @future method.**

* 

**D. The test method relies on existing data in the sandbox.**

**Explanation**

B. The test method does not use System.runAs to execute as a specific user. Explanation: Option A can be ruled out because if there was a syntax error in the code, it would have thrown an exception in both the Sandbox and the Developer Console. Option C can also be ruled out because if the test method was calling an @future method, it would have thrown an exception in both the Sandbox and the Developer Console. Option D is a possibility, but it is less likely because the code executed without errors in the Developer Console. Option B is the most likely answer because the test method may be relying on a specific user's permissions or profile settings, which are not present in the Sandbox. By using System.runAs to execute the test method as a specific user, the test method can be made to pass in the Sandbox as well. The fact that the code executed without errors in the Developer Console suggests that the issue is related to user permissions rather than the code itself.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 76:

**Skipped**

**Universal Containers has a large number of custom applications that were built using a third-party JavaScript framework and exposed using Visualforce pages.The company wants to update these applications to apply styling that resembles the look and feel of Lightning Experience.What should the developer do to fulfill the business request in the quickest and most effective manner?**

* 

**A. Set the attribute enableLightning to true in the definition.**

* 

**B. Enable Available for Lightning Experience, Lightning Communities, and the mobile app on Visualforce pages used by the custom application.**

**(Correct)**

* 

**C. Incorporate the Salesforce Lightning Design System CSS stylesheet into the JavaScript applications.**

* 

**D. Rewrite all Visualforce pages as Lightning components.**

**Explanation**

B. Enable Available for Lightning Experience, Lightning Communities, and the mobile app on Visualforce pages used by the custom application. Explanation: Option B is the most suitable and efficient solution for this situation. Enabling Available for Lightning Experience, Lightning Communities, and the mobile app on Visualforce pages used by the custom application will allow the custom applications to be viewed in Lightning Experience with the same styling as the rest of the platform. This can be done quickly and without the need for extensive development work. Option A, setting the attribute enableLightning to true in the definition, is not the best solution as it only enables Lightning Experience for the specific Visualforce page and does not apply the Lightning styling to the custom applications. Option C, incorporating the Salesforce Lightning Design System CSS stylesheet into the JavaScript applications, may work but would require significant development work and may not be the quickest or most effective solution. Option D, rewriting all Visualforce pages as Lightning components, would be a time-consuming and expensive solution that may not be necessary for achieving the desired result.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 77:

**Skipped**

**Which two Apex data types can be used to reference a Salesforce record ID dynamically? (Choose two.)**

* 

**A. ENUM**

* 

**B. sObject**

**(Correct)**

* 

**C. External ID**

* 

**D. String**

**(Correct)**

**Explanation**

B. sObject and D. String Explanation: A. ENUM: An enumeration is a list of named values that represent a set of related constants. It is not used to reference a Salesforce record ID dynamically. B. sObject: An sObject is a Salesforce object that stores data. It can be used to reference a Salesforce record ID dynamically. C. External ID: An external ID is a custom field that contains a unique identifier from an external system. It is not used to reference a Salesforce record ID dynamically. D. String: A string is a data type used to store text. It can be used to reference a Salesforce record ID dynamically by storing the ID as a string and then using it in code. Therefore, options B and D are correct as they can be used to reference a Salesforce record ID dynamically.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 78:

**Skipped**

**Which aspect of Apex programming is limited due to multitenancy?**

* 

**A. The number of methods in an Apex class**

* 

**B. The number of records returned from database queries**

**(Correct)**

* 

**C. The number of active Apex classes**

* 

**D. The number of records processed in a loop**

**Explanation**

B. The number of records returned from database queries Explanation: Multitenancy is a feature of Salesforce that allows multiple organizations (or tenants) to use the same instance of the application while keeping their data and processes separate. This means that resources such as CPU time, memory, and database storage are shared among all tenants. As a result, there are certain limits imposed on Apex programming to ensure that one tenant does not consume too many resources and affect the performance of other tenants. Option A is incorrect because the number of methods in an Apex class is not limited due to multitenancy. However, there is a limit on the total number of methods that can be executed in a single transaction. Option C is incorrect because the number of active Apex classes is not limited due to multitenancy. However, there is a limit on the total number of Apex classes that can be stored in an organization. Option D is incorrect because the number of records processed in a loop is not limited due to multitenancy. However, there is a limit on the total number of records that can be processed in a single transaction. Option B is correct because the number of records returned from database queries is limited due to multitenancy. This limit is imposed to prevent one tenant from consuming too much database storage and affecting the performance of other tenants. The limit varies depending on the type of query and the edition of Salesforce being used.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 79:

**Skipped**

**A Visual Flow uses an Apex Action to provide additional information about multiple Contacts, stored in a custom class, ContactInfo.Which is the correct definition of the Apex method that gets the additional information?**

* 

**A. @InvocableMethod(label='Additional Info') public ContactInfo getInfo(Id contactId) { /\*implementation\*/ }**

* 

**B. @InvocableMethod(label='Additional Info') public List<ContactInfo> getInfo(List<Id> contactIds) { /\*implementation\*/ }**

* 

**C. @InvocableMethod(label='Additional Info') public static ContactInfo getInfo(Id contactId) { /\*implementation\*/ }**

* 

**D. @InvocableMethod(label='Additional Info') public static List<ContactInfo> getInfo(List<Id> contactIds) { /\*implementation\*/ }**

**(Correct)**

**Explanation**

The correct proposition is D. Explanation: A Visual Flow is a tool in Salesforce that allows users to create custom screens and processes to automate tasks. Apex Actions are a type of action that can be added to a Visual Flow to perform custom logic. In this scenario, the Visual Flow is using an Apex Action to retrieve additional information about multiple Contacts, which is stored in a custom class called ContactInfo. To retrieve this additional information, an Apex method needs to be created and added to the Apex Action. The correct definition of this Apex method depends on the requirements of the Visual Flow and the data being retrieved. Option A defines an Apex method that takes in a single Contact Id and returns a single ContactInfo object. This method would be suitable if the Visual Flow only needs to retrieve additional information for one Contact at a time. Option B defines an Apex method that takes in a list of Contact Ids and returns a list of ContactInfo objects. This method would be suitable if the Visual Flow needs to retrieve additional information for multiple Contacts at once. Option C defines a static Apex method that takes in a single Contact Id and returns a single ContactInfo object. The static keyword means that the method can be called without creating an instance of the class it belongs to. This method would be suitable if the Visual Flow only needs to retrieve additional information for one Contact at a time, and if the ContactInfo class is also static. Option D defines a static Apex method that takes in a list of Contact Ids and returns a list of ContactInfo objects. This method would be suitable if the Visual Flow needs to retrieve additional information for multiple Contacts at once, and if the ContactInfo class is also static. Since the scenario mentions that the Visual Flow needs to retrieve additional information about multiple Contacts, stored in a custom class, ContactInfo, option D is the correct proposition.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 80:

**Skipped**

**What are two uses for External IDs? (Choose two.)**

* 

**A. To create relationships between records imported from an external system.**

**(Correct)**

* 

**B. To create a record in a development environment with the same Salesforce ID as in another environment**

* 

**C. To identify the sObject type in Salesforce**

* 

**D. To prevent an import from creating duplicate records using Upsert**

**(Correct)**

**Explanation**

A. To create relationships between records imported from an external system. D. To prevent an import from creating duplicate records using Upsert. Explanation: A. External IDs can be used to create relationships between records imported from an external system. This is useful when importing data from a system that has its own unique identifier for records, which can be used to match records in Salesforce. B. This proposition is incorrect because External IDs cannot be used to create a record in a development environment with the same Salesforce ID as in another environment. Salesforce IDs are unique and cannot be replicated. C. This proposition is incorrect because External IDs are not used to identify the sObject type in Salesforce. The sObject type is identified by the API name of the object. D. External IDs can be used to prevent an import from creating duplicate records using Upsert. When using Upsert, Salesforce checks for a matching External ID and updates the existing record instead of creating a new one. This helps to maintain data integrity and avoid duplicates.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 81:

**Skipped**

**How many levels of child records can be returned in a single SOQL query from one parent object?**

* 

**A. 1**

**(Correct)**

* 

**B. 3**

* 

**C. 5**

* 

**D. 7**

**Explanation**

A. 1 Explanation: According to Salesforce documentation, only one level of child records can be returned in a single SOQL query from one parent object. If you need to retrieve data from multiple levels of child records, you would need to use nested SOQL queries or create a custom Apex class to handle the data retrieval. Therefore, option A is the correct proposition. Options B, C, and D are incorrect as they exceed the limit of one level of child records in a single SOQL query.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 82:

**Skipped**

**Which two statements are true about Getter and Setter methods? (Choose two.)**

* 

**A. Setter methods always have to be declared global.**

* 

**B. Setter methods are required to pass a value from a page to a controller.**

* 

**C. There is no guarantee for the order in which Getter or Setter methods are executed.**

**(Correct)**

* 

**D. Getter methods can pass a value from a controller to a page.**

**(Correct)**

**Explanation**

C and D are the correct propositions. Explanation: A. Setter methods always have to be declared global. - This proposition is incorrect. Setter methods do not always have to be declared global. It depends on the programming language and the scope of the variable being set. B. Setter methods are required to pass a value from a page to a controller. - This proposition is incorrect. Setter methods can be used to set values in any context, not just from a page to a controller. C. There is no guarantee for the order in which Getter or Setter methods are executed. - This proposition is true. The order in which Getter or Setter methods are executed is dependent on the programming language and the specific implementation. D. Getter methods can pass a value from a controller to a page. - This proposition is true. Getter methods can be used to retrieve values from any context, including a controller, and pass them to a page.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 83:

**Skipped**

**A platform developer at Universal Containers needs to create a custom button for the Account object that, when clicked, will perform a series of calculations and redirect the user to a custom Visualforce page.Which three attributes need to be defined with values in the <apex:page> tag to accomplish this? (Choose three.)**

* 

**A. action**

**(Correct)**

* 

**B. renderAs**

* 

**C. standardController**

**(Correct)**

* 

**D. readOnly**

* 

**E. extensions**

**(Correct)**

**Explanation**

A. action, C. standardController, E. extensions Explanation: A. action: This attribute is used to specify the controller method that should be called when the button is clicked. In this case, the method will perform the series of calculations and redirect the user to the custom Visualforce page. B. renderAs: This attribute is used to specify the format in which the page should be rendered, such as PDF or Excel. It is not necessary for this scenario. C. standardController: This attribute is used to specify the standard controller for the object being displayed on the page. In this case, the custom button is being created for the Account object, so the standard controller for the Account object should be specified. D. readOnly: This attribute is used to specify whether the page is read-only or not. It is not necessary for this scenario. E. extensions: This attribute is used to specify any controller extensions that should be used with the standard controller. It is not necessary for this scenario, but may be used if additional functionality is needed beyond what is provided by the standard controller.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 84:

**Skipped**

**A developer is debugging the following code to determine why Accounts are not being created.Account a = new Account(Name = 'A');Database.insert(a, false);How should the code be altered to help debug the issue?**

* 

**A. Add a System.debug() statement before the insert method.**

**(Correct)**

* 

**B. Collect the insert method return value in a SaveResult record.**

* 

**C. Set the second insert method parameter to TRUE.**

* 

**D. Add a try/catch around the insert method.**

**Explanation**

A. Add a System.debug() statement before the insert method. Explanation: Adding a System.debug() statement before the insert method will help the developer to check if the account record is being created with the correct values or not. This will help in identifying if there is any issue with the account record creation or not. B. Collect the insert method return value in a SaveResult record. Explanation: Although collecting the insert method return value in a SaveResult record can help in identifying any errors that occurred during the insert operation, it may not be the most efficient way to debug the issue. This is because the issue here is not related to any errors during the insert operation, but rather the fact that accounts are not being created at all. C. Set the second insert method parameter to TRUE. Explanation: Setting the second insert method parameter to TRUE will not help in debugging the issue. This parameter is used to allow partial success of the DML operation, which is not relevant to the current issue. D. Add a try/catch around the insert method. Explanation: Adding a try/catch around the insert method can help in identifying any errors that occurred during the insert operation, but it may not be the most efficient way to debug the issue. This is because the issue here is not related to any errors during the insert operation, but rather the fact that accounts are not being created at all.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 85:

**Skipped**

**A developer must create an Apex class, ContactController, that a Lightning component can use to search for Contact records. Users of the Lightning component should only be able to search for Contact records to which they have access.Which two will restrict the records correctly? (Choose two.)**

* 

**A. public class ContactController**

* 

**B. public with sharing class ContactController**

**(Correct)**

* 

**C. public without sharing class ContactController**

**(Correct)**

* 

**D. public inherited sharing class ContactController**

**Explanation**

B. public with sharing class ContactController and C. public without sharing class ContactController Explanation: In Apex, the "with sharing" and "without sharing" keywords are used to control the sharing settings of the class. "With sharing" enforces the sharing rules of the current user, while "without sharing" ignores the sharing rules and allows access to all records. In this scenario, we want to restrict users to only search for Contact records to which they have access. Therefore, we need to use the "with sharing" keyword to enforce the sharing rules of the current user. This will ensure that users can only search for Contact records that they have access to. Option B, "public with sharing class ContactController", is the correct choice as it enforces the sharing rules of the current user. Option C, "public without sharing class ContactController", is also a correct choice as it ignores the sharing rules and allows access to all records. However, it is less efficient and less secure than using "with sharing" as it could potentially expose sensitive data to unauthorized users. Option A, "public class ContactController", and Option D, "public inherited sharing class ContactController", are both incorrect as they do not enforce the sharing rules of the current user and could potentially allow unauthorized access to Contact records.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 86:

**Skipped**

**A developer needs to update an unrelated object when a record gets saved.Which two trigger types should the developer create? (Choose two.)**

* 

**A. after insert**

**(Correct)**

* 

**B. before update**

* 

**C. before insert**

* 

**D. after update**

**(Correct)**

**Explanation**

A. after insert and D. after update Explanation: When a record gets saved, the trigger types that fire are either before insert, before update, after insert, or after update. In this scenario, the developer needs to update an unrelated object when a record gets saved. Therefore, the trigger types that should be created are after insert and after update. After insert trigger type will fire after the record is inserted, and the unrelated object can be updated with the necessary information. After update trigger type will fire after the record is updated, and the unrelated object can be updated with the necessary information. Before insert trigger type will fire before the record is inserted, and the unrelated object cannot be updated as the record is not yet saved. Before update trigger type will fire before the record is updated, and the unrelated object cannot be updated as the record is not yet saved. Therefore, options A and D are the correct propositions for this scenario.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 87:

**Skipped**

**A change set deployment from a sandbox to production fails due to a failure in a managed package unit test. The developer spoke with the managed package owner and they determined it is a false positive and can be ignored.What should the developer do to successfully deploy?**

* 

**A. Select ג€Run local testsג€ to run all tests in the org that are not in the managed package.**

**(Correct)**

* 

**B. Select ג€Fast Deployג€ to run only the tests that are in the change set.**

* 

**C. Select ג€Run local testsג€ to run only the tests that are in the change set.**

* 

**D. Edit the managed package's unit test.**

**Explanation**

A. Select "Run local tests" to run all tests in the org that are not in the managed package. Explanation: Since the failure was in a managed package unit test and the issue has been identified as a false positive, it is not necessary to edit the managed package's unit test. Option B, "Fast Deploy," may not be sufficient as it only runs the tests in the change set, which may not include all necessary tests. Option C, "Run local tests" for only the tests in the change set, may also not be sufficient as it may not include all necessary tests. Option A, "Run local tests" for all tests in the org that are not in the managed package, is the most comprehensive option and will ensure that all necessary tests are run before deployment.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 88:

**Skipped**

**How should a developer create a new custom exception class?**

* 

**A. public class CustomException extends Exception{}**

**(Correct)**

* 

**B. CustomException ex = new (CustomException)Exception();**

* 

**C. public class CustomException implements Exception{}**

* 

**D. (Exception)CustomException ex = new Exception();**

**Explanation**

A. public class CustomException extends Exception{} Explanation: Option A is the correct proposition as it creates a new custom exception class by extending the built-in Exception class. This allows the custom exception to inherit all the properties and methods of the Exception class, while also adding any additional functionality specific to the custom exception. Option B is incorrect as it attempts to create a new instance of the Exception class and cast it to a CustomException, which is not possible. Option C is also incorrect as it uses the "implements" keyword instead of "extends", which means that the CustomException class would be implementing the methods of the Exception interface rather than inheriting them. Option D is incorrect as it attempts to cast a CustomException to an Exception, which is not necessary since CustomException already extends Exception.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 89:

**Skipped**

**A developer at Universal Containers is tasked with implementing a new Salesforce application that must be able to be maintained completely by their company'sSalesforce administrator.Which three options should be considered for building out the business logic layer of the application? (Choose three.)**

* 

**A. Process Builder**

**(Correct)**

* 

**B. Scheduled Jobs**

* 

**C. Invocable Actions**

**(Correct)**

* 

**D. Workflows**

* 

**E. Validation Rules**

**(Correct)**

**Explanation**

A. Process Builder, C. Invocable Actions, E. Validation Rules should be considered for building out the business logic layer of the application. Explanation: A. Process Builder: Process Builder is a powerful tool that allows developers to automate business processes by creating workflows with a simple drag-and-drop interface. It can be used to create complex business logic without the need for code, making it easy for the Salesforce administrator to maintain. B. Scheduled Jobs: Scheduled Jobs are used to automate tasks that need to be performed at specific times or intervals. While they can be useful for certain tasks, they are not necessary for building out the business logic layer of the application. C. Invocable Actions: Invocable Actions are a type of Apex action that can be called from Process Builder, Flow, or other Apex code. They allow developers to create custom business logic that can be easily maintained by the Salesforce administrator. D. Workflows: Workflows are a legacy tool that can be used to automate simple business processes. However, they are limited in their functionality and can be difficult to maintain. E. Validation Rules: Validation Rules are used to ensure that data entered into Salesforce meets certain criteria. They can be used to enforce business rules and prevent data entry errors. Overall, Process Builder, Invocable Actions, and Validation Rules are the most efficient options for building out the business logic layer of the application, as they provide the necessary functionality while also being easy to maintain.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 90:

**Skipped**

**What are three characteristics of static methods? (Choose three.)**

* 

**A. Initialized only when a class is loaded**

**(Correct)**

* 

**B. A static variable outside of the scope of an Apex transaction**

* 

**C. Allowed only in outer classes**

**(Correct)**

* 

**D. Allowed only in inner classes**

* 

**E. Excluded from the view state for a Visualforce page**

**(Correct)**

**Explanation**

A, C, E are the correct propositions. A. Initialized only when a class is loaded - This is true because static methods belong to the class and not to any instance of the class. Therefore, they are initialized only when the class is loaded. B. A static variable outside of the scope of an Apex transaction - This is incorrect because static variables can be used within the scope of an Apex transaction. C. Allowed only in outer classes - This is true because static methods cannot be declared within inner classes. D. Allowed only in inner classes - This is incorrect because static methods cannot be declared within inner classes. E. Excluded from the view state for a Visualforce page - This is true because static methods do not depend on the state of an instance and therefore do not need to be included in the view state.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 91:

**Skipped**

**Where can a developer identify the time taken by each process in a transaction using Developer Console log inspector?**

* 

**A. Performance Tree tab under Stack Tree panel**

* 

**B. Execution Tree tab under Stack Tree panel**

* 

**C. Timeline tab under Execution Overview panel**

**(Correct)**

* 

**D. Save Order tab under Execution Overview panel**

**Explanation**

C. Timeline tab under Execution Overview panel Explanation: The Timeline tab under the Execution Overview panel in the Developer Console log inspector provides a visual representation of the time taken by each process in a transaction. It shows a timeline of events and the duration of each event, making it easy for developers to identify any bottlenecks or performance issues. The Performance Tree tab under the Stack Tree panel shows a hierarchical view of the call stack, but does not provide information on the time taken by each process. The Execution Tree tab under the Stack Tree panel shows a tree view of the execution flow, but again does not provide information on the time taken by each process. The Save Order tab under the Execution Overview panel is used to view the order in which data was saved during a transaction, and is not relevant to identifying the time taken by each process.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 92:

**Skipped**

**Which situation prevents a developer from setting sharing rules for a custom object?**

* 

**A. The object's Sharing Settings is set to Public Read/Write.**

* 

**B. The object is on the detail side of a Master-Detail relationship.**

**(Correct)**

* 

**C. The developer is not a System Administrator.**

* 

**D. The object is referenced in an Owner field of a Master-Detail relationship.**

**Explanation**

B. The object is on the detail side of a Master-Detail relationship. Explanation: When an object is on the detail side of a Master-Detail relationship, its sharing is determined by the sharing settings of the master object. Therefore, sharing rules cannot be set for the custom object. Option A is incorrect because Public Read/Write sharing settings do not prevent a developer from setting sharing rules for a custom object. Option C is incorrect because a developer can set sharing rules for a custom object even if they are not a System Administrator, as long as they have the necessary permissions. Option D is incorrect because the object being referenced in an Owner field of a Master-Detail relationship does not prevent a developer from setting sharing rules for the custom object.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 93:

**Skipped**

**Which code displays the contents of a Visualforce page as a PDF?**

* 

**A. <apex:page contentType="application/pdf">**

* 

**B. <apex:page renderAs="pdf">**

**(Correct)**

* 

**C. <apex:page renderAs="application/pdf">**

* 

**D. <apex:page contentType="pdf">**

**Explanation**

B. <apex:page renderAs="pdf"> Explanation: The renderAs attribute is used to specify the output format of the Visualforce page. In this case, we want to display the page as a PDF, so we use "pdf" as the value for the renderAs attribute. Option A is incorrect because the contentType attribute is used to specify the MIME type of the response, not the output format. Option C is incorrect because the renderAs attribute should have a value of "pdf", not "application/pdf". Option D is incorrect because the contentType attribute should have a value of "application/pdf", not just "pdf".

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 94:

**Skipped**

**An org has a single account named `˜NoContacts' that has no related contacts. Given the query:List<Account> accounts = [Select ID, (Select ID, Name from Contacts) from Account where Name=`˜NoContacts'];What is the result of running this Apex?**

* 

**A. accounts[0].contacts is invalid Apex.**

* 

**B. accounts[0].contacts is an empty Apex.**

**(Correct)**

* 

**C. accounts[0].contacts is Null.**

* 

**D. A QueryException is thrown.**

**Explanation**

B. accounts[0].contacts is an empty Apex. Explanation: The query is selecting all accounts with the name "NoContacts" and also selecting any related contacts for those accounts. Since the "NoContacts" account has no related contacts, the result of the query will be an empty list of contacts for that account. Therefore, option B is the correct proposition. Option A is incorrect because the "contacts" field is valid, but it will just be an empty list. Option C is incorrect because "Null" would mean that the query returned no results at all, which is not the case here. Option D is incorrect because there is no reason for a QueryException to be thrown in this scenario.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 95:

**Skipped**

**Universal Containers (UC) decided it will not send emails to support personnel directly from Salesforce in the event that an unhandled exception occurs. Instead,UC wants an external system be notified of the error.What is the appropriate publish/subscribe logic to meet these requirements?**

* 

**A. Publish the error event using the addError() method and write a trigger to subscribe to the event and notify the external system.**

* 

**B. Publish the error event using the Eventbus.publish() method and have the external system subscribe to the event using CometD.**

**(Correct)**

* 

**C. Have the external system subscribe to the BatchApexError event, no publishing is necessary.**

* 

**D. Publish the error event using the addError() method and have the external system subscribe to the event using CometD.**

**Explanation**

B. Publish the error event using the Eventbus.publish() method and have the external system subscribe to the event using CometD. Explanation: Option A is incorrect because the addError() method is used to display error messages to the user and not for publishing events. Additionally, writing a trigger to subscribe to the event is not necessary when using the publish/subscribe model. Option B is the most appropriate solution because it uses the Eventbus.publish() method to publish the error event, which is specifically designed for this purpose. The external system can then subscribe to the event using CometD, which is a scalable and efficient way to handle real-time notifications. Option C is incorrect because the BatchApexError event is only triggered when there is an error in a batch job, and it does not apply to unhandled exceptions in general. Option D is also incorrect because the addError() method is not designed for publishing events, and using CometD to subscribe to the event is redundant when the Eventbus.publish() method can be used instead.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 96:

**Skipped**

**A developer working on a time management application wants to make total hours for each timecard available to application users. A timecard entry has a Master-Detail relationship to a timecard.Which approach should the developer use to accomplish this declaratively?**

* 

**A. A Visualforce page that calculates the total number of hours for a timecard and displays it on the page**

* 

**B. A Roll-Up Summary field on the Timecard Object that calculates the total hours from timecard entries for that timecard**

**(Correct)**

* 

**C. A Process Builder process that updates a field on the timecard when a timecard entry is created**

* 

**D. An Apex trigger that uses an Aggregate Query to calculate the hours for a given timecard and stores it in a custom field**

**Explanation**

B. A Roll-Up Summary field on the Timecard Object that calculates the total hours from timecard entries for that timecard. Explanation: Option A is incorrect because it suggests using a Visualforce page which is not declarative. Option C is incorrect because it suggests using a Process Builder process which is not the most efficient way to accomplish this task. Option D is also incorrect because it suggests using an Apex trigger which is not declarative and may not be necessary for this simple task. Option B is the most suitable approach because it suggests using a Roll-Up Summary field which is a declarative way to calculate the total hours for each timecard. This field can be easily created on the Timecard object and will automatically calculate the total hours from all related timecard entries. This approach is efficient and requires no additional coding or customization.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 97:

**Skipped**

**What should be used to create scratch orgs?**

* 

**A. Developer Console**

* 

**B. Salesforce CLI**

**(Correct)**

* 

**C. Workbench**

* 

**D. Sandbox refresh**

**Explanation**

B. Salesforce CLI Explanation: Scratch orgs are temporary Salesforce environments that can be created and used for development and testing purposes. Salesforce CLI (Command Line Interface) is the recommended tool for creating and managing scratch orgs. It provides a command-line interface for developers to create, configure, and delete scratch orgs. Developer Console is a web-based tool used for debugging and testing code, but it cannot be used to create scratch orgs. Workbench is a web-based tool used for data manipulation and metadata deployment, but it also cannot be used to create scratch orgs. Sandbox refresh is a process used to refresh a sandbox environment with the latest data and configuration from the production environment, but it is not related to creating scratch orgs.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 98:

**Skipped**

**A developer needs to create a Visualforce page that displays Case data. The page will be used by both support reps and support managers. The Support Rep profile does not allow visibility of the Customer\_Satisfaction\_\_c field, but the Support Manager profile does.How can the developer create the page to enforce Field Level Security and keep future maintenance to a minimum?**

* 

**A. Create one Visualforce Page for use by both profiles.**

**(Correct)**

* 

**B. Use a new Support Manager permission set.**

* 

**C. Create a separate Visualforce Page for each profile.**

* 

**D. Use a custom controller that has the with sharing keywords.**

**Explanation**

A. Create one Visualforce Page for use by both profiles. Explanation: Creating one Visualforce page for both profiles is the most efficient solution as it reduces the amount of maintenance required in the future. The developer can use Field Level Security to control the visibility of the Customer\_Satisfaction\_\_c field based on the user's profile. This can be achieved by using the {!$ObjectType} global variable and the {!$Field} global variable to dynamically retrieve the field's accessibility based on the user's profile. The developer can also use the with sharing keyword in the controller to enforce record-level security. B. Using a new Support Manager permission set is not necessary as the Support Manager profile already has access to the Customer\_Satisfaction\_\_c field. C. Creating a separate Visualforce page for each profile would require more maintenance in the future as any changes made to one page would need to be replicated in the other page. D. Using a custom controller with the with sharing keyword is a good practice to enforce record-level security, but it does not address the issue of Field Level Security for the Customer\_Satisfaction\_\_c field.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 99:

**Skipped**

**What is a capability of the <ltng:require> tag that is used for loading external Javascript libraries in Lightning Component? (Choose three.)**

* 

**A. Loading files from Documents.**

* 

**B. One-time loading for duplicate scripts.**

**(Correct)**

* 

**C. Specifying loading order.**

**(Correct)**

* 

**D. Loading scripts in parallel.**

* 

**E. Loading externally hosted scripts.**

**(Correct)**

**Explanation**

Correct propositions: B, C, E. Explanation: A. Loading files from Documents - This proposition is incorrect as the <ltng:require> tag is used for loading external Javascript libraries, not files from Documents. B. One-time loading for duplicate scripts - This proposition is correct. The <ltng:require> tag ensures that the external Javascript libraries are loaded only once, even if multiple components use the same library. C. Specifying loading order - This proposition is correct. The <ltng:require> tag allows developers to specify the order in which the external Javascript libraries should be loaded. D. Loading scripts in parallel - This proposition is incorrect as the <ltng:require> tag loads the external Javascript libraries sequentially, not in parallel. E. Loading externally hosted scripts - This proposition is correct. The <ltng:require> tag can load external Javascript libraries from external servers or content delivery networks (CDNs).

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 100:

**Skipped**

**Which three process automations can immediately send an email notification to the owner of an Opportunity when its Amount is changed to be greater than$10,000? (Choose three.)**

* 

**A. Process Builder**

**(Correct)**

* 

**B. Escalation Rule**

* 

**C. Flow Builder**

**(Correct)**

* 

**D. Approval Process**

* 

**E. Workflow Rule**

**(Correct)**

**Explanation**

A. Process Builder, C. Flow Builder, E. Workflow Rule Explanation: A. Process Builder: This automation tool can be used to create a process that triggers when the Amount field of an Opportunity is updated and the new value is greater than $10,000. The process can then send an email notification to the owner of the Opportunity. B. Escalation Rule: This automation tool is not suitable for this situation as it is used to escalate records based on certain criteria, such as time-based rules or when a record meets certain conditions. It does not have the capability to send email notifications based on a specific field value change. C. Flow Builder: This automation tool can be used to create a flow that triggers when the Amount field of an Opportunity is updated and the new value is greater than $10,000. The flow can then send an email notification to the owner of the Opportunity. D. Approval Process: This automation tool is not suitable for this situation as it is used to automate the approval of records based on certain criteria, such as when a record meets certain conditions or when a user submits a record for approval. It does not have the capability to send email notifications based on a specific field value change. E. Workflow Rule: This automation tool can be used to create a workflow rule that triggers when the Amount field of an Opportunity is updated and the new value is greater than $10,000. The workflow rule can then send an email notification to the owner of the Opportunity.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 101:

**Skipped**

**A developer wants to override a button using Visualforce on an object.What is the requirement?**

* 

**A. The controller or extension must have a PageReference method.**

* 

**B. The standardController attribute must be set to the object.**

**(Correct)**

* 

**C. The action attribute must be set to a controller method.**

* 

**D. The object record must be instantiated in a controller or extension.**

**Explanation**

Answer: B. The standardController attribute must be set to the object. Explanation: A. The controller or extension must have a PageReference method - This is not a requirement for overriding a button using Visualforce on an object. PageReference method is used to navigate to a different page after performing an action. B. The standardController attribute must be set to the object - This is the correct requirement for overriding a button using Visualforce on an object. The standardController attribute specifies the object for which the Visualforce page is being created. C. The action attribute must be set to a controller method - This is not a requirement for overriding a button using Visualforce on an object. The action attribute is used to specify the controller method to be called when a button is clicked. D. The object record must be instantiated in a controller or extension - This is not a requirement for overriding a button using Visualforce on an object. Instantiating an object record is done when creating a new record or editing an existing record, not when overriding a button.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 102:

**Skipped**

**Which three steps allow a custom SVG to be included in a Lightning web component? (Choose three.)**

* 

**A. Upload the SVG as a static resource.**

**(Correct)**

* 

**B. Reference the getter in the HTML template.**

* 

**C. Import the SVG as a content asset file.**

* 

**D. Import the static resource and provide a getter for it in JavaScript.**

**(Correct)**

* 

**E. Reference the import in the HTML template.**

**(Correct)**

**Explanation**

A. Upload the SVG as a static resource. D. Import the static resource and provide a getter for it in JavaScript. E. Reference the import in the HTML template. Explanation: To include a custom SVG in a Lightning web component, the following steps need to be taken: 1. Upload the SVG as a static resource: This can be done by going to Setup > Static Resources and uploading the SVG file. 2. Import the static resource and provide a getter for it in JavaScript: This can be done by adding an import statement in the JavaScript file and creating a getter method to retrieve the SVG file. 3. Reference the import in the HTML template: This can be done by adding an <img> tag in the HTML template and setting the src attribute to the getter method created in step 2. Option B is incorrect because there is no need to reference a getter in the HTML template. Option C is incorrect because SVG files cannot be imported as content asset files. Therefore, options A, D, and E are the correct steps to include a custom SVG in a Lightning web component.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 103:

**Skipped**

**Which two statements are true about Apex code executed in Anonymous Blocks? (Choose two.)**

* 

**A. The code runs with the permissions of the user specified in the runAs() statement.**

**(Correct)**

* 

**B. The code runs with the permissions of the logged in user.**

* 

**C. The code runs in system mode having access to all objects and fields.**

**(Correct)**

* 

**D. All DML operations are automatically rolled back.**

* 

**E. Successful DML operations are automatically committed.**

**Explanation**

A. The code runs with the permissions of the user specified in the runAs() statement. C. The code runs in system mode having access to all objects and fields. Explanation: A. The runAs() statement allows the Apex code to run with the permissions of a specified user. This is useful for testing and debugging purposes, as well as for ensuring that the code behaves correctly for different users with different levels of access. B. This statement is incorrect. Anonymous Blocks do not run with the permissions of the logged in user. Instead, they run with the permissions of the user specified in the runAs() statement, or in system mode if no runAs() statement is used. C. This statement is correct. Anonymous Blocks run in system mode, which means that they have access to all objects and fields in the org. This can be useful for performing administrative tasks or for testing code that interacts with multiple objects. D. This statement is incorrect. DML operations are not automatically rolled back in Anonymous Blocks. If an error occurs during a DML operation, the operation will fail and any changes made to the database will be rolled back. However, successful DML operations are not automatically rolled back. E. This statement is incorrect. Successful DML operations are not automatically committed in Anonymous Blocks. If you want to commit changes to the database, you need to explicitly call the commit() method. If you do not call commit(), any changes made to the database will be rolled back when the Anonymous Block finishes executing.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 104:

**Skipped**

**Which two SOSL searches will return records matching search criteria contained in any of the searchable text fields on an object? (Choose two.)**

* 

**A. [FIND 'Acme\*' IN ANY FIELDS RETURNING Account, Opportunity];**

* 

**B. [FIND 'Acme\*' RETURNING Account, Opportunity];**

* 

**C. [FIND 'Acme\*' IN ALL FIELDS RETURNING Account, Opportunity];**

**(Correct)**

* 

**D. [FIND 'Acme\*' IN TEXT FIELDS RETURNING Account, Opportunity];**

**(Correct)**

**Explanation**

C. [FIND 'Acme\*' IN ALL FIELDS RETURNING Account, Opportunity]; D. [FIND 'Acme\*' IN TEXT FIELDS RETURNING Account, Opportunity]; Explanation: A. [FIND 'Acme\*' IN ANY FIELDS RETURNING Account, Opportunity] - This search will return records matching search criteria contained in any searchable field on the Account and Opportunity objects, including non-text fields such as dates and numbers. This may not be the most efficient search if the goal is to only search text fields. B. [FIND 'Acme\*' RETURNING Account, Opportunity] - This search will return records matching search criteria in any searchable field on the Account and Opportunity objects, but it will not be limited to only text fields. This may not be the most efficient search if the goal is to only search text fields. C. [FIND 'Acme\*' IN ALL FIELDS RETURNING Account, Opportunity] - This search will return records matching search criteria contained in any searchable field on the Account and Opportunity objects, including text and non-text fields. This is a more efficient search if the goal is to search all fields. D. [FIND 'Acme\*' IN TEXT FIELDS RETURNING Account, Opportunity] - This search will only return records matching search criteria contained in text fields on the Account and Opportunity objects. This may not be the most efficient search if the goal is to search all fields.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 105:

**Skipped**

**In which three areas can a Lightning component be used in the Lightning Experience? (Choose three.)**

* 

**A. Lightning Report page**

* 

**B. Lightning Connect page**

* 

**C. Lightning Record Page**

**(Correct)**

* 

**D. Lightning Community Page**

**(Correct)**

* 

**E. Lightning Home page**

**(Correct)**

**Explanation**

Correct propositions: C, D, E Explanation: A. Lightning Report page - This is incorrect as Lightning components cannot be used on report pages. B. Lightning Connect page - This is incorrect as Lightning components cannot be used on connect pages. C. Lightning Record Page - This is correct as Lightning components can be used on record pages to enhance the user experience and provide additional functionality. D. Lightning Community Page - This is correct as Lightning components can be used on community pages to provide custom functionality and enhance the user experience. E. Lightning Home page - This is correct as Lightning components can be used on the home page to provide a personalized experience for users and display relevant information.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 106:

**Skipped**

**Which approach should a developer use to add pagination to a Visualforce page?**

* 

**A. A StandardController**

* 

**B. The Action attribute for a page**

* 

**C. The extensions attribute for a page**

* 

**D. A StandardSetController**

**(Correct)**

**Explanation**

D. A StandardSetController Explanation: Pagination is used to display a large number of records in smaller chunks or pages. A StandardSetController is specifically designed for pagination in Visualforce pages. It provides built-in methods and properties to handle pagination, such as setPageSize(), getPageNumber(), and getRecords(). Using a StandardSetController also allows for easy sorting and filtering of records. A StandardController is used to work with a single record, not multiple records for pagination. The Action attribute and extensions attribute are used to add custom logic and functionality to a Visualforce page, but they do not provide built-in pagination capabilities.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 107:

**Skipped**

**Which SOQL query successfully returns the Accounts grouped by name?**

* 

**A. SELECT Type, Max(CreatedDate) FROM Account GROUP BY Name**

* 

**B. SELECT Name, Max(CreatedDate) FROM Account GROUP BY Name**

**(Correct)**

* 

**C. SELECT Id, Type, Max(CreatedDate) FROM Account GROUP BY Name**

* 

**D. SELECT Type, Name, Max(CreatedDate) FROM Account GROUP BY Name LIMIT 5**

**Explanation**

B. SELECT Name, Max(CreatedDate) FROM Account GROUP BY Name Explanation: A. SELECT Type, Max(CreatedDate) FROM Account GROUP BY Name - This query groups the accounts by name and returns the maximum created date for each group, but it does not include the account name in the results. Therefore, this query is incorrect. B. SELECT Name, Max(CreatedDate) FROM Account GROUP BY Name - This query groups the accounts by name and returns the maximum created date for each group, along with the account name. This is the correct query to return the accounts grouped by name. C. SELECT Id, Type, Max(CreatedDate) FROM Account GROUP BY Name - This query groups the accounts by name and returns the maximum created date for each group, along with the account ID and type. However, it does not include the account name in the results. Therefore, this query is incorrect. D. SELECT Type, Name, Max(CreatedDate) FROM Account GROUP BY Name LIMIT 5 - This query groups the accounts by name and returns the maximum created date for each group, along with the account type and name. However, it includes a limit of 5 results, which may not be sufficient if there are more than 5 accounts with the same name. Therefore, this query is less efficient than option B.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 108:

**Skipped**

**Which two strategies should a developer use to avoid hitting governor limits when developing in a multi-tenant environment? (Choose two.)**

* 

**A. Use collections to store all fields from a related object and not just minimally required fields.**

* 

**B. Use methods from the ג€Limitsג€ class to monitor governor limits.**

**(Correct)**

* 

**C. Use SOQL for loops to iterate data retrieved from queries that return a high number of rows.**

**(Correct)**

* 

**D. Use variables within Apex classes to store large amounts of data.**

**Explanation**

B. Use methods from the Limits class to monitor governor limits. C. Use SOQL for loops to iterate data retrieved from queries that return a high number of rows. Explanation: A. Using collections to store all fields from a related object may actually increase the risk of hitting governor limits, as it can lead to excessive memory usage. It is better to only retrieve and store the necessary fields. B. Using methods from the Limits class, such as getLimit() and getUsage(), can help developers monitor their usage of governor limits and take appropriate actions to avoid hitting them. C. Using SOQL for loops can help developers avoid hitting the limit on the number of records that can be retrieved in a single query. By iterating through the results in batches, the developer can process large amounts of data without exceeding governor limits. D. Using variables within Apex classes to store large amounts of data can also increase the risk of hitting governor limits, as it can lead to excessive memory usage. It is better to only retrieve and store the necessary data.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 109:

**Skipped**

**A developer has an Apex controller for a Visualforce page that takes an ID as a URL parameter.How should the developer prevent a cross site scripting vulnerability?**

* 

**A. ApexPages.currentPage().getParameters().get('url\_param')**

* 

**B. String.escapeSingleQuotes(ApexPages.currentPage().getParameters().get('url\_param'))**

**(Correct)**

* 

**C. String.ValueOf(ApexPages.currentPage().getParameters().get('url\_param'))**

* 

**D. ApexPages.currentPage().getParameters().get('url\_param').escapeHtml4()**

**Explanation**

B. String.escapeSingleQuotes(ApexPages.currentPage().getParameters().get('url\_param')) Explanation: Cross-site scripting (XSS) is a type of security vulnerability that allows an attacker to inject malicious code into a web page viewed by other users. In this scenario, the developer needs to prevent XSS by sanitizing the URL parameter before using it in the Visualforce page. Option A (ApexPages.currentPage().getParameters().get('url\_param')) retrieves the URL parameter as is, without any sanitization. This option is vulnerable to XSS attacks. Option C (String.ValueOf(ApexPages.currentPage().getParameters().get('url\_param'))) also retrieves the URL parameter as is, without any sanitization. This option is vulnerable to XSS attacks. Option D (ApexPages.currentPage().getParameters().get('url\_param').escapeHtml4()) attempts to sanitize the URL parameter by escaping HTML characters. However, this method is not sufficient to prevent all types of XSS attacks. Option B (String.escapeSingleQuotes(ApexPages.currentPage().getParameters().get('url\_param'))) is the correct option as it sanitizes the URL parameter by escaping single quotes, which are commonly used in XSS attacks. This method is a best practice for preventing XSS attacks in Apex controllers for Visualforce pages.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 110:

**Skipped**

**Which process automation should be used to send an outbound message without using Apex code?**

* 

**A. Flow Builder**

* 

**B. Process Builder**

**(Correct)**

* 

**C. Workflow Rule**

* 

**D. Approval Process**

**Explanation**

B. Process Builder Explanation: Process Builder is the most suitable option for sending an outbound message without using Apex code. It allows you to automate your business processes by creating processes with a point-and-click interface. You can use Process Builder to send outbound messages to external systems or trigger other actions based on certain criteria. Flow Builder is also a valid option, but it is more suitable for complex processes that require user interaction. Workflow Rules and Approval Processes are not suitable for sending outbound messages as they are designed for internal processes within Salesforce.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 111:

**Skipped**

**Universal Containers stores the availability date on each Line Item of an Order and Orders are only shipped when all of the Line Items are available.Which method should be used to calculate the estimated ship date for an Order?**

* 

**A. Use a LATEST formula on each of the latest availability date fields.**

* 

**B. Use a CEILING formula on each of the latest availability date fields.**

**(Correct)**

* 

**C. Use a DAYS formula on each of the availability date fields and a COUNT Roll-Up Summary field on the Order.**

* 

**D. Use a MAX Roll-Up Summary field on the latest availability date fields.**

**Explanation**

B. Use a CEILING formula on each of the latest availability date fields. Explanation: Since Orders are only shipped when all of the Line Items are available, the estimated ship date for an Order should be based on the latest availability date of all the Line Items. Using a CEILING formula on each of the latest availability date fields will ensure that the estimated ship date is the earliest possible date when all Line Items are available. Option A, using a LATEST formula, would only give the latest availability date of all Line Items, which may not be the date when all Line Items are available. Option C, using a DAYS formula and a COUNT Roll-Up Summary field, would not take into account the latest availability date of all Line Items and may result in an inaccurate estimated ship date. Option D, using a MAX Roll-Up Summary field, would also only give the latest availability date of all Line Items, which may not be the date when all Line Items are available.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 112:

**Skipped**

**What does the Lightning Component framework provide to developers?**

* 

**A. Support for Classic and Lightning UIs**

* 

**B. Templates to create custom components**

**(Correct)**

* 

**C. Extended governor limits for applications**

* 

**D. Prebuilt components that can be reused**

**Explanation**

B. Templates to create custom components Explanation: The Lightning Component framework provides developers with templates to create custom components. These templates include prebuilt code and functionality that can be customized to meet the specific needs of the application. While the framework does support both Classic and Lightning UIs, this is not the primary focus of the framework. Additionally, the framework does not provide extended governor limits for applications, as these are set by the Salesforce platform. While there are prebuilt components available, these are not the primary focus of the framework, which is designed to enable developers to create their own custom components.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 113:

**Skipped**

**What is the requirement for a class to be used as a custom Visualforce controller?**

* 

**A. Any top-level Apex class that has a constructor that returns a PageReference**

* 

**B. Any top-level Apex class that extends a PageReference**

* 

**C. Any top-level Apex class that has a default, no-argument constructor**

* 

**D. Any top-level Apex class that implements the controller interface**

**(Correct)**

**Explanation**

D. Any top-level Apex class that implements the controller interface. Explanation: In order for a class to be used as a custom Visualforce controller, it must implement the controller interface. This interface provides the necessary methods for the Visualforce page to interact with the controller and its associated data. Option A is incorrect because while a constructor that returns a PageReference may be useful in some cases, it is not a requirement for a custom Visualforce controller. Option B is incorrect because extending a PageReference is not a valid way to create a custom Visualforce controller. Option C is incorrect because while having a default, no-argument constructor may be useful in some cases, it is not a requirement for a custom Visualforce controller.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 114:

**Skipped**

**A developer wrote Apex code that calls out to an external system.How should a developer write the test to provide test coverage?**

* 

**A. Write a class that implements the HTTPCalloutMock interface.**

**(Correct)**

* 

**B. Write a class that extends HTTPCalloutMock.**

* 

**C. Write a class that extends WebserviceMock.**

* 

**D. Write a class that implements the WebserviceMock interface.**

**Explanation**

A. Write a class that implements the HTTPCalloutMock interface. Explanation: When testing Apex code that calls out to an external system, it is necessary to use a mock class to simulate the callout and provide test coverage. The HTTPCalloutMock interface is specifically designed for this purpose and allows developers to define the expected response from the external system. Option A is the correct choice as it suggests implementing this interface. Option B is incorrect as it suggests extending the interface, which is not possible. Option C is also incorrect as it is used for testing web services, not callouts. Option D is incorrect as it suggests implementing the WebserviceMock interface, which is not designed for callouts.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 115:

**Skipped**

**Which approach should a developer take to automatically add a `Maintenance Plan` to each Opportunity that includes an `Annual Subscription` when an opportunity is closed?**

* 

**A. Build a OpportunityLineItem trigger that adds a PriceBookEntry record.**

* 

**B. Build an OpportunityLineItem trigger to add an OpportunityLineItem record.**

**(Correct)**

* 

**C. Build an Opportunity trigger that adds a PriceBookEntry record.**

* 

**D. Build an Opportunity trigger that adds an OpportunityLineItem record.**

**Explanation**

B. Build an OpportunityLineItem trigger to add an OpportunityLineItem record. Explanation: A. Building a trigger to add a PriceBookEntry record would not be the correct approach as PriceBookEntry records are used to define the price of a product or service in a specific price book. It does not relate to adding a maintenance plan to an opportunity. B. Building an OpportunityLineItem trigger to add an OpportunityLineItem record is the correct approach as it allows the developer to automatically add a maintenance plan to each opportunity that includes an annual subscription when an opportunity is closed. The OpportunityLineItem record can be used to add a product or service to an opportunity, which in this case would be the maintenance plan. C. Building an Opportunity trigger to add a PriceBookEntry record would not be the correct approach as explained in option A. D. Building an Opportunity trigger to add an OpportunityLineItem record would not be the most efficient approach as it would add an OpportunityLineItem record to every opportunity, regardless of whether it includes an annual subscription or not. The OpportunityLineItem trigger would only add the maintenance plan to opportunities that include an annual subscription.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 116:

**Skipped**

**Which three statements are true regarding trace flags? (Choose three.)**

* 

**A. Setting trace flags automatically cause debug logs to be generated.**

**(Correct)**

* 

**B. Logging levels override trace flags.**

* 

**C. Trace flags override logging levels.**

**(Correct)**

* 

**D. If active trace flags are not set, Apex tests execute with default logging levels.**

**(Correct)**

* 

**E. Trace flags can be set in the Developer Console, Setup, or using the Tooling API.**

**(Correct)**

**Explanation**

A. Setting trace flags automatically cause debug logs to be generated. Explanation: This statement is true. When a trace flag is set, it enables certain debugging options and automatically generates debug logs. C. Trace flags override logging levels. Explanation: This statement is true. When a trace flag is set, it overrides the logging levels that are set for the user or organization. D. If active trace flags are not set, Apex tests execute with default logging levels. Explanation: This statement is true. If no trace flags are set, Apex tests will execute with the default logging levels. B. Logging levels override trace flags. Explanation: This statement is false. Trace flags override logging levels, not the other way around. E. Trace flags can be set in the Developer Console, Setup, or using the Tooling API. Explanation: This statement is true. Trace flags can be set in multiple ways, including through the Developer Console, Setup, or using the Tooling API.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 117:

**Skipped**

**A developer created a Visualforce page and a custom controller with methods to handle different buttons and events that can occur on the page.What should the developer do to deploy to production?**

* 

**A. Create a test class that provides coverage of the Visualforce page.**

* 

**B. Create a test page that provides coverage of the Visualforce page.**

* 

**C. Create a test page that provides coverage of the custom controller.**

* 

**D. Create a test class that provides coverage of the custom controller.**

**(Correct)**

**Explanation**

D. Create a test class that provides coverage of the custom controller. Explanation: When deploying to production, it is important to have test coverage for all custom code. In this case, the developer has created a custom controller with methods to handle different buttons and events on a Visualforce page. Therefore, the most appropriate way to provide test coverage for this custom code is to create a test class that tests the functionality of the custom controller. Option A is incorrect because creating a test class for the Visualforce page itself does not provide coverage for the custom controller and its methods. Option B is incorrect because creating a test page is not necessary for providing test coverage. Option C is also incorrect because creating a test page for the custom controller does not provide coverage for the methods within the controller.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 118:

**Skipped**

**How should a developer write unit tests for a private method in an Apex class?**

* 

**A. Add a test method in the Apex class.**

* 

**B. Mark the Apex class as global.**

* 

**C. Use the SeeAllData annotation.**

* 

**D. Use the TestVisible annotation.**

**(Correct)**

**Explanation**

D. Use the TestVisible annotation. Explanation: A. Adding a test method in the Apex class will not allow the developer to test a private method directly. Private methods can only be accessed within the same class and cannot be accessed from a test class. B. Marking the Apex class as global will make the private method public, which is not recommended as it can compromise the security of the code. C. Using the SeeAllData annotation is not relevant to testing a private method as it is used to access data in an organization's database, which is not necessary for testing a private method. D. Using the TestVisible annotation will allow the developer to test the private method indirectly by making it visible to the test class. This annotation is specifically designed for testing private methods and variables. It is recommended to use this annotation only when necessary as it can also compromise the security of the code.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 119:

**Skipped**

**Which two declarative process automation features can be directly invoked when a field value changes on a record? (Choose two.)**

* 

**A. Cloud Flow Designer flows**

**(Correct)**

* 

**B. Process Builder processes**

**(Correct)**

* 

**C. Validation rules**

* 

**D. Workflow rules**

**Explanation**

A. Cloud Flow Designer flows and B. Process Builder processes can be directly invoked when a field value changes on a record. Explanation: A. Cloud Flow Designer flows: Flows can be triggered by a record update, and can perform a variety of actions such as creating or updating records, sending emails, and updating field values. When a field value changes on a record, a flow can be triggered to perform additional actions based on the new value. B. Process Builder processes: Processes can also be triggered by a record update, and can perform similar actions as flows. When a field value changes on a record, a process can be triggered to perform additional actions based on the new value. C. Validation rules: Validation rules are used to ensure that data entered into a record meets certain criteria. They do not perform any actions when a field value changes on a record. D. Workflow rules: Workflow rules can be triggered by a record update, but they are limited in their ability to perform actions based on field value changes. They can only perform actions based on the initial record update, not subsequent changes to field values.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 120:

**Skipped**

**The sales management team at Universal Containers requires that the Lead Source field of the Lead record be populated when a Lead is converted.What should be used to ensure that a user populates the Lead Source field prior to converting a Lead?**

* 

**A. Workflow Rule**

* 

**B. Validation Rule**

**(Correct)**

* 

**C. Formula Field**

* 

**D. Process Builder**

**Explanation**

B. Validation Rule A validation rule can be used to ensure that the Lead Source field is populated before a Lead is converted. This will prevent the user from converting the Lead without filling in the required field. A workflow rule could also be used to update the Lead Source field after conversion, but it would not enforce the requirement to fill in the field before conversion. A formula field would not be appropriate for this situation as it is used to calculate values based on other fields, not enforce data entry requirements. The Process Builder could be used to automate the process of updating the Lead Source field after conversion, but it would not enforce the requirement to fill in the field before conversion.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 121:

**Skipped**

**Given the following Apex statement:Account myAccount = [SELECT Id, Name FROM Account];What occurs when more than one Account is returned by the SOQL query?**

* 

**A. The variable, myAccount, is automatically cast to the List data type.**

* 

**B. The first Account returned is assigned to myAccount.**

**(Correct)**

* 

**C. The query fails and an error is written to the debug log.**

* 

**D. An unhandled exception is thrown and the code terminates.**

**Explanation**

B. The first Account returned is assigned to myAccount. Explanation: When a SOQL query returns more than one record, the first record is assigned to the variable specified in the query. In this case, the variable is myAccount and it is of the Account data type. Therefore, the first Account record returned by the query will be assigned to myAccount. If you want to retrieve multiple records, you need to use a List data type to store the results. Option A is incorrect because the variable is already of the Account data type and does not need to be cast to a List. Option C is incorrect because the query does not fail, it just returns the first record. Option D is incorrect because an unhandled exception is not thrown in this scenario.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 122:

**Skipped**

**Application Events follow the traditional publish-subscribe model.Which method is used to fire an event?**

* 

**A. registerEvent()**

* 

**B. fireEvent()**

**(Correct)**

* 

**C. emit()**

* 

**D. fire()**

**Explanation**

B. fireEvent() Explanation: In the traditional publish-subscribe model, events are published by a publisher and subscribed to by one or more subscribers. When an event occurs, the publisher notifies all subscribers that have registered to receive that event. To fire an event, the publisher uses the fireEvent() method. This method triggers the event and notifies all subscribers that have registered to receive that event. Option A, registerEvent(), is not the correct method to fire an event. This method is used to register an event handler function for a specific event. Option C, emit(), is also not the correct method to fire an event in the traditional publish-subscribe model. This method is used in other event models, such as the EventEmitter in Node.js. Option D, fire(), is not a standard method for firing events and is not commonly used in the traditional publish-subscribe model. Therefore, the correct answer is B, fireEvent().

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 123:

**Skipped**

**How can a developer warn users of SOQL governor limit violations in a trigger?**

* 

**A. Use Messaging.SendEmail() to continue the transaction and send an alert to the user after the number of SOQL queries exceeds the limit.**

* 

**B. Use PageReference.setRedirect() to redirect the user to a custom Visualforce page before the number of SOQL queries exceeds the limit.**

* 

**C. Use Limits.getQueries() and display an error message before the number of SOQL queries exceeds the limit.**

**(Correct)**

* 

**D. Use ApexMessage.Message() to display an error message after the number of SOQL queries exceeds the limit.**

**Explanation**

C. Use Limits.getQueries() and display an error message before the number of SOQL queries exceeds the limit. Explanation: Option A is incorrect because Messaging.SendEmail() is used to send emails and not to display an alert message to the user. Option B is incorrect because PageReference.setRedirect() is used to redirect the user to a different page and not to display an alert message to the user. Option D is incorrect because ApexMessage.Message() is used to display a message on the Visualforce page and not in a trigger. Option C is the correct answer because Limits.getQueries() returns the number of SOQL queries that have been executed in the current context and can be used to check if the limit has been exceeded. By displaying an error message before the limit is exceeded, the user can be warned and the trigger can be optimized to avoid hitting the governor limit.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 124:

**Skipped**

**Which three statements are true regarding the @isTest annotation? (Choose three.)**

* 

**A. A method annotated @isTest(SeeAllData=true) in a class annotated @isTest(SeeAllData=false) has access to all org data.**

**(Correct)**

* 

**B. A method annotated @isTest(SeeAllData=false) in a class annotated @isTest(SeeAllData=true) has access to all org data.**

* 

**C. A class containing test methods counts toward the Apex code limit regardless of any @isTest annotation.**

**(Correct)**

* 

**D. Products and Pricebooks are visible in a test even if a class is annotated @isTest(SeeAllData=false).**

**(Correct)**

* 

**E. Profiles are visible in a test even if a class is annotated @isTest(SeeAllData=false).**

**Explanation**

A. A method annotated @isTest(SeeAllData=true) in a class annotated @isTest(SeeAllData=false) has access to all org data. C. A class containing test methods counts toward the Apex code limit regardless of any @isTest annotation. D. Products and Pricebooks are visible in a test even if a class is annotated @isTest(SeeAllData=false). Explanation: A. This statement is true because the @isTest(SeeAllData=true) annotation allows the test method to access all data in the org, regardless of the class-level annotation. B. This statement is false because the @isTest(SeeAllData=false) annotation at the class level restricts access to org data for all methods within that class. C. This statement is true because any class containing test methods, regardless of whether they are annotated with @isTest or not, counts toward the Apex code limit. D. This statement is true because Products and Pricebooks are considered metadata and are therefore visible in tests even if the @isTest(SeeAllData=false) annotation is used. E. This statement is false because Profiles are considered org data and are therefore not visible in tests if the @isTest(SeeAllData=false) annotation is used.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 125:

**Skipped**

**What are two valid options for iterating through each Account in the collection List<Account> named AccountList? (Choose two.)**

* 

**A. for (Account theAccount : AccountList) {ג€¦}**

**(Correct)**

* 

**B. for(AccountList) {ג€¦}**

* 

**C. for (List L : AccountList) {ג€¦}**

* 

**D. for (Integer i=0; i < AccountList.Size(); i++) {ג€¦}**

**(Correct)**

**Explanation**

A. for (Account theAccount : AccountList) {ג€¦} D. for (Integer i=0; i < AccountList.Size(); i++) {ג€¦} Explanation: A. This is a valid option for iterating through each Account in the collection List<Account> named AccountList. It uses the enhanced for loop syntax, where each element in the collection is assigned to the variable "theAccount" and the loop body is executed for each element. B. This is not a valid option for iterating through each Account in the collection List<Account> named AccountList. The syntax is incorrect and does not specify a variable to hold each element in the collection. C. This is not a valid option for iterating through each Account in the collection List<Account> named AccountList. The syntax is incorrect and does not specify the type of the elements in the collection. D. This is a valid option for iterating through each Account in the collection List<Account> named AccountList. It uses a traditional for loop syntax, where an index variable "i" is used to access each element in the collection using the get() method. However, this option is less efficient than option A because it requires more code and involves accessing the collection by index, which can be slower than using the enhanced for loop syntax.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 126:

**Skipped**

**Which governor limit applies to all the code in an Apex transaction?**

* 

**A. Elapsed SOQL query time**

* 

**B. Number of classes called**

* 

**C. Number of new records created**

* 

**D. Elapsed CPU time**

**(Correct)**

**Explanation**

D. Elapsed CPU time Explanation: Governor limits are the limits set by Salesforce to ensure that the Apex code runs in a secure and efficient manner. There are various types of governor limits such as limits on the number of SOQL queries, number of records processed, heap size, etc. The elapsed CPU time limit applies to all the code in an Apex transaction. It limits the amount of time that the Apex code can execute on the CPU. If the code exceeds this limit, then a runtime exception is thrown and the transaction is rolled back. Option A, elapsed SOQL query time, limits the number of SOQL queries that can be executed in a transaction. Option B, number of classes called, limits the number of Apex classes that can be called in a transaction. Option C, number of new records created, limits the number of records that can be created in a transaction. Therefore, option D is the correct answer as it applies to all the code in an Apex transaction and limits the CPU time used by the code.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 127:

**Skipped**

**A developer can use the debug log to see which three types of information? (Choose three.)**

* 

**A. HTTP callouts to external systems**

**(Correct)**

* 

**B. Database changes**

**(Correct)**

* 

**C. Resource usage and limits**

**(Correct)**

* 

**D. User login events**

* 

**E. Actions triggered by time-based workflow**

**Explanation**

A. HTTP callouts to external systems B. Database changes C. Resource usage and limits Explanation: A. HTTP callouts to external systems: Debug logs can capture information about HTTP callouts made by the application to external systems. This can be useful in troubleshooting issues related to integration with external systems. B. Database changes: Debug logs can capture information about changes made to the database by the application. This can be useful in troubleshooting issues related to data integrity and consistency. C. Resource usage and limits: Debug logs can capture information about the resources used by the application, such as CPU time and heap size. This can be useful in troubleshooting issues related to performance and scalability. D. User login events: Debug logs do not capture information about user login events. This information can be obtained from the login history or audit trail. E. Actions triggered by time-based workflow: Debug logs do not capture information about actions triggered by time-based workflow. This information can be obtained from the workflow history.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 128:

**Skipped**

**A developer wants to display all of the picklist entries for the Opportunity StageName field and all of the available record types for the Opportunity object on aVisualforce page.Which two actions should the developer perform to get the available picklist values and record types in the controller? (Choose two.)**

* 

**A. Use Schema.RecordTypeInfo returned by Opportunity.SObjectType.getDescribe().getRecordTypeInfos().**

**(Correct)**

* 

**B. Use Schema.PicklistEntry returned by Opportunity.SObjectType.getDescribe().getPicklistValues ().**

**(Correct)**

* 

**C. Use Schema.RecordTypeInfo returned by RecordType.SObjectType.getDescribe().getRecordTypeInfos().**

* 

**D. Use Schema.PicklistEntry returned by Opportunity.StageName.getDescribe().getPicklistValues ().**

**Explanation**

A and B are the correct propositions. Explanation: A - Using Schema.RecordTypeInfo returned by Opportunity.SObjectType.getDescribe().getRecordTypeInfos() will give the developer access to all the available record types for the Opportunity object. This is because the getRecordTypeInfos() method returns a list of all the available record types for the object. B - Using Schema.PicklistEntry returned by Opportunity.SObjectType.getDescribe().getPicklistValues() will give the developer access to all the available picklist values for the Opportunity StageName field. This is because the getPicklistValues() method returns a list of all the available picklist values for the field. C - Using Schema.RecordTypeInfo returned by RecordType.SObjectType.getDescribe().getRecordTypeInfos() is incorrect because it will only give the developer access to the available record types for the RecordType object, not the Opportunity object. D - Using Schema.PicklistEntry returned by Opportunity.StageName.getDescribe().getPicklistValues() is incorrect because it will only give the developer access to the available picklist values for the StageName field, not all the picklist values for the Opportunity object.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 129:

**Skipped**

**An after trigger on the Account object performs a DML update operation on all of the child Opportunities of an Account. There are no active triggers on theOpportunity object, yet a `maximum trigger depth exceeded` error occurs in certain situations.Which two reasons possibly explain the Account trigger firing recursively? (Choose two.)**

* 

**A. Changes to Opportunities are causing cross-object workflow field updates to be made on the Account.**

**(Correct)**

* 

**B. Changes to Opportunities are causing roll-up summary fields to update on the Account.**

**(Correct)**

* 

**C. Changes are being made to the Account during an unrelated parallel save operation.**

* 

**D. Changes are being made to the Account during Criteria Based Sharing evaluation.**

**Explanation**

A and B are the correct propositions. Explanation: A `maximum trigger depth exceeded` error occurs when a trigger is firing recursively, meaning it is calling itself repeatedly. In this scenario, the after trigger on the Account object is performing a DML update operation on all of the child Opportunities of an Account. The following are the possible reasons for the trigger firing recursively: A. Changes to Opportunities are causing cross-object workflow field updates to be made on the Account. This is a possible reason for the trigger firing recursively. If there are cross-object workflow field updates on the Account object that are triggered by changes to Opportunities, it can cause the after trigger on the Account object to fire again, leading to a recursive trigger. B. Changes to Opportunities are causing roll-up summary fields to update on the Account. This is another possible reason for the trigger firing recursively. If there are roll-up summary fields on the Account object that are updated based on changes to Opportunities, it can cause the after trigger on the Account object to fire again, leading to a recursive trigger. C. Changes are being made to the Account during an unrelated parallel save operation. This is not a possible reason for the trigger firing recursively in this scenario. The after trigger on the Account object is only performing a DML update operation on child Opportunities, so changes to the Account during an unrelated parallel save operation should not cause the trigger to fire recursively. D. Changes are being made to the Account during Criteria Based Sharing evaluation. This is also not a possible reason for the trigger firing recursively in this scenario. The after trigger on the Account object is only performing a DML update operation on child Opportunities, so changes to the Account during Criteria Based Sharing evaluation should not cause the trigger to fire recursively.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 130:

**Skipped**

**What is a benefit of using a trigger framework?**

* 

**A. Reduces trigger execution time**

* 

**B. Allows functional code to be tested by a test class**

* 

**C. Increases trigger governor limits**

* 

**D. Simplifies addition of context-specific logic**

**(Correct)**

**Explanation**

D. Simplifies addition of context-specific logic Explanation: A trigger framework is a set of classes and methods that provide a structure for writing triggers in Salesforce. It helps to simplify the process of adding context-specific logic to triggers. With a trigger framework, developers can easily add new functionality to their triggers without having to worry about the underlying code. This can save time and reduce the risk of errors. Option A is incorrect because a trigger framework does not necessarily reduce trigger execution time. It may actually increase execution time if the framework is poorly designed or implemented. Option B is incorrect because a trigger framework does not directly impact the ability to test functional code with a test class. However, a well-designed trigger framework can make it easier to write test classes for triggers. Option C is incorrect because a trigger framework does not increase trigger governor limits. These limits are set by Salesforce and cannot be changed by a trigger framework.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 131:

**Skipped**

**Which tag should a developer include when styling from external CSS is required in a Visualforce page?**

* 

**A. apex:includeStyles**

* 

**B. apex:includeScript**

* 

**C. apex:require**

* 

**D. apex:stylesheet**

**(Correct)**

**Explanation**

D. apex:stylesheet Explanation: When styling from external CSS is required in a Visualforce page, the developer should include the "apex:stylesheet" tag. This tag allows the developer to reference an external CSS file and apply its styles to the Visualforce page. Option A, "apex:includeStyles", is not a valid tag in Visualforce. Option B, "apex:includeScript", is used to include external JavaScript files in a Visualforce page, not CSS files. Option C, "apex:require", is used to ensure that certain JavaScript libraries are loaded before the Visualforce page is rendered, not for including external CSS files.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 132:

**Skipped**

**A company has a custom object named Region. Each Account in Salesforce can only be related to one Region at a time, but this relationship is optional.Which type of relationship should a developer use to relate an Account to a Region?**

* 

**A. Parent-Child**

* 

**B. Hierarchical**

* 

**C. Lookup**

**(Correct)**

* 

**D. Master-Detail**

**Explanation**

C. Lookup Explanation: A lookup relationship is the appropriate type of relationship to use in this scenario. A lookup relationship allows for a one-to-many relationship between two objects, where each record in the child object (Region) can be related to one record in the parent object (Account), but each record in the parent object can be related to multiple records in the child object. In this case, each Account can only be related to one Region, but each Region can be related to multiple Accounts. A parent-child relationship is used when there is a one-to-many relationship between two objects, but the child object cannot exist without the parent object. In this scenario, an Account can exist without being related to a Region, so a parent-child relationship is not appropriate. A hierarchical relationship is used when there is a one-to-many relationship between two objects, where each record in the child object can have only one parent record in the same object. This type of relationship is not appropriate for relating an Account to a Region. A master-detail relationship is used when there is a one-to-many relationship between two objects, where each record in the child object must be related to a record in the parent object. This type of relationship is not appropriate for this scenario because the relationship between an Account and a Region is optional.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 133:

**Skipped**

**A developer must provide a custom user interface when users edit a Contact. Users must be able to use the interface in Salesforce Classic and LightningExperience.What should the developer do to provide the custom user interface?**

* 

**A. Override the Contact's Edit button with a Visualforce page in Salesforce Classic and a Lightning component in Lightning Experience.**

**(Correct)**

* 

**B. Override the Contact's Edit button with a Visualforce page in Salesforce Classic and a Lightning page in Lightning Experience.**

* 

**C. Override the Contact's Edit button with a Lightning component in Salesforce Classic and a Lightning component in Lightning Experience.**

* 

**D. Override the Contact's Edit button with a Lightning page in Salesforce Classic and a Visualforce page in Lightning Experience.**

**Explanation**

A. Override the Contact's Edit button with a Visualforce page in Salesforce Classic and a Lightning component in Lightning Experience. Explanation: To provide a custom user interface when users edit a Contact, the developer needs to override the Contact's Edit button. Since the requirement is to provide the interface in both Salesforce Classic and Lightning Experience, the developer needs to create a Visualforce page for Salesforce Classic and a Lightning component for Lightning Experience. Option A is the correct proposition as it fulfills the requirement of providing a custom user interface in both Salesforce Classic and Lightning Experience. The developer can override the Contact's Edit button with a Visualforce page in Salesforce Classic and a Lightning component in Lightning Experience. Option B is incorrect as it suggests using a Lightning page in Lightning Experience, which is not required as a Lightning component can be used instead. Option C is incorrect as it suggests using a Lightning component in Salesforce Classic, which is not possible as Lightning components are only available in Lightning Experience. Option D is incorrect as it suggests using a Visualforce page in Lightning Experience, which is not recommended as Lightning pages are the preferred option in Lightning Experience.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 134:

**Skipped**

**Universal Containers has an order system that uses an Order Number to identify an order for customers and service agents. Order records will be imported intoSalesforce.How should the Order Number field be defined in Salesforce?**

* 

**A. Direct Lookup**

* 

**B. Lookup**

* 

**C. Number with External ID**

**(Correct)**

* 

**D. Indirect Lookup**

**Explanation**

C. Number with External ID Explanation: The Order Number field should be defined as a Number with External ID in Salesforce. This is because the Order Number is a unique identifier for each order and needs to be imported into Salesforce from an external system. By defining the field as a Number with External ID, the system will be able to match the external Order Number with the corresponding Salesforce record. A Direct Lookup would not be appropriate as it is used to link two objects together, and the Order Number is not related to any other object in Salesforce. A Lookup field would also not be appropriate as it is used to link two objects together, and the Order Number is not related to any other object in Salesforce. An Indirect Lookup is not a standard field type in Salesforce and is not applicable in this scenario.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 135:

**Skipped**

**How does the Lightning Component framework help developers implement solutions faster?**

* 

**A. By providing an Agile process with default steps**

* 

**B. By providing code review standards and processes**

* 

**C. By providing device-awareness for mobile and desktops**

**(Correct)**

* 

**D. By providing change history and version control**

**Explanation**

C. By providing device-awareness for mobile and desktops Explanation: The Lightning Component framework helps developers implement solutions faster by providing device-awareness for mobile and desktops. This means that developers can create components that are optimized for different devices, without having to write separate code for each device. This saves time and effort, and allows developers to focus on creating high-quality solutions. While the other options (A, B, and D) may also be helpful in some situations, they do not directly address the question of how the Lightning Component framework helps developers implement solutions faster.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 136:

**Skipped**

**Cloud Kicks Fitness, an ISV Salesforce partner, is developing a managed package application. One of the application modules allows the user to calculate body fat using the Apex class, BodyFat, and its method, calculateBodyFat(). The product owner wants to ensure this method is accessible by the consumer of the application when developing customizations outside the ISV's package namespace.Which approach should a developer take to ensure calculateBodyFat() is accessible outside the package namespace?**

* 

**A. Declare the class and method using the public access modifier.**

* 

**B. Declare the class as global and use the public access modifier on the method.**

**(Correct)**

* 

**C. Declare the class as public and use the global access modifier on the method.**

* 

**D. Declare the class and method using the global access modifier.**

**Explanation**

B. Declare the class as global and use the public access modifier on the method. Explanation: To ensure that the calculateBodyFat() method is accessible outside the package namespace, the class must be declared as global. This allows the method to be accessed by code outside of the package. The public access modifier on the method allows it to be accessed by any code that has access to the class, whether inside or outside of the package namespace. Option A is incorrect because declaring the class and method as public only allows access within the same package namespace. Option C is incorrect because declaring the class as public and using the global access modifier on the method is redundant. The global access modifier is only necessary when the class is not accessible outside of the package namespace. Option D is also incorrect because declaring the method and class as global is not enough to ensure accessibility outside of the package namespace. The public access modifier must also be used on the method.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 137:

**Skipped**

**A developer writes a trigger on the Account object on the before update event that increments a count field. A workflow rule also increments the count field every time that an Account is created or updated. The field update in the workflow rule is configured to not re-evaluate workflow rules.What is the value of the count field if an Account is inserted with an initial value of zero, assuming no other automation logic is implemented on the Account?**

* 

**A. 1**

* 

**B. 3**

* 

**C. 4**

**(Correct)**

* 

**D. 2**

**Explanation**

Answer: C. 4 Explanation: The trigger on the Account object increments the count field on the before update event. This means that every time an Account is updated, the count field will be incremented by 1. The workflow rule also increments the count field every time an Account is created or updated. However, the field update in the workflow rule is configured to not re-evaluate workflow rules. This means that the workflow rule will only run once when the Account is created or updated, and will not run again even if the count field is updated by the trigger. Therefore, if an Account is inserted with an initial value of zero and no other automation logic is implemented on the Account, the count field will be incremented by 1 when the Account is created by the workflow rule. When the trigger runs on the before update event, the count field will be incremented by another 1, resulting in a total count of 2. If the Account is updated again, the trigger will run and increment the count field by 1, resulting in a total count of 3. If the Account is updated again, the trigger will run again and increment the count field by 1, resulting in a total count of 4. Therefore, the correct answer is C. 4.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 138:

**Skipped**

**When a user edits the Postal Code on an Account, a custom Account text field named `Timezone` must be updated based on the values in aPostalCodeToTimezone\_\_c custom object.How should a developer implement this feature?**

* 

**A. Build an Account Workflow Rule.**

* 

**B. Build an Account Assignment Rule.**

* 

**C. Build an Account custom Trigger.**

**(Correct)**

* 

**D. Build an Account Approval Process.**

**Explanation**

C. Build an Account custom Trigger. Explanation: A. Building an Account Workflow Rule would not be the best solution for this feature because Workflow Rules are used to automate standard internal procedures and processes to save time across the organization. They are not used to update fields based on values in a custom object. B. Building an Account Assignment Rule would not be the best solution for this feature because Assignment Rules are used to automatically assign Cases, Leads, or Custom Objects to users or queues based on criteria. They are not used to update fields based on values in a custom object. C. Building an Account custom Trigger would be the best solution for this feature because Triggers are used to execute custom logic before or after specific events occur in Salesforce, such as inserting, updating, or deleting records. In this case, the trigger would be set to update the `Timezone` field on the Account object based on the values in the `PostalCodeToTimezone\_\_c` custom object. D. Building an Account Approval Process would not be the best solution for this feature because Approval Processes are used to automate the approval of records based on specific criteria. They are not used to update fields based on values in a custom object.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 139:

**Skipped**

**Which set of roll-up types are available when creating a roll-up summary field?**

* 

**A. COUNT, SUM, MIN, MAX**

**(Correct)**

* 

**B. AVERAGE, SUM, MIN, MAX**

* 

**C. SUM, MIN, MAX**

* 

**D. AVRAGE, COUNT, SUM, MIN, MAX**

**Explanation**

A. COUNT, SUM, MIN, MAX Explanation: When creating a roll-up summary field, the available roll-up types are COUNT, SUM, MIN, and MAX. - COUNT: Counts the number of related records. - SUM: Calculates the sum of a specified field on the related records. - MIN: Finds the minimum value of a specified field on the related records. - MAX: Finds the maximum value of a specified field on the related records. Option B is incorrect because AVERAGE is not an available roll-up type. Option C is incorrect because it does not include COUNT. Option D is incorrect because it includes AVERAGE, which is not an available roll-up type.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 140:

**Skipped**

**Where are two locations a developer can look to find information about the status of asynchronous or future calls? (Choose two.)**

* 

**A. Time-Based Workflow Monitor**

* 

**B. Apex Flex Queue**

**(Correct)**

* 

**C. Apex Jobs**

**(Correct)**

* 

**D. Paused Flow Interviews component**

**Explanation**

B. Apex Flex Queue and C. Apex Jobs are the two locations a developer can look to find information about the status of asynchronous or future calls. Explanation: A. Time-Based Workflow Monitor is used to monitor time-based workflows and has no relation to asynchronous or future calls. B. Apex Flex Queue is a queue that holds asynchronous Apex jobs that are yet to be processed. Developers can view the status of these jobs in the queue. C. Apex Jobs is a list of all asynchronous Apex jobs that have been processed or are currently being processed. Developers can view the status of these jobs in the list. D. Paused Flow Interviews component is used to view and manage paused flow interviews and has no relation to asynchronous or future calls.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 141:

**Skipped**

**Why would a developer consider using a custom controller over a controller extension?**

* 

**A. To increase the SOQL query governor limits.**

* 

**B. To implement all of the logic for a page and bypass default Salesforce functionality**

**(Correct)**

* 

**C. To leverage built-in functionality of a standard controller**

* 

**D. To enforce user sharing settings and permissions**

**Explanation**

B. To implement all of the logic for a page and bypass default Salesforce functionality. Explanation: A custom controller allows a developer to have complete control over the logic and functionality of a page, whereas a controller extension only adds functionality to an existing standard controller. While a custom controller may require more code and potentially more SOQL queries, it allows for greater flexibility and customization. Using a custom controller can also bypass default Salesforce functionality, which may be necessary in certain situations. Leveraging built-in functionality of a standard controller (option C) and enforcing user sharing settings and permissions (option D) can also be achieved with a controller extension, so they are not the primary reasons for choosing a custom controller over an extension. Option A, increasing SOQL query governor limits, is not a relevant factor in choosing between a custom controller and a controller extension.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 142:

**Skipped**

**Which two conditions cause workflow rules to fire? (Choose two.)**

* 

**A. An Apex Batch process that changes field values.**

* 

**B. Updating records using the bulk API**

**(Correct)**

* 

**C. Converting leads to person accounts**

* 

**D. Changing the territory assignments of accounts and opportunities**

**(Correct)**

**Explanation**

B. Updating records using the bulk API D. Changing the territory assignments of accounts and opportunities Explanation: A. An Apex Batch process that changes field values - This is incorrect as workflow rules are not triggered by Apex Batch processes. They are triggered by changes to records that meet the rule criteria. B. Updating records using the bulk API - This is correct as changes made to records using the bulk API can trigger workflow rules. This is because the bulk API processes records in batches, and each batch can trigger workflow rules if the records meet the rule criteria. C. Converting leads to person accounts - This is incorrect as converting leads to person accounts does not trigger workflow rules. However, it can trigger other automation such as process builder or triggers. D. Changing the territory assignments of accounts and opportunities - This is correct as changing the territory assignments of accounts and opportunities can trigger workflow rules if the rule criteria are met. This is because changing territory assignments is considered a record update.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 143:

**Skipped**

**Which type of code represents the Model in the MVC architecture when using Apex and Visualforce pages?**

* 

**A. A Controller Extension method that saves a list of Account records**

* 

**B. Custom JavaScript that processes a list of Account records**

* 

**C. A list of Account records returned from a Controller Extension method**

* 

**D. A Controller Extension method that uses SOQL to query for a list of Account records**

**(Correct)**

**Explanation**

D. A Controller Extension method that uses SOQL to query for a list of Account records. Explanation: In the MVC architecture, the Model represents the data and business logic of the application. In Apex and Visualforce pages, the Model is typically represented by Apex classes that interact with the database using SOQL queries. Option A is incorrect because a Controller Extension method that saves a list of Account records would represent the Controller, not the Model. Option B is incorrect because Custom JavaScript would typically be used for client-side functionality, not for representing the Model. Option C is incorrect because a list of Account records returned from a Controller Extension method would represent the data returned by the Model, but not the Model itself.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 144:

**Skipped**

**A Platform Developer needs to write an Apex method that will only perform an action if a record is assigned to a specific Record Type.Which two options allow the developer to dynamically determine the ID of the required Record Type by its name? (Choose two.)**

* 

**A. Make an outbound web services call to the SOAP API.**

* 

**B. Hardcode the ID as a constant in an Apex class.**

* 

**C. Use the getRecordTypeInfosByName() method in the DescribeSObjectResult class.**

**(Correct)**

* 

**D. Execute a SOQL query on the RecordType object.**

**(Correct)**

**Explanation**

C and D are the correct options. C. Use the getRecordTypeInfosByName() method in the DescribeSObjectResult class: This method allows the developer to dynamically determine the ID of the required Record Type by its name. The method returns a map of record type names to record type information, which includes the record type ID. D. Execute a SOQL query on the RecordType object: This option also allows the developer to dynamically determine the ID of the required Record Type by its name. The developer can execute a SOQL query on the RecordType object to retrieve the record type ID based on the record type name. A. Making an outbound web services call to the SOAP API: This option is not necessary for this scenario as the required information can be obtained using the other options. B. Hardcoding the ID as a constant in an Apex class: This option is not dynamic and would require manual updates if the record type ID changes. It is not the most efficient option for this scenario.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 145:

**Skipped**

**Which Salesforce feature allows a developer to see when a user last logged in to Salesforce if real-time notification is not required?**

* 

**A. Event Monitoring Log**

* 

**B. Calendar Events**

* 

**C. Developer Log**

**(Correct)**

* 

**D. Asynchronous Data Capture Events**

**Explanation**

C. Developer Log The Developer Log is a Salesforce feature that allows developers to see when a user last logged in to Salesforce. It provides a detailed record of a user's activity, including login and logout times, as well as any errors or exceptions encountered during their session. This information can be useful for troubleshooting and debugging purposes, as well as for monitoring user activity and engagement. Option A, Event Monitoring Log, is not the correct answer because it is designed for real-time monitoring and notification of specific events or activities within Salesforce, such as login attempts, API calls, and data exports. It is not intended for general user activity tracking or historical analysis. Option B, Calendar Events, is also not the correct answer because it is a separate feature that allows users to schedule and manage their appointments and meetings within Salesforce. It does not provide any information about user login activity or system usage. Option D, Asynchronous Data Capture Events, is not the correct answer because it is a feature that allows developers to capture and process data asynchronously, without blocking the user interface or requiring real-time interaction. It is not related to user login activity or tracking.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 146:

**Skipped**

**A developer needs to save a List of existing Account records named myAccounts to the database, but the records do not contain Salesforce Id values. Only the value of a custom text field configured as an External ID with an API name of Foreign\_Key\_\_c is known. Which two statements enable the developer to save the records to the database without an Id? (Choose two.)**

* 

**A. Upsert myAccounts Foreign\_Key\_\_c;**

**(Correct)**

* 

**B. Upsert myAccounts(Foreign\_Key\_\_c);**

* 

**C. Database.upsert (myAccounts, Foreign\_Key\_\_c);**

**(Correct)**

* 

**D. Database.upsert(myAccounts).Foreign\_Key\_\_c;**

**Explanation**

A. Upsert myAccounts Foreign\_Key\_\_c; C. Database.upsert (myAccounts, Foreign\_Key\_\_c); Explanation: To save the List of existing Account records named myAccounts to the database without an Id, the developer can use the upsert operation. The upsert operation allows the developer to insert new records or update existing records based on a specified external ID field. In this case, the external ID field is the custom text field configured as an External ID with an API name of Foreign\_Key\_\_c. Option A is correct because it uses the correct syntax for the upsert operation. The developer specifies the List of records to upsert (myAccounts) and the external ID field to use for matching (Foreign\_Key\_\_c). Option B is incorrect because it uses incorrect syntax for the upsert operation. The developer should not include parentheses around the external ID field. Option C is correct because it uses the Database.upsert method, which is a more efficient way to perform the upsert operation. The developer specifies the List of records to upsert (myAccounts) and the external ID field to use for matching (Foreign\_Key\_\_c). Option D is incorrect because it tries to access the Foreign\_Key\_\_c field after the upsert operation has been performed. The upsert operation does not return any fields from the inserted or updated records.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 147:

**Skipped**

**The operation manager at a construction company uses a custom object called Machinery to manage the usage and maintenance of its cranes and other machinery. The manager wants to be able to assign machinery to different constructions jobs, and track the dates and costs associated with each job. More than one piece of machinery can be assigned to one construction job.What should a developer do to meet these requirements?**

* 

**A. Create a lookup field on the Construction Job object to the Machinery object.**

* 

**B. Create a lookup field on the Machinery object to the Construction Job object.**

* 

**C. Create a junction object with Master-Detail Relationship to both the Machinery object and the Construction Job object.**

**(Correct)**

* 

**D. Create a Master-Detail Lookup on the Machinery object to the Construction Job object.**

**Explanation**

C. Create a junction object with Master-Detail Relationship to both the Machinery object and the Construction Job object. Explanation: A lookup field on the Construction Job object to the Machinery object would allow the manager to see which machinery is assigned to a particular construction job, but it would not allow for tracking dates and costs associated with each job. A lookup field on the Machinery object to the Construction Job object would allow the manager to see which construction jobs a particular piece of machinery is assigned to, but it would not allow for tracking dates and costs associated with each job. A Master-Detail Lookup on the Machinery object to the Construction Job object would allow for tracking dates and costs associated with each job, but it would not allow for more than one piece of machinery to be assigned to one construction job. Creating a junction object with Master-Detail Relationship to both the Machinery object and the Construction Job object would allow for tracking dates and costs associated with each job, as well as the ability to assign multiple pieces of machinery to one construction job. This is the most suitable and efficient solution for the given requirements.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 148:

**Skipped**

**What is the impact of declaring an Apex class using the `without sharing` keywords?**

* 

**A. Only records owned by the current user can be updated.**

* 

**B. Sharing restrictions for the current user are bypassed.**

**(Correct)**

* 

**C. Records created by the class cannot have sharing rules.**

* 

**D. The class can only be used by users with developer rights.**

**Explanation**

B. Sharing restrictions for the current user are bypassed. Explanation: When an Apex class is declared using the `without sharing` keywords, it means that the sharing rules and settings for the current user are bypassed. This means that the class can access and modify records that the user would not normally have access to, based on their sharing settings and permissions. Option A is incorrect because it suggests that only records owned by the current user can be updated, which is not true. The `without sharing` keyword does not affect record ownership. Option C is incorrect because it suggests that records created by the class cannot have sharing rules, which is also not true. The sharing rules for the records created by the class will still apply, but the class itself will not be subject to sharing rules. Option D is incorrect because it suggests that the class can only be used by users with developer rights, which is not true. The `without sharing` keyword does not affect who can use the class, only how it interacts with sharing rules.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 149:

**Skipped**

**Which three tools can deploy metadata to production? (Choose three.)**

* 

**A. Change Set from Developer Org**

* 

**B. Force.com IDE**

**(Correct)**

* 

**C. Data Loader**

* 

**D. Change Set from Sandbox**

**(Correct)**

* 

**E. Metadata API**

**(Correct)**

**Explanation**

A, D, E are the correct propositions. A. Change Set from Developer Org: This tool allows developers to deploy metadata from their developer org to a production org. It is a simple and easy-to-use tool that can be used for small deployments. D. Change Set from Sandbox: This tool allows developers to deploy metadata from a sandbox to a production org. It is useful for larger deployments and can be used to test changes before deploying them to production. E. Metadata API: This tool allows developers to deploy metadata programmatically using a set of RESTful APIs. It is a powerful tool that can be used for complex deployments and can be integrated with other tools and systems. B. Force.com IDE: This tool is primarily used for development and debugging, and is not designed for deploying metadata to production. C. Data Loader: This tool is primarily used for data migration and manipulation, and is not designed for deploying metadata to production.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 150:

**Skipped**

**A developer wants multiple test classes to use the same set of test data.How should the developer create the test data?**

* 

**A. Reference a test utility class in each test class.**

* 

**B. Define variables for test records in each test class.**

* 

**C. Create a Test Setup method for each test class.**

**(Correct)**

* 

**D. Use the SeeAllData=true annotation in each test class.**

**Explanation**

C. Create a Test Setup method for each test class. Explanation: Option A is not the best approach as it would require duplicating the test data in each test class, which can lead to maintenance issues and inconsistencies. Option B is also not the best approach as it would require defining the test data in each test class, which can lead to duplication and inconsistencies. Option D is not recommended as it is generally not a good practice to rely on existing data in the org for testing purposes. Option C is the best approach as it allows the developer to create a common set of test data that can be used across multiple test classes. The Test Setup method is executed before each test method in the test class, ensuring that the test data is consistent and available for all tests. This approach also helps to reduce duplication and maintenance issues.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 151:

**Skipped**

**What is a fundamental difference between a Master-Detail relationship and a Lookup relationship?**

* 

**A. In a Master-Detail relationship, when a record of a master object is deleted, the detail records are not deleted.**

**(Correct)**

* 

**B. In a Lookup relationship when the parent record is deleted, the child records are always deleted.**

* 

**C. A Master-Detail relationship detail record inherits the sharing and security of its master record.**

* 

**D. In a Lookup relationship, the field value is mandatory.**

**Explanation**

A. In a Master-Detail relationship, when a record of a master object is deleted, the detail records are not deleted. Explanation: In a Master-Detail relationship, the detail records are dependent on the master record. When a master record is deleted, the detail records lose their connection to the master record but are not deleted. This is because the detail records may still be relevant and useful even without the master record. For example, in a Master-Detail relationship between an Account and its Contacts, if an Account is deleted, the Contacts associated with that Account are not deleted but become orphaned records. B. In a Lookup relationship when the parent record is deleted, the child records are always deleted. Explanation: This proposition is incorrect. In a Lookup relationship, the child records are not dependent on the parent record. When a parent record is deleted, the child records remain in the system but lose their connection to the parent record. This is because the child records may still be relevant and useful even without the parent record. For example, in a Lookup relationship between a Product and its Pricebook Entries, if a Product is deleted, the Pricebook Entries associated with that Product are not deleted but become orphaned records. C. A Master-Detail relationship detail record inherits the sharing and security of its master record. Explanation: This proposition is correct. In a Master-Detail relationship, the detail records inherit the sharing and security settings of the master record. This means that the detail records can only be accessed by users who have access to the master record. For example, if a user has read access to an Account, they will also have read access to all the Contacts associated with that Account in a Master-Detail relationship. D. In a Lookup relationship, the field value is mandatory. Explanation: This proposition is incorrect. In a Lookup relationship, the field value is not mandatory. This means that a child record can exist without being associated with a parent record. For example, in a Lookup relationship between a Contact and an Account, a Contact can exist without being associated with an Account.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 152:

**Skipped**

**Which three options allow a developer to use custom styling in a Visualforce page? (Choose three.)**

* 

**A. <apex:stylesheet> tag**

**(Correct)**

* 

**B. Inline CSS**

* 

**C. <apex:style>tag**

**(Correct)**

* 

**D. <apex:stylesheets>tag**

* 

**E. A static resource**

**(Correct)**

**Explanation**

A. <apex:stylesheet> tag C. <apex:style> tag E. A static resource Explanation: A. <apex:stylesheet> tag: This tag is used to reference an external CSS file in a Visualforce page. It allows developers to use custom styling by linking to a CSS file that contains the desired styles. B. Inline CSS: This option is not listed as a correct proposition. Inline CSS can be used in Visualforce pages, but it is not a recommended practice as it can make the code difficult to maintain and update. C. <apex:style> tag: This tag is used to define inline styles within a Visualforce page. It allows developers to use custom styling by specifying the desired styles directly in the page. D. <apex:stylesheets> tag: This tag is not a valid Visualforce tag. It is similar to the <apex:stylesheet> tag, but it does not exist in the Visualforce framework. E. A static resource: This option is correct as it allows developers to upload and reference custom CSS files as static resources in a Visualforce page. This is a recommended practice as it allows for easy maintenance and updating of the styles.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 153:

**Skipped**

**Which statement results in an Apex compiler error?**

* 

**A. Map<Id,Leas> lmap = new Map<Id,Lead>([Select ID from Lead Limit 8]);**

* 

**B. Date d1 = Date.Today(), d2 = Date.ValueOf('2018-01-01');**

* 

**C. Integer a=5, b=6, c, d = 7;**

* 

**D. List<string> s = List<string>{'a','b','c');**

**(Correct)**

**Explanation**

D. List<string> s = List<string>{'a','b','c'); Explanation: Option A is correct as it creates a map of Lead records with their IDs as keys and limits the query to 8 records. Option B is correct as it declares two Date variables and assigns them values. Option C is correct as it declares four Integer variables and assigns a value to one of them. Option D is incorrect as it has a syntax error - the list is not closed properly with a closing curly brace. This will result in a compiler error.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 154:

**Skipped**

**The sales team at Universal Containers would like to see a visual indicator appear on both Account and Opportunity page layouts to alert salespeople when anAccount is late making payments or has entered the collections process.What can a developer implement to achieve this requirement without having to write custom code?**

* 

**A. Formula Field**

* 

**B. Workflow Rule**

**(Correct)**

* 

**C. Quick Action**

* 

**D. Roll-up Summary Field**

**Explanation**

B. Workflow Rule A workflow rule can be used to create a visual indicator on both Account and Opportunity page layouts to alert salespeople when an Account is late making payments or has entered the collections process. The workflow rule can be set up to trigger when certain criteria are met, such as when the payment due date has passed or when the Account status is changed to "collections." The workflow rule can then update a field on the Account or Opportunity record, such as a checkbox or a picklist value, which can be used to display the visual indicator. A. Formula Field: A formula field cannot be used to create a visual indicator on a page layout. Formula fields are used to calculate values based on other fields on the record. C. Quick Action: A quick action can be used to create a button or link on a page layout that performs a specific action, such as creating a new record or updating a field. However, a quick action cannot be used to create a visual indicator on a page layout. D. Roll-up Summary Field: A roll-up summary field can be used to calculate a value based on related records, such as the total amount of all Opportunities related to an Account. However, a roll-up summary field cannot be used to create a visual indicator on a page layout.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 155:

**Skipped**

**A developer has a requirement to create an Order when an Opportunity reaches a 'Closed-Won' status.Which tool should be used to implement this requirement?**

* 

**A. Lightning Component**

* 

**B. Apex Trigger**

* 

**C. Lightning Flow**

* 

**D. Process Builder**

**(Correct)**

**Explanation**

Answer: D. Process Builder Explanation: A. Lightning Component: Lightning Component is a UI framework for developing web applications. It is not suitable for implementing this requirement as it does not have the capability to create an Order when an Opportunity reaches a 'Closed-Won' status. B. Apex Trigger: Apex Trigger is a code that executes before or after specific data manipulation language (DML) events occur, such as insertions, updates, or deletions. It is suitable for implementing this requirement, but it requires coding knowledge and may take more time to implement compared to other options. C. Lightning Flow: Lightning Flow is a tool for building guided experiences that automate business processes by collecting data and interacting with Salesforce. It is suitable for implementing this requirement, but it may require more configuration and setup time compared to other options. D. Process Builder: Process Builder is a tool for automating business processes by creating workflows with a visual interface. It is the most suitable option for implementing this requirement as it allows the developer to create a process that triggers when an Opportunity reaches a 'Closed-Won' status and creates an Order without requiring coding knowledge. It is also more efficient and faster to implement compared to Apex Trigger or Lightning Flow.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 156:

**Skipped**

**If Apex code executes inside the execute() method of an Apex class when implementing the Batchable interface, which two statements are true regarding governor limits? (Choose two.)**

* 

**A. The Apex governor limits are reset for each iteration of the execute() method.**

**(Correct)**

* 

**B. The Apex governor limits cannot be exceeded due to the asynchronous nature of the transaction.**

* 

**C. The Apex governor limits might be higher due to the asynchronous nature of the transaction.**

**(Correct)**

* 

**D. The Apex governor limits are relaxed while calling the constructor of the Apex class.**

**Explanation**

A. The Apex governor limits are reset for each iteration of the execute() method. C. The Apex governor limits might be higher due to the asynchronous nature of the transaction. Explanation: When implementing the Batchable interface, the execute() method is called for each batch of records processed. The governor limits are reset for each iteration of the execute() method, so option A is correct. However, the asynchronous nature of the transaction does not prevent the Apex governor limits from being exceeded, so option B is incorrect. Option C is correct because the governor limits might be higher due to the asynchronous nature of the transaction, but this is not always the case. Option D is incorrect because the governor limits are not relaxed while calling the constructor of the Apex class.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 157:

**Skipped**

**A recursive transaction is initiated by a DML statement creating records for these two objects:1. Accounts2. ContactsThe Account trigger hits a stack depth of 16.Which statement is true regarding the outcome of the transaction?**

* 

**A. The transaction fails and all the changes are rolled back.**

* 

**B. The transaction succeeds as long as the Contact trigger stack depth is less than 16.**

**(Correct)**

* 

**C. The transaction fails only if the Contact trigger stack depth is greater or equal to 16.**

* 

**D. The transaction succeeds and all changes are committed to the database.**

**Explanation**

B. The transaction succeeds as long as the Contact trigger stack depth is less than 16. Explanation: A recursive transaction occurs when a trigger on an object causes another trigger to fire, which in turn causes the original trigger to fire again. In this scenario, the Account trigger hits a stack depth of 16, which means that it has caused 16 levels of recursion. Option A is incorrect because it states that the transaction fails and all changes are rolled back. This is not necessarily true, as the Contact trigger may not have caused any recursion and may not have hit the stack depth limit. Option B is correct because it states that the transaction succeeds as long as the Contact trigger stack depth is less than 16. This means that if the Contact trigger does not cause any recursion or hits a stack depth of less than 16, the transaction will be successful and all changes will be committed to the database. Option C is incorrect because it states that the transaction fails only if the Contact trigger stack depth is greater or equal to 16. This is not necessarily true, as the Account trigger has already hit the stack depth limit and may cause the transaction to fail even if the Contact trigger does not cause any recursion. Option D is incorrect because it states that the transaction succeeds and all changes are committed to the database. This is not necessarily true, as the Account trigger has already hit the stack depth limit and may cause the transaction to fail even if the Contact trigger does not cause any recursion.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 158:

**Skipped**

**Which two statements are acceptable for a developer to use inside procedural loops? (Choose two.)**

* 

**A. delete contactList;**

* 

**B. contactList.remove(i);**

**(Correct)**

* 

**C. Contact con = new Contact();**

**(Correct)**

* 

**D. Account a = [SELECT Id, Name FROM Account WHERE Id = :con.AccountId LIMIT 1];**

**Explanation**

B. contactList.remove(i); C. Contact con = new Contact(); Explanation: A. delete contactList; - This statement is not acceptable inside a procedural loop as it will delete the entire list, which is not the intended action. B. contactList.remove(i); - This statement is acceptable inside a procedural loop as it will remove the element at index i from the list. C. Contact con = new Contact(); - This statement is acceptable inside a procedural loop as it will create a new instance of the Contact object. D. Account a = [SELECT Id, Name FROM Account WHERE Id = :con.AccountId LIMIT 1]; - This statement is not acceptable inside a procedural loop as it involves a SOQL query, which should be avoided inside loops to prevent hitting governor limits.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 159:

**Skipped**

**What should a developer use to implement an automatic Approval Process submission for Cases?**

* 

**A. An Assignment Rule**

* 

**B. Scheduled Apex**

* 

**C. Process Builder**

**(Correct)**

* 

**D. A Workflow Rule**

**Explanation**

C. Process Builder Explanation: An automatic Approval Process submission for Cases can be implemented using Process Builder. Process Builder allows developers to automate complex business processes by creating a graphical representation of the process as a series of steps. In this case, the process would be to automatically submit a Case for approval when certain criteria are met. An Assignment Rule is used to automatically assign Cases to specific users or queues based on certain criteria. This is not relevant to the question of implementing an automatic Approval Process submission. Scheduled Apex is used to schedule Apex code to run at a specific time or on a recurring basis. This is not relevant to the question of implementing an automatic Approval Process submission. A Workflow Rule is used to automate standard internal procedures and processes to save time across your org. This is not relevant to the question of implementing an automatic Approval Process submission.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 160:

**Skipped**

**When viewing a Quote, the sales representative wants to easily see how many discounted items are included in the Quote Line Items.What should a developer do to meet this requirement?**

* 

**A. Create a trigger on the Quote object that queries the Quantity field on discounted Quote Line Items.**

* 

**B. Create a Workflow Rule on the Quote Line Item object that updates a field on the parent Quote when the item is discounted.**

* 

**C. Create a roll-up summary field on the Quote object that performs a SUM on the quote Line Item Quantity field, filtered for only discounted Quote Line Items.**

**(Correct)**

* 

**D. Create a formula field on the Quote object that performs a SUM on the Quote Line Item Quantity field, filtered for only discounted Quote Line Items.**

**Explanation**

C. Create a roll-up summary field on the Quote object that performs a SUM on the quote Line Item Quantity field, filtered for only discounted Quote Line Items. Explanation: Option A is incorrect because creating a trigger on the Quote object to query the Quantity field on discounted Quote Line Items would require additional coding and may not be the most efficient solution. Option B is incorrect because creating a Workflow Rule on the Quote Line Item object to update a field on the parent Quote when the item is discounted would not provide an easy way for the sales representative to view the total number of discounted items on the Quote. Option C is the correct answer because creating a roll-up summary field on the Quote object that performs a SUM on the quote Line Item Quantity field, filtered for only discounted Quote Line Items, would provide an easy way for the sales representative to view the total number of discounted items on the Quote. Option D is incorrect because creating a formula field on the Quote object that performs a SUM on the Quote Line Item Quantity field, filtered for only discounted Quote Line Items, would not provide an easy way for the sales representative to view the total number of discounted items on the Quote.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 161:

**Skipped**

**An Approval Process is defined in the Expense\_Item\_\_c object. A business rule dictates that whenever a user changes the Status to `˜Submitted' on an Expense\_Report\_\_c record, all the Expense\_Item\_\_c records related to the expense report must enter the approval process individually. Which approach should be used to ensure the business requirement is met?**

* 

**A. Create a Process Builder on Expense\_Report\_\_c with an 'Apex' action type to submit all related Expense\_Item\_\_c records when the criteria is met.**

* 

**B. Create a Process Builder on Expense\_Report\_\_c to mark the related Expense\_Item\_\_c as submittable and a trigger on Expense\_Item\_\_c to submit the records for approval.**

* 

**C. Create two Process Builders, one on Expense\_Report\_\_c to mark the related Expense\_Item\_\_c as submittable and the second on Expense\_Item\_\_c to submit the records for approval.**

* 

**D. Create a Process Builder on Expense\_Report\_\_c with a 'Submit for Approval' action type to submit all related Expense\_Item\_\_c records when the criteria are met.**

**(Correct)**

**Explanation**

D. Create a Process Builder on Expense\_Report\_\_c with a 'Submit for Approval' action type to submit all related Expense\_Item\_\_c records when the criteria are met. Explanation: Option A is incorrect because it suggests using an Apex action type, which may not be necessary for this requirement. Process Builder can handle this requirement without the need for Apex code. Option B is inefficient because it requires creating a trigger on Expense\_Item\_\_c in addition to the Process Builder on Expense\_Report\_\_c. This adds unnecessary complexity to the solution. Option C is also inefficient because it requires creating two separate Process Builders instead of consolidating the logic into one. Option D is the most suitable approach because it uses a single Process Builder on Expense\_Report\_\_c with a 'Submit for Approval' action type to submit all related Expense\_Item\_\_c records when the criteria are met. This approach is simple and efficient, and it meets the business requirement.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 162:

**Skipped**

**Universal Containers (UC) wants to lower its shipping cost while making the shipping process more efficient. The Distribution Officer advises UC to implement global addresses to allow multiple Accounts to share a default pickup address. The developer is tasked to create the supporting object and relationship for this business requirement and uses the Setup Menu to create a custom object called "Global Address".Which field should the developer add to create the most efficient model that supports the business need?**

* 

**A. Add a Master-Detail field on the Global Address object to the Account object.**

* 

**B. Add a Master-Detail field on the Account object to the Global Address object.**

**(Correct)**

* 

**C. Add a Lookup field on the Global Address object to the Account object.**

* 

**D. Add a Lookup field on the Account object to the Global Address object.**

**Explanation**

B. Add a Master-Detail field on the Account object to the Global Address object. Explanation: The most efficient model to support the business need would be to add a Master-Detail field on the Account object to the Global Address object. This is because the Distribution Officer wants multiple Accounts to share a default pickup address, which means that the Global Address object should be dependent on the Account object. By adding a Master-Detail field on the Account object to the Global Address object, the Global Address object becomes a child object of the Account object, and multiple Accounts can share the same Global Address record as their default pickup address. Option A is incorrect because adding a Master-Detail field on the Global Address object to the Account object would make the Global Address object the parent object, which is not what the business requirement calls for. Option C is incorrect because adding a Lookup field on the Global Address object to the Account object would create a many-to-many relationship, which is not necessary for this business requirement. Option D is incorrect because adding a Lookup field on the Account object to the Global Address object would create a one-to-many relationship, which would not allow multiple Accounts to share the same Global Address record as their default pickup address.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 163:

**Skipped**

**An Apex transaction inserts 100 Account records and 2,000 Contact records before encountering a DML exception when attempting to insert 500 Opportunity records.The Account records are inserted by calling the database.insert() method with the allOrNone argument set to false. The Contact and Opportunity records are inserted using the standalone insert statement.How many total records will be committed to the database in this transaction?**

* 

**A. 2,000**

* 

**B. 2,100**

**(Correct)**

* 

**C. 0**

* 

**D. 100**

**Explanation**

B. 2,100 Explanation: The transaction inserts 100 Account records and 2,000 Contact records before encountering a DML exception when attempting to insert 500 Opportunity records. The Account records are inserted by calling the database.insert() method with the allOrNone argument set to false. This means that if any of the records fail to insert, the successful records will still be committed to the database. Therefore, all 100 Account records will be committed to the database. The Contact and Opportunity records are inserted using the standalone insert statement. Since the transaction encounters a DML exception when attempting to insert 500 Opportunity records, none of the Opportunity records will be committed to the database. However, the 2,000 Contact records were inserted successfully before the exception was encountered, so all 2,000 Contact records will be committed to the database. Therefore, the total number of records that will be committed to the database in this transaction is 100 + 2,000 = 2,100. Option A is incorrect because it only includes the number of Contact records and does not take into account the Account records that were also inserted successfully. Option C is incorrect because it suggests that none of the records will be committed to the database, which is not true. Option D is incorrect because it only includes the number of Account records and does not take into account the Contact records that were also inserted successfully.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 164:

**Skipped**

**A developer is asked to create a Visualforce page that displays some Account fields as well as fields configured on the page layout for related Contacts.How should the developer implement this request?**

* 

**A. Use the <apex:include> tag.**

* 

**B. Use the <apex:relatedList> tag.**

* 

**C. Add a method to the standard controller.**

* 

**D. Create a controller extension.**

**(Correct)**

**Explanation**

D. Create a controller extension. Explanation: To display Account fields as well as fields configured on the page layout for related Contacts, the developer needs to create a custom Visualforce page. The best way to achieve this is by creating a controller extension. A controller extension allows the developer to add custom functionality to a standard controller, which is required to access the related Contact fields. Option A, using the <apex:include> tag, is used to include another Visualforce page within the current page. This is not necessary for this requirement. Option B, using the <apex:relatedList> tag, is used to display a related list of records for a specific object. This is not suitable for displaying specific fields from related Contacts. Option C, adding a method to the standard controller, is not sufficient for this requirement as it only allows access to the fields on the standard object and not the related Contact fields.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 165:

**Skipped**

**A developer needs to have records with specific field values in order to test a new Apex class.What should the developer do to ensure the data is available to the test?**

* 

**A. Use SOQL to query the org for the required data.**

**(Correct)**

* 

**B. Use Anonymous Apex to create the required data.**

* 

**C. Use Test.loadData() and reference a CSV file.**

* 

**D. Use Test.loadData() and reference a static resource.**

**Explanation**

A. Use SOQL to query the org for the required data. Explanation: Using SOQL to query the org for the required data is the most efficient and suitable option for this situation. This allows the developer to retrieve the specific records with the required field values and use them in the test. Anonymous Apex and Test.loadData() options require creating or importing data, which may not be necessary if the required data already exists in the org. Using Test.loadData() with a CSV file or static resource may also require additional setup and maintenance.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 166:

**Skipped**

**Universal Containers implemented a private sharing model for the Account object. A custom Account search tool was developed with Apex to help sales representatives find accounts that match multiple criteria they specify. Since its release, users of the tool report they can see Accounts they do not own.What should the developer use to enforce sharing permissions for the currently logged-in user while using the custom search tool?**

* 

**A. Use the schema describe calls to determine if the logged-in user has access to the Account object.**

* 

**B. Use the UserInfo Apex class to filter all SOQL queries to returned records owned by the logged-in user.**

* 

**C. Use the with sharing keyword on the class declaration.**

**(Correct)**

* 

**D. Use the without sharing keyword on the class declaration.**

**Explanation**

C. Use the with sharing keyword on the class declaration. Explanation: The with sharing keyword enforces sharing rules for the currently logged-in user, which means that the custom search tool will only return records that the user has access to based on their sharing settings. This is the most appropriate solution for this situation because it ensures that users can only see Accounts they own or have been granted access to through sharing rules. Option A is incorrect because using schema describe calls only determines if the user has access to the object, but does not enforce sharing rules. Option B is incorrect because filtering SOQL queries to only return records owned by the logged-in user does not take into account sharing rules and may still allow users to see records they should not have access to. Option D is incorrect because using the without sharing keyword would ignore sharing rules altogether and allow users to see all Accounts, regardless of their ownership or sharing settings.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 167:

**Skipped**

**Which statement is true about developing in a multi-tenant environment?**

* 

**A. Apex Sharing controls access to records from multiple tenants on the same instance.**

* 

**B. Org-level data security controls which users can see data from multiple tenants on the same instance.**

**(Correct)**

* 

**C. Governor limits prevent Apex from impacting the performance of multiple tenants on the same instance.**

* 

**D. Global Apex classes can be referenced from multiple tenants on the same instance.**

**Explanation**

B. Org-level data security controls which users can see data from multiple tenants on the same instance. Explanation: In a multi-tenant environment, there are multiple organizations (tenants) sharing the same instance of the application. Each organization has its own data and users, and it is important to ensure that data is not visible to unauthorized users from other organizations. Org-level data security controls, such as sharing rules and permission sets, can be used to control which users can see data from multiple tenants on the same instance. Apex Sharing controls (option A) are used to control access to records within a single organization, not across multiple tenants. Governor limits (option C) are used to prevent individual Apex transactions from consuming too many resources, but do not directly impact the performance of other tenants. Global Apex classes (option D) can be referenced from multiple tenants, but this does not necessarily relate to data security.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 168:

**Skipped**

**A Licensed\_Professional\_\_c custom object exists in the system with two Master-Detail fields for the following objects: Certification\_\_c and Contact. Users with the `Certification Representative` role can access the Certification records they own and view the related Licensed Professionals records, however users with the `Sales Representative` role report they cannot view any Licensed Professional records even though they own the associated Contact record. What are two likely causes of users in the `Sales Representative` role not being able to access the Licensed Professional records? (Choose two.)**

* 

**A. The organization has a private sharing model for Certification\_\_c. and Certification\_\_c is the primary relationship in the Licensed\_Professional\_\_c object.**

**(Correct)**

* 

**B. The organization's sharing rules for Licensed\_Professional\_\_c have not finished their recalculation process.**

* 

**C. The organization recently modified the Sales Representative role to restrict Read/Write access to Licensed\_Professional\_\_c.**

* 

**D. The organization has a private sharing model for Certification\_\_c, and Contact is the primary relationship in the Licensed\_Professional\_\_c object.**

**(Correct)**

**Explanation**

A. The organization has a private sharing model for Certification\_\_c and Certification\_\_c is the primary relationship in the Licensed\_Professional\_\_c object. D. The organization has a private sharing model for Certification\_\_c, and Contact is the primary relationship in the Licensed\_Professional\_\_c object. Explanation: A. The organization has a private sharing model for Certification\_\_c and Certification\_\_c is the primary relationship in the Licensed\_Professional\_\_c object: This is a likely cause because the `Certification Representative` role can access the Certification records they own and view the related Licensed Professionals records. This means that the sharing model for Certification\_\_c is working correctly, but the issue lies with the relationship between Licensed\_Professional\_\_c and Contact. If Certification\_\_c is the primary relationship in the object, then the Sales Representatives may not have access to the related Licensed Professional records. B. The organization's sharing rules for Licensed\_Professional\_\_c have not finished their recalculation process: This is not a likely cause because if the sharing rules have not finished their recalculation process, then both the `Certification Representative` and `Sales Representative` roles would be affected. It would not explain why only the Sales Representatives are unable to access the Licensed Professional records. C. The organization recently modified the Sales Representative role to restrict Read/Write access to Licensed\_Professional\_\_c: This is not a likely cause because if the Sales Representative role was modified to restrict access to Licensed\_Professional\_\_c, then the `Certification Representative` role would also be affected. It would not explain why only the Sales Representatives are unable to access the Licensed Professional records. D. The organization has a private sharing model for Certification\_\_c, and Contact is the primary relationship in the Licensed\_Professional\_\_c object: This is a likely cause because the `Sales Representative` role reports that they cannot view any Licensed Professional records even though they own the associated Contact record. If Contact is the primary relationship in the object, then the Sales Representatives may not have access to the related Licensed Professional records due to the private sharing model for Certification\_\_c.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 169:

**Skipped**

**In order to override a standard action with a Visualforce page, which attribute must be defined in the <apex:page> tag?**

* 

**A. pageReference**

* 

**B. override**

**(Correct)**

* 

**C. controller**

* 

**D. standardController**

**Explanation**

B. override Explanation: When we want to override a standard action with a Visualforce page, we need to use the "override" attribute in the <apex:page> tag. This attribute tells Salesforce that we want to replace the standard action with our custom Visualforce page. Option A, "pageReference", is not the correct attribute for this situation. This attribute is used to specify the URL of the page that should be displayed when the user clicks a link or button. Option C, "controller", is used to specify the controller class that should be used with the Visualforce page. This attribute is not necessary for overriding a standard action. Option D, "standardController", is used to specify the standard controller that should be used with the Visualforce page. While this attribute is related to overriding standard actions, it is not the attribute that we need to use in order to override the action.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 170:

**Skipped**

**Universal Containers stores Orders and Line Items in Salesforce. For security reasons, financial representatives are allowed to see information on the Order such as order amount, but they are not allowed to see the Line Items on the Order.Which type of relationship should be used?**

* 

**A. Direct Lookup**

* 

**B. Indirect Lookup**

* 

**C. Master-Detail**

**(Correct)**

* 

**D. Lookup**

**Explanation**

C. Master-Detail Explanation: A. Direct Lookup: This type of relationship allows one object to be linked to another object through a lookup field. However, it does not provide any control over the visibility of related records. Therefore, it is not suitable for this scenario. B. Indirect Lookup: This type of relationship is similar to direct lookup, but it allows linking to an object that is not directly related to the current object. It also does not provide any control over the visibility of related records. Therefore, it is not suitable for this scenario. C. Master-Detail: This type of relationship allows one object to be the master and another object to be the detail. The master object controls the visibility and security of the detail records. In this scenario, the Order object should be the master and the Line Item object should be the detail. This will allow financial representatives to see information on the Order such as order amount, but they will not be able to see the Line Items on the Order. D. Lookup: This type of relationship allows one object to be linked to another object through a lookup field. However, it does not provide any control over the visibility of related records. Therefore, it is not suitable for this scenario.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 171:

**Skipped**

**A developer has a Visualforce page and custom controller to save Account records. The developer wants to display any validation rule violations to the user. How can the developer make sure that validation rule violations are displayed?**

* 

**A. Add custom controller attributes to display the message.**

* 

**B. Use a try/catch with a custom exception class.**

* 

**C. Include <apex:messages> on the Visualforce page.**

**(Correct)**

* 

**D. Perform the DML using the Database.upsert() method.**

**Explanation**

C. Include <apex:messages> on the Visualforce page. Explanation: Option A is incorrect because adding custom controller attributes will not automatically display validation rule violations to the user. Option B is incorrect because using a try/catch with a custom exception class is not necessary for displaying validation rule violations. Option D is incorrect because using the Database.upsert() method will not automatically display validation rule violations to the user. Option C is the correct answer because including <apex:messages> on the Visualforce page will display any validation rule violations to the user. This tag displays all messages that were generated for all components on the page, including validation rule violations.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 172:

**Skipped**

**What is the data type returned by the following SOSL search?[FIND `˜Acme\*' IN NAME FIELDS RETURNING Account, Opportunity];**

* 

**A. List<List<Account>, List<Opportunity>>**

* 

**B. Map<sObject, sObject>**

* 

**C. List<List<sObject>>**

**(Correct)**

* 

**D. Map<Id, sObject>**

**Explanation**

C. List<List<sObject>> Explanation: The SOSL search query is searching for records that have "Acme" in their name fields, specifically in the Account and Opportunity objects. The RETURNING clause specifies which objects to return in the search results. Option A, List<List<Account>, List<Opportunity>>, is incorrect because it suggests that the search results will be returned as two separate lists, one for Account records and one for Opportunity records. However, the query is only returning one list of records that match the search criteria, not separate lists for each object. Option B, Map<sObject, sObject>, is also incorrect because it suggests that the search results will be returned as a map with sObjects as both the key and value. However, the query is only returning a list of records, not a map. Option D, Map<Id, sObject>, is incorrect because it suggests that the search results will be returned as a map with record Ids as the key and sObjects as the value. However, the query is not returning record Ids, it is returning a list of records. Option C, List<List<sObject>>, is the correct answer because it suggests that the search results will be returned as a list of lists, with each inner list containing sObjects of the same type (either Account or Opportunity). This is the most efficient way to return the search results because it allows for easy iteration and manipulation of the records.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 173:

**Skipped**

**Which two platform features align to the Controller portion of MVC architecture? (Choose two.)**

* 

**A. Process Builder actions**

**(Correct)**

* 

**B. Workflow rules**

**(Correct)**

* 

**C. Standard objects**

* 

**D. Date fields**

**Explanation**

A. Process Builder actions and B. Workflow rules align to the Controller portion of MVC architecture. Explanation: MVC stands for Model-View-Controller, which is a software design pattern used in web development. It separates an application into three interconnected components: the Model (data and business logic), the View (user interface), and the Controller (handles user input and manages the flow of data between the Model and View). In Salesforce, the Model is represented by the data stored in Standard and Custom Objects, and the View is represented by Visualforce pages, Lightning Components, and other UI elements. The Controller is responsible for handling user input and managing the flow of data between the Model and View. Process Builder actions and Workflow rules are both tools used to automate business processes in Salesforce. They can be used to update records, send emails, create tasks, and perform other actions based on certain criteria. These actions are triggered by user input or changes to data in the Model. Therefore, Process Builder actions and Workflow rules align to the Controller portion of MVC architecture because they handle user input and manage the flow of data between the Model and View. On the other hand, Date fields and Standard objects are part of the Model portion of MVC architecture because they represent data stored in Salesforce. They do not directly handle user input or manage the flow of data between the Model and View, so they do not align to the Controller portion of MVC architecture.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 174:

**Skipped**

**Which three statements are true regarding the @isTest annotation? (Choose three.)**

* 

**A. A method annotated @isTest(SeeAllData=true) in a class annotated @isTest(SeeAllData=false) has access to all org data.**

**(Correct)**

* 

**B. A method annotated @isTest(SeeAllData=false) in a class annotated @isTest(SeeAllData=true) has access to all org data.**

* 

**C. A class containing test methods counts toward the Apex code limit regardless of any @isTest annotation.**

**(Correct)**

* 

**D. Products and Pricebooks are visible in a test even if a class is annotated @isTest(SeeAllData=false).**

**(Correct)**

* 

**E. Profiles are visible in a test even if a class is annotated @isTest(SeeAllData=false).**

**Explanation**

A. A method annotated @isTest(SeeAllData=true) in a class annotated @isTest(SeeAllData=false) has access to all org data. C. A class containing test methods counts toward the Apex code limit regardless of any @isTest annotation. D. Products and Pricebooks are visible in a test even if a class is annotated @isTest(SeeAllData=false). Explanation: A. This statement is true because the @isTest(SeeAllData=true) annotation allows the test method to access all data in the org, regardless of the class-level annotation. B. This statement is false because the @isTest(SeeAllData=false) annotation at the class level restricts access to org data for all methods within that class. C. This statement is true because any class containing test methods, regardless of whether they are annotated with @isTest or not, counts toward the Apex code limit. D. This statement is true because Products and Pricebooks are considered metadata and are therefore visible in tests even if the @isTest(SeeAllData=false) annotation is used. E. This statement is false because Profiles are considered org data and are therefore not visible in tests if the @isTest(SeeAllData=false) annotation is used.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 175:

**Skipped**

**How can a developer set up a debug log on a specific user?**

* 

**A. It is not possible to setup debug logs for users other than yourself.**

* 

**B. Ask the user for access to their account credentials, log in as the user and debug the issue.**

* 

**C. Create Apex code that logs code actions into a custom object.**

* 

**D. Set up a trace flag for the user, and define a logging level and time period for the trace.**

**(Correct)**

**Explanation**

D. Set up a trace flag for the user, and define a logging level and time period for the trace. Explanation: A. This proposition is incorrect because it is possible to set up debug logs for other users by setting up a trace flag for them. B. This proposition is incorrect because it is not recommended to ask for access to another user's account credentials, as it can compromise their security and violate company policies. C. This proposition is incorrect because creating Apex code to log code actions into a custom object is not the most efficient way to set up a debug log for a specific user. It is also not necessary to create custom code for this task. D. This proposition is correct because setting up a trace flag for the user is the most efficient and secure way to set up a debug log for a specific user. The developer can define the logging level and time period for the trace, and the debug logs will be generated for that user during that time period. This allows the developer to troubleshoot and debug any issues that the user is experiencing without compromising their security or violating company policies.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 176:

**Skipped**

**A Platform Developer needs to implement a declarative solution that will display the most recent Closed Won date for all Opportunity records associated with anAccount.Which field is required to achieve this declaratively?**

* 

**A. Roll-up summary field on the Opportunity object**

**(Correct)**

* 

**B. Cross-object formula field on the Opportunity object**

* 

**C. Roll-up summary field on the Account object**

* 

**D. Cross-object formula field on the Account object**

**Explanation**

A. Roll-up summary field on the Opportunity object Explanation: To display the most recent Closed Won date for all Opportunity records associated with an Account, we need to use a Roll-up summary field on the Opportunity object. This field will calculate the maximum value of the Closed Won date for all related Opportunity records and display it on the Account record. Option B, a Cross-object formula field on the Opportunity object, would not be the best choice as it would require a formula for each related Account record, which could be time-consuming and inefficient. Option C, a Roll-up summary field on the Account object, would not work as it would only calculate the maximum value of the Closed Won date for the related Opportunity records on that specific Account, not for all related Opportunity records across all Accounts. Option D, a Cross-object formula field on the Account object, would also not work as it would require a formula for each related Opportunity record, which could be time-consuming and inefficient.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 177:

**Skipped**

**In terms of the MVC paradigm, what are two advantages of implementing the view layer of a Salesforce application using Lightning Web Component-based development over Visualforce? (Choose two.)**

* 

**A. Self-contained and reusable units of an application**

**(Correct)**

* 

**B. Rich component ecosystem**

**(Correct)**

* 

**C. Server-side run-time debugging**

* 

**D. Automatic code generation**

**Explanation**

A. Self-contained and reusable units of an application B. Rich component ecosystem Explanation: A. Self-contained and reusable units of an application: Lightning Web Components (LWC) are self-contained and reusable units of an application. This means that they can be easily reused in different parts of the application or in different applications altogether. This makes development faster and more efficient as developers do not have to write the same code multiple times. B. Rich component ecosystem: LWC has a rich component ecosystem that provides a wide range of pre-built components that can be easily integrated into the application. This saves time and effort as developers do not have to build components from scratch. C. Server-side run-time debugging: This is not an advantage of LWC over Visualforce as both technologies support server-side run-time debugging. D. Automatic code generation: This is not an advantage of LWC over Visualforce as both technologies require manual coding.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 178:

**Skipped**

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

* 

**A. Access to predefined computing resources**

**(Correct)**

* 

**B. Enforced best practices for development**

* 

**C. Unlimited processing power and memory**

* 

**D. Default out-of-the-box configuration**

**Explanation**

A. Access to predefined computing resources Explanation: Developing applications in a multi-tenant environment allows developers to access predefined computing resources such as servers, storage, and networking infrastructure. This can save time and resources as developers do not have to set up their own infrastructure. Additionally, multi-tenant environments often have built-in security measures and scalability options, making it easier for developers to create and deploy applications. B. Enforced best practices for development may also be a benefit of developing applications in a multi-tenant environment, as the environment may have established guidelines and standards for development. However, this is not always the case and may vary depending on the specific multi-tenant environment. C. Unlimited processing power and memory is not necessarily a benefit of developing applications in a multi-tenant environment. While multi-tenant environments may have access to more resources than a single-tenant environment, there are still limitations and constraints on resources. D. Default out-of-the-box configuration may be a benefit of using a specific software or platform, but it is not necessarily a benefit of developing applications in a multi-tenant environment as a whole.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 179:

**Skipped**

**Managed Packages can be created in which type of org?**

* 

**A. Developer Sandbox**

* 

**B. Partial Copy Sandbox**

* 

**C. Unlimited Edition**

**(Correct)**

* 

**D. Developer Edition**

**Explanation**

Answer: C. Unlimited Edition Explanation: Managed Packages can be created in any org type, but the most suitable and efficient org type for creating Managed Packages is the Unlimited Edition. This is because the Unlimited Edition provides the most flexibility and scalability for creating and distributing Managed Packages. Developer Sandboxes and Partial Copy Sandboxes are used for development and testing purposes, and are not suitable for creating Managed Packages for distribution. Developer Edition orgs are also used for development and testing purposes, but they have limitations on the number of users and data storage, which may not be sufficient for creating and distributing Managed Packages.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 180:

**Skipped**

**A developer has the following requirements:\* Calculate the total amount on an Order.\* Calculate the line amount for each Line Item based on quantity selected and price.\* Move Line Items to a different Order if a Line Item is not in stock.Which relationship implementation supports these requirements?**

* 

**A. Order has a Lookup field to Line Item and there can be many Line Items per Order.**

* 

**B. Line Item has a Lookup field to Order and there can be many Line Items per Order.**

* 

**C. Order has a Master-Detail field to Line Item and there can be many Line Items per Order.**

**(Correct)**

* 

**D. Line Item has a Master-Detail field to Order and the Master can be re-parented.**

**Explanation**

C. Order has a Master-Detail field to Line Item and there can be many Line Items per Order. Explanation: Option A is incorrect because having a Lookup field from Order to Line Item would mean that each Order can only have one Line Item, which does not meet the requirement of having many Line Items per Order. Option B is incorrect because having a Lookup field from Line Item to Order would mean that each Line Item can only belong to one Order, which does not meet the requirement of being able to move Line Items to a different Order. Option D is also incorrect because having a Master-Detail field from Line Item to Order with the ability to re-parent the Master would mean that Line Items can be moved to a different Order, but it does not meet the requirement of being able to calculate the total amount on an Order. Option C is the correct choice because having a Master-Detail field from Order to Line Item allows for many Line Items to be associated with one Order, which meets the requirement of having many Line Items per Order. Additionally, with this relationship implementation, the Line Item records can roll up their values to the Order record, allowing for the calculation of the total amount on an Order. Finally, the ability to move Line Items to a different Order if they are not in stock can be achieved by simply updating the Order field on the Line Item record.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 181:

**Skipped**

**Which feature allows a developer to create test records for use in test classes?**

* 

**A. Documents**

* 

**B. WebServiceTests**

**(Correct)**

* 

**C. HttpCalloutMocks**

* 

**D. Static Resources**

**Explanation**

B. WebServiceTests Explanation: A. Documents: Documents are used to store and manage files such as images, PDFs, and text files. They are not related to creating test records for test classes. B. WebServiceTests: WebServiceTests are used to create test records for use in test classes. They allow developers to simulate the behavior of a web service and create test data that can be used to test the functionality of the web service. C. HttpCalloutMocks: HttpCalloutMocks are used to simulate HTTP callouts in test classes. They are not related to creating test records for test classes. D. Static Resources: Static Resources are used to store static files such as images, CSS, and JavaScript files. They are not related to creating test records for test classes.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 182:

**Skipped**

**What can be used to delete components from production?**

* 

**A. A change set deployment with a destructiveChanges XML file**

**(Correct)**

* 

**B. A change set deployment with the delete option checked**

* 

**C. An ant migration tool deployment with a destructiveChanges XML file and an empty package.xml file**

* 

**D. An ant migration tool deployment with a desctuctiveChanges XML file and the components to delete in the package.xml file**

**Explanation**

A. A change set deployment with a destructiveChanges XML file is the correct proposition. This option allows for the deletion of components from production by specifying the components to be deleted in a destructiveChanges XML file. This file is included in the change set deployment and instructs the system to remove the specified components from production. B. A change set deployment with the delete option checked is not the most efficient option as it requires manually selecting and deleting each component from the change set. This can be time-consuming and prone to errors. C. An ant migration tool deployment with a destructiveChanges XML file and an empty package.xml file is not the most suitable option as it requires additional steps to be taken. An empty package.xml file is not necessary for deleting components and can cause confusion. D. An ant migration tool deployment with a destructiveChanges XML file and the components to delete in the package.xml file is not the most efficient option as it requires manually specifying the components to be deleted in the package.xml file. This can be time-consuming and prone to errors.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 183:

**Skipped**

**A developer needs to provide a way to mass edit, update, and delete records from a list view.In which two ways can this be accomplished? (Choose two.)**

* 

**A. Create a new Visualforce page and Apex Controller for the list view that provides mass edit, update, and delete functionality.**

**(Correct)**

* 

**B. Download a managed package from the AppExchange that provides customizable Enhanced List Views and buttons.**

**(Correct)**

* 

**C. Download an unmanaged package from the AppExchange that provides customizable mass edit, update, and delete functionality.**

* 

**D. Configure the user interface and enable both inline editing and enhanced lists.**

**Explanation**

A and B are the correct propositions. A. Creating a new Visualforce page and Apex Controller for the list view that provides mass edit, update, and delete functionality is a viable option. This allows for complete customization of the functionality and can be tailored to the specific needs of the organization. B. Downloading a managed package from the AppExchange that provides customizable Enhanced List Views and buttons is also a good option. This can save time and effort as the package is already built and can be easily installed and configured. C. Downloading an unmanaged package from the AppExchange that provides customizable mass edit, update, and delete functionality is not the most efficient option. Unmanaged packages require more effort to install and configure and may not be as reliable as managed packages. D. Configuring the user interface and enabling both inline editing and enhanced lists is not a complete solution for mass editing, updating, and deleting records from a list view. While it may provide some functionality, it is not as robust as the other options.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 184:

**Skipped**

**A developer is writing tests for a class and needs to insert records to validate functionality.Which annotation method should be used to create records for every method in the test class?**

* 

**A. @StartTest**

* 

**B. @PreTest**

* 

**C. @TestSetup**

**(Correct)**

* 

**D. @isTest(SeeAllData=true)**

**Explanation**

C. @TestSetup Explanation: The @TestSetup annotation method is used to create records that can be used in every test method in the test class. This is useful for creating test data that needs to be consistent across all tests in the class. A. @StartTest is used to indicate the start of a test method. B. @PreTest is not a valid annotation method. D. @isTest(SeeAllData=true) is used to allow test methods to see all data in the organization, including data that is not created in the test method. This is generally not recommended as it can lead to test data contamination and is not best practice.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 185:

**Skipped**

**For which three items can a trace flag be configured? (Choose three.)**

* 

**A. Apex Trigger**

**(Correct)**

* 

**B. Apex Class**

**(Correct)**

* 

**C. Process Builder**

**(Correct)**

* 

**D. User**

* 

**E. Visualforce**

**Explanation**

A, B, C are correct propositions. Explanation: A trace flag is a debugging aid that helps to troubleshoot issues in Salesforce. It logs information about the execution of code and can be configured for Apex Triggers, Apex Classes, and Process Builders. Option D (User) is incorrect because trace flags are not configured for users. Option E (Visualforce) is also incorrect because trace flags are not configured for Visualforce pages.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 186:

**Skipped**

**A company wants to create an employee rating program that allows employees to rate each other. An employee's average rating must be displayed on the employee record. Employees must be able to create rating records, but are not allowed to create employee records.Which two actions should a developer take to accomplish this task? (Choose two.)**

* 

**A. Create a trigger on the Rating object that updates a fields on the Employee object.**

* 

**B. Create a lookup relationship between the Rating and Employee object.**

**(Correct)**

* 

**C. Create a roll-up summary field on the Employee and use AVG to calculate the average rating score.**

**(Correct)**

* 

**D. Create a master-detail relationship between the Rating and Employee objects.**

**Explanation**

B. Create a lookup relationship between the Rating and Employee object. C. Create a roll-up summary field on the Employee and use AVG to calculate the average rating score. Explanation: A. Creating a trigger on the Rating object that updates a field on the Employee object is not necessary for this task. The employee's average rating can be calculated using a roll-up summary field. B. Creating a lookup relationship between the Rating and Employee object is necessary for employees to create rating records and for the average rating to be displayed on the employee record. C. Creating a roll-up summary field on the Employee and using AVG to calculate the average rating score is necessary for the employee's average rating to be displayed on the employee record. D. Creating a master-detail relationship between the Rating and Employee objects is not necessary for this task. A lookup relationship is sufficient.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 187:

**Skipped**

**Using DescribeSObjectResult, which Apex method can a developer use to determine if the current user can edit records for an object?**

* 

**A. canUpdate()**

**(Correct)**

* 

**B. canEdit()**

* 

**C. isUpdateable()**

* 

**D. isEditable()**

**Explanation**

A. canUpdate() Explanation: The canUpdate() method is used to determine if the current user has permission to update records for an object. This method returns a Boolean value of true if the user has permission to update records and false if they do not. The canEdit() method is not a valid method for DescribeSObjectResult and does not exist. The isUpdateable() method is also a valid method for DescribeSObjectResult, but it returns a Boolean value indicating if the object is updateable, not if the current user has permission to update records. The isEditable() method is not a valid method for DescribeSObjectResult and does not exist. Therefore, the correct answer is A. canUpdate().

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 188:

**Skipped**

**What is the data type returned by the following SOSL search?[FIND `˜Acme\*' IN NAME FIELDS RETURNING Account, Opportunity];**

* 

**A. List<List<Account>, List<Opportunity>>**

* 

**B. Map<sObject, sObject>**

* 

**C. List<List<sObject>>**

**(Correct)**

* 

**D. Map<Id, sObject>**

**Explanation**

C. List<List<sObject>> Explanation: The SOSL search query is searching for records that have "Acme" in their name fields, specifically in the Account and Opportunity objects. The RETURNING clause specifies which objects to return in the search results. Option A, List<List<Account>, List<Opportunity>>, is incorrect because it suggests that the search results will be returned as two separate lists, one for Account records and one for Opportunity records. However, the query is only returning one list of records that match the search criteria, not separate lists for each object. Option B, Map<sObject, sObject>, is also incorrect because it suggests that the search results will be returned as a map with sObjects as both the key and value. However, the query is only returning a list of records, not a map. Option D, Map<Id, sObject>, is incorrect because it suggests that the search results will be returned as a map with record Ids as the key and sObjects as the value. However, the query is not returning record Ids as part of the search results. Option C, List<List<sObject>>, is the correct answer because it suggests that the search results will be returned as a list of lists, with each inner list containing sObjects of the same type (either Account or Opportunity). This is the most efficient way to return the search results because it allows for easy iteration and manipulation of the records.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 189:

**Skipped**

**What are two ways for a developer to execute tests in an org? (Choose two.)**

* 

**A. Tooling API**

* 

**B. Developer Console**

**(Correct)**

* 

**C. Metadata API**

**(Correct)**

* 

**D. Bulk API**

**Explanation**

B. Developer Console and C. Metadata API are the correct propositions. Explanation: A. Tooling API: The Tooling API is used to build custom development tools or integrate Salesforce with other development environments. It provides a way to execute tests, but it is not a common way for developers to execute tests in an org. B. Developer Console: The Developer Console is a web-based tool that allows developers to execute tests, view debug logs, and perform other development tasks. It is a common way for developers to execute tests in an org. C. Metadata API: The Metadata API is used to retrieve, deploy, create, update, or delete metadata. It can also be used to execute tests. This is another common way for developers to execute tests in an org. D. Bulk API: The Bulk API is used to process large amounts of data. It is not used to execute tests in an org.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 190:

**Skipped**

**Which three statements are true regarding cross-object formulas? (Choose three.)**

* 

**A. Cross-object formulas can reference fields from objects that are up to 10 relationships away.**

**(Correct)**

* 

**B. Cross-object formulas can reference fields from master-detail or lookup relationships.**

**(Correct)**

* 

**C. Cross-object formulas can reference child fields to perform an average.**

* 

**D. Cross-object formulas can expose data the user does not have access to in a record.**

* 

**E. Cross-object formulas can be referenced in roll-up summary fields.**

**(Correct)**

**Explanation**

A. Cross-object formulas can reference fields from objects that are up to 10 relationships away. B. Cross-object formulas can reference fields from master-detail or lookup relationships. E. Cross-object formulas can be referenced in roll-up summary fields. Explanation: A. This statement is true. Cross-object formulas can reference fields from objects that are up to 10 relationships away. This means that you can reference fields from related objects that are up to 10 levels deep in the object hierarchy. B. This statement is also true. Cross-object formulas can reference fields from master-detail or lookup relationships. This means that you can reference fields from related objects that are either master-detail or lookup relationships. C. This statement is false. Cross-object formulas cannot reference child fields to perform an average. Child fields can only be referenced in roll-up summary fields. D. This statement is false. Cross-object formulas cannot expose data the user does not have access to in a record. Cross-object formulas can only reference fields that the user has access to. E. This statement is true. Cross-object formulas can be referenced in roll-up summary fields. This means that you can use cross-object formulas to calculate values for roll-up summary fields.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 191:

**Skipped**

**Which three code lines are required to create a Lightning component on a Visualforce page? (Choose three.)**

* 

**A. $Lightning.useComponent**

* 

**B. <apex:slds/>**

* 

**C. $Lightning.use**

**(Correct)**

* 

**D. <apex:includeLightning/>**

**(Correct)**

* 

**E. $Lightning.createComponent**

**(Correct)**

**Explanation**

Correct propositions: C, D, E Explanation: A. $Lightning.useComponent - This method is used to load a Lightning component into a Visualforce page, but it is not required to create a Lightning component on a Visualforce page. B. <apex:slds/> - This is a Visualforce tag that is used to include the Salesforce Lightning Design System (SLDS) stylesheets in a Visualforce page. It is not required to create a Lightning component on a Visualforce page. C. $Lightning.use - This method is used to load the Lightning framework into a Visualforce page. It is required to create a Lightning component on a Visualforce page. D. <apex:includeLightning/> - This is a Visualforce tag that is used to include the Lightning framework in a Visualforce page. It is required to create a Lightning component on a Visualforce page. E. $Lightning.createComponent - This method is used to create a Lightning component dynamically in a Visualforce page. It is required to create a Lightning component on a Visualforce page.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 192:

**Skipped**

**A developer creates a new Apex trigger with a helper class, and writes a test class that only exercises 95% coverage of the new Apex helper class.Change Set deployment to production fails with the test coverage warning:"Test coverage of selected Apex Trigger is 0%, at least 1% test coverage is required."What should the developer do to successfully deploy the new Apex trigger and helper class?**

* 

**A. Increase the test class coverage on the helper class.**

* 

**B. Remove the failing test methods from the test class.**

* 

**C. Run the tests using the 'Run All Tests' method.**

* 

**D. Create a test class and methods to cover the Apex trigger.**

**(Correct)**

**Explanation**

D. Create a test class and methods to cover the Apex trigger. Explanation: The error message indicates that the selected Apex trigger has 0% test coverage, which means that there are no test methods that cover the trigger. In order to successfully deploy the trigger, the developer needs to create a test class and methods that cover the trigger. Option A suggests increasing the test class coverage on the helper class, but the error message specifically mentions the Apex trigger. Option B suggests removing failing test methods, but this will not address the lack of test coverage for the trigger. Option C suggests running all tests, but this will not create new test methods to cover the trigger. Therefore, option D is the correct choice.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 193:

**Skipped**

**Universal Containers wants a list button to display a Visualforce page that allows users to edit multiple records.Which Visualforce feature supports this requirement?**

* 

**A. <apex:listButton> tag**

* 

**B. recordSetVar page attribute**

**(Correct)**

* 

**C. custom controller**

* 

**D. controller extension**

**Explanation**

B. recordSetVar page attribute The recordSetVar page attribute is used to create a Visualforce page that allows users to edit multiple records at once. It allows the developer to define a variable that represents a set of records, which can then be manipulated using Visualforce components. This is the most efficient and suitable option for the given requirement. A. <apex:listButton> tag is used to create a custom list button that performs a specific action on a set of records. While it can be used to display a Visualforce page, it does not support the ability to edit multiple records at once. C. Custom controller is used to define the behavior of a Visualforce page. While it can be used to create a page that allows users to edit multiple records, it requires more development effort and is not as efficient as using the recordSetVar attribute. D. Controller extension is used to add additional functionality to an existing controller. While it can be used to create a page that allows users to edit multiple records, it requires more development effort and is not as efficient as using the recordSetVar attribute.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 194:

**Skipped**

**A developer wrote a unit test to confirm that a custom exception works properly in a custom controller, but the test failed due to an exception being thrown.Which step should the developer take to resolve the issue and properly test the exception?**

* 

**A. Use try/catch within the unit test to catch the exception.**

**(Correct)**

* 

**B. Use the finally bloc within the unit test to populate the exception.**

* 

**C. Use the database methods with all or none set to FALSE.**

* 

**D. Use Test.isRunningTest() within the custom controller.**

**Explanation**

A. Use try/catch within the unit test to catch the exception. Explanation: When a unit test fails due to an exception being thrown, the developer should use try/catch within the unit test to catch the exception. This will allow the developer to properly test the custom exception and ensure that it works as intended. The try/catch block will catch the exception and allow the test to continue running, giving the developer the opportunity to assert that the exception was thrown and that it contains the expected message or other properties. Option B, using the finally block, is not necessary in this situation as it is used to ensure that certain code is executed regardless of whether an exception is thrown or not. It does not help in testing the custom exception. Option C, using database methods with all or none set to FALSE, is not relevant to this situation as it is used to ensure that all or none of the records in a transaction are committed to the database. It does not help in testing the custom exception. Option D, using Test.isRunningTest() within the custom controller, is not relevant to this situation as it is used to check whether the code is running in a test context or not. It does not help in testing the custom exception in a unit test.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 195:

**Skipped**

**When a Task is created for a Contact, how can a developer prevent the task from being included on the Activity Timeline of the Contact's Account record?**

* 

**A. In Activity Setting, uncheck Roll up activities to a contact's primary account.**

**(Correct)**

* 

**B. Create a Task trigger to set the Account field to NULL.**

* 

**C. Use Process Builder to create a process to set the Task Account field to blank.**

* 

**D. By default, tasks do not display on the Account Activity Timeline.**

**Explanation**

A. In Activity Setting, uncheck Roll up activities to a contact's primary account. Explanation: This proposition is correct because unchecking the "Roll up activities to a contact's primary account" option in Activity Settings will prevent the task from being included on the Activity Timeline of the Contact's Account record. This option controls whether activities related to a contact are rolled up to the contact's primary account. If this option is unchecked, activities related to the contact will not be rolled up to the account, including tasks. B. Create a Task trigger to set the Account field to NULL. Explanation: This proposition is also correct, but it may not be the most efficient solution. Creating a Task trigger to set the Account field to NULL will prevent the task from being associated with the Contact's Account record. However, this requires additional development effort and may not be necessary if the Activity Settings can achieve the same result. C. Use Process Builder to create a process to set the Task Account field to blank. Explanation: This proposition is incorrect because setting the Task Account field to blank will still associate the task with the Contact's Account record. The Account field needs to be set to NULL to prevent the task from being associated with the Account record. D. By default, tasks do not display on the Account Activity Timeline. Explanation: This proposition is incorrect because tasks are included on the Account Activity Timeline by default if they are associated with a Contact that is related to the Account. Therefore, this option will not prevent the task from being included on the Activity Timeline of the Contact's Account record.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 196:

**Skipped**

**How should a developer prevent a recursive trigger?**

* 

**A. Use a ג€one trigger per objectג€ pattern.**

* 

**B. Use a static Boolean variable.**

* 

**C. Use a trigger handler.**

**(Correct)**

* 

**D. Use a private Boolean variable.**

**Explanation**

C. Use a trigger handler. Explanation: A trigger handler is a design pattern that separates the trigger logic from the business logic. It helps to prevent recursive triggers by controlling the order of execution and avoiding multiple trigger calls. The handler can also use a static Boolean variable or a private Boolean variable to prevent recursion, but using a trigger handler is a more efficient and scalable solution. The "one trigger per object" pattern is not relevant to preventing recursive triggers, as it only limits the number of triggers per object.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 197:

**Skipped**

**A developer must build an application that tracks which Accounts have purchased specific pieces of equipment that are represented as Products. Each Account could purchase many pieces of equipment.How should the developer track that an Account has purchased a piece of equipment?**

* 

**A. Use the Asset object**

* 

**B. Use a Master-Detail on Product to Account**

**(Correct)**

* 

**C. Use a Custom object**

* 

**D. Use a Lookup on Account to Product**

**Explanation**

B. Use a Master-Detail on Product to Account Explanation: A. Using the Asset object would not be the best option as it is typically used to track physical assets such as machinery or vehicles, rather than digital products. B. Using a Master-Detail on Product to Account would be the most efficient option as it allows for a one-to-many relationship between the Product and Account objects. This means that each Product can be associated with multiple Accounts, but each Account can only be associated with one Product. This is ideal for tracking which Accounts have purchased specific pieces of equipment. C. Using a Custom object could work, but it would require more setup and maintenance than using a Master-Detail relationship. Additionally, it may not be as efficient for reporting purposes. D. Using a Lookup on Account to Product would not be the best option as it would only allow for a one-to-one relationship between the Account and Product objects. This means that each Account could only be associated with one Product, which would not work for tracking multiple pieces of equipment purchased by an Account.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 198:

**Skipped**

**When using SalesforceDX, what does a developer need to enable to create and manage scratch orgs?**

* 

**A. Production**

* 

**B. Environment Hub**

* 

**C. Dev Hub**

**(Correct)**

* 

**D. Sandbox**

**Explanation**

C. Dev Hub Explanation: SalesforceDX is a set of tools and features that allow developers to build and manage Salesforce applications more efficiently. Scratch orgs are temporary Salesforce environments that can be created and used for development and testing purposes. In order to create and manage scratch orgs, a developer needs to enable Dev Hub in their Salesforce org. Dev Hub is a feature that allows developers to create and manage scratch orgs, as well as track and manage their development projects. Option A, Production, is incorrect because scratch orgs are not created in a production environment. Option B, Environment Hub, is incorrect because while it is a tool that allows for the management of multiple Salesforce orgs, it is not specifically designed for scratch org creation and management. Option D, Sandbox, is incorrect because while it is a separate environment for testing and development, it is not specifically designed for scratch org creation and management.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 199:

**Skipped**

**Which standard field is required when creating a new Contact record?**

* 

**A. LastName**

* 

**B. Name**

* 

**C. AccountId**

* 

**D. FirstName**

**(Correct)**

**Explanation**

D. FirstName Explanation: When creating a new Contact record, the standard fields that are required are FirstName and LastName. These fields are used to identify the individual and are necessary for creating a unique record. Name is not a standard field for Contact records, and AccountId is only required if the Contact is associated with an Account. Therefore, the correct answer is D. FirstName.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 200:

**Skipped**

**What are three techniques that a developer can use to invoke an anonymous block of code? (Choose three.)**

* 

**A. Use the SOAP API to make a call to execute anonymous code.**

**(Correct)**

* 

**B. Create a Visualforce page that uses a controller class that is declared without sharing.**

* 

**C. Run code using the Anonymous Apex feature of the Developer's IDE.**

**(Correct)**

* 

**D. Type code into the Developer Console and execute it directly.**

**(Correct)**

* 

**E. Create and execute a test method that does not specify a runAs() call.**

**Explanation**

A. Use the SOAP API to make a call to execute anonymous code. C. Run code using the Anonymous Apex feature of the Developer's IDE. D. Type code into the Developer Console and execute it directly. Explanation: A. Using the SOAP API to make a call to execute anonymous code is a valid technique for invoking an anonymous block of code. This involves making a call to the executeAnonymous() method of the SOAP API, passing in the code to be executed as a parameter. B. Creating a Visualforce page that uses a controller class that is declared without sharing is not a valid technique for invoking an anonymous block of code. This technique is used for creating custom user interfaces and does not involve invoking anonymous code. C. Running code using the Anonymous Apex feature of the Developer's IDE is a valid technique for invoking an anonymous block of code. This involves opening the Anonymous Apex window in the Developer's IDE, typing in the code to be executed, and then clicking the Execute button. D. Typing code into the Developer Console and executing it directly is a valid technique for invoking an anonymous block of code. This involves opening the Developer Console, typing in the code to be executed, and then clicking the Execute button. E. Creating and executing a test method that does not specify a runAs() call is not a valid technique for invoking an anonymous block of code. This technique is used for testing Apex code and does not involve invoking anonymous code.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 201:

**Skipped**

**A custom picklist field, Food\_Preference\_\_c, exists on a custom object. The picklist contains the following options: `˜Vegan', `˜Kosher', `˜No Preference'. The developer must ensure a value is populated every time a record is created or updated.What is the most efficient way to ensure a value is selected every time a record is saved?**

* 

**A. Mark the field as Required on the field definition.**

**(Correct)**

* 

**B. Set ג€Use the first value in the list as the default valueג€ as True.**

* 

**C. Mark the field as Required on the object's page layout.**

* 

**D. Set a validation rule to enforce a value is selected.**

**Explanation**

A. Mark the field as Required on the field definition. Explanation: Marking the field as Required on the field definition ensures that a value is selected every time a record is created or updated. This is the most efficient way to ensure data integrity and prevent records from being saved without a value in the picklist field. Setting "Use the first value in the list as the default value" as True would not ensure that a value is selected every time a record is saved, as the user could still choose to leave the default value selected. Marking the field as Required on the object's page layout would also not be as efficient, as it would require the user to navigate to the page layout and fill in the field before saving the record. Setting a validation rule to enforce a value is selected would work, but it would require additional development effort and could potentially slow down the saving process for the user. Marking the field as Required on the field definition is the simplest and most efficient solution.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 202:

**Skipped**

**Given:Map<ID, Account> accountMap = new Map>ID, Account> ([SELECT Id, Name FROM Account]);What are three valid Apex loop structures for iterating through items in the collection? (Choose three.)**

* 

**A. for (ID accountID : accountMap.keySet()) {ג€¦}**

**(Correct)**

* 

**B. for (Account accountRecord : accountMap.values()) {ג€¦}**

**(Correct)**

* 

**C. for (Integer i=0; I < accountMap.size(); i++) {ג€¦}**

**(Correct)**

* 

**D. for (ID accountID : accountMap) {ג€¦}**

* 

**E. for (Account accountRecord : accountMap.keySet()) {ג€¦}**

**Explanation**

A. for (ID accountID : accountMap.keySet()) {ג€¦} B. for (Account accountRecord : accountMap.values()) {ג€¦} C. for (Integer i=0; I < accountMap.size(); i++) {ג€¦} Explanation: A. This loop structure iterates through the keys of the map, which in this case are the Account IDs. It is a valid way to iterate through a map. B. This loop structure iterates through the values of the map, which in this case are the Account records. It is a valid way to iterate through a map. C. This loop structure uses an integer variable to iterate through the map. It is a valid way to iterate through a map, but it is less efficient than using the keySet or values methods. D. This loop structure is incorrect because it tries to iterate through the map using only the map variable, which is not a valid way to iterate through a map. E. This loop structure is incorrect because it tries to iterate through the keySet of the map using the values method, which is not a valid way to iterate through a map.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 203:

**Skipped**

**Which two statements are true about using the @testSetup annotation in an Apex test class? (Choose two.)**

* 

**A. The @testSetup annotation cannot be used when the @isTest(SeeAllData=True) annotation is used.**

* 

**B. Test data is inserted once for all test methods in a class.**

**(Correct)**

* 

**C. Records created in the @testSetup method cannot be updates in individual test methods.**

* 

**D. The @testSetup method is automatically executed before each test method in the test class is executed.**

**(Correct)**

**Explanation**

B and D are the correct propositions. Explanation: A. Incorrect. The @testSetup annotation can be used with the @isTest(SeeAllData=True) annotation. However, it is not recommended to use SeeAllData=True as it can cause issues with data isolation and can lead to test failures. B. Correct. The @testSetup annotation is used to create test data that can be used across all test methods in a class. This means that the test data is inserted once and can be reused in all test methods, which can save time and reduce code duplication. C. Incorrect. Records created in the @testSetup method can be updated in individual test methods. However, it is important to note that any changes made to the records in the test methods will not persist after the test method has completed. D. Correct. The @testSetup method is automatically executed before each test method in the test class is executed. This ensures that the test data is available for all test methods and that each test method starts with a clean slate.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 204:

**Skipped**

**What is the debug output of the following Apex code?Decimal theValue;System.debug(theValue);**

* 

**A. 0.0**

* 

**B. null**

**(Correct)**

* 

**C. Undefined**

* 

**D. 0**

**Explanation**

B. null Explanation: In Apex, if a variable is declared but not initialized, its value is null. In this code, the variable "theValue" is declared but not assigned a value, so its value is null. When the System.debug() method is called with a null value, it will output "null" in the debug log. Option A is incorrect because 0.0 would be the output if the variable was initialized to 0.0. Option C is incorrect because "undefined" is not a valid output in Apex. Option D is incorrect because 0 would be the output if the variable was initialized to 0.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 205:

**Skipped**

**A developer created a Lightning component to display a short text summary for an object and wants to use it with multiple Apex classes.How should the developer design the Apex classes?**

* 

**A. Have each class define method getObject() that returns the sObject that is controlled by the Apex class.**

* 

**B. Extend each class from the same base class that has a method getTextSummary() that returns the summary.**

* 

**C. Have each class implement an interface that defines method getTextSummary() that returns the summary.**

**(Correct)**

* 

**D. Have each class define method getTextSummary() that returns the summary.**

**Explanation**

Answer: C. Have each class implement an interface that defines method getTextSummary() that returns the summary. Explanation: Option A is incorrect because having each class define a method getObject() that returns the sObject that is controlled by the Apex class is not relevant to the requirement of displaying a short text summary for an object using a Lightning component. Option B is incorrect because extending each class from the same base class that has a method getTextSummary() that returns the summary may not be efficient if the classes have different functionalities and do not share a common base class. Option D is incorrect because having each class define method getTextSummary() that returns the summary may result in redundant code and may not be efficient if there are multiple classes that need to use the same Lightning component. Option C is the most suitable option because it allows each class to implement an interface that defines method getTextSummary() that returns the summary. This ensures that the classes have a common method that can be used by the Lightning component to display the short text summary for the object. This approach also promotes code reusability and reduces redundancy.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 206:

**Skipped**

**Which of the following statements about Lightning Data Service is true?**

* 

**A. It provides a way to interact with Salesforce data using only client-side code.**

* 

**B. It can be used to query, create, update, and delete records.**

**(Correct)**

* 

**C. It requires server-side Apex code to function properly.**

* 

**D. It can only be used with custom objects.**

**Explanation**

B. It can be used to query, create, update, and delete records. Explanation: Lightning Data Service is a powerful tool that allows developers to interact with Salesforce data using only client-side code. It eliminates the need for server-side Apex code by providing a standard set of methods for querying, creating, updating, and deleting records. This makes it easier and faster to build Lightning components and applications. Additionally, Lightning Data Service can be used with both standard and custom objects, making it a versatile tool for developers. Option A is incorrect because Lightning Data Service does not require server-side Apex code. Option C is incorrect because Lightning Data Service is designed to work without server-side Apex code. Option D is incorrect because Lightning Data Service can be used with both standard and custom objects.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 207:

**Skipped**

**In the Lightning Component Framework, what is the role of the client-side controller?**

* 

**A. It handles user interaction and client-side data manipulation.**

**(Correct)**

* 

**B. It communicates with the server-side controller to fetch data and perform actions.**

* 

**C. It manages the visual presentation of the Lightning Component.**

* 

**D. It provides authentication and security for the Lightning Component.**

**Explanation**

A. It handles user interaction and client-side data manipulation. Explanation: The client-side controller in the Lightning Component Framework is responsible for handling user interactions and manipulating data on the client-side. It communicates with the server-side controller to fetch data and perform actions, but its primary role is to manage the user interface and handle user input. It does not manage the visual presentation of the Lightning Component, as that is the responsibility of the component's markup and style files. It also does not provide authentication and security for the Lightning Component, as that is typically handled by the server-side controller or external systems.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 208:

**Skipped**

**What is the purpose of the Lightning App Builder in the Lightning Component framework?**

* 

**A. It allows users to create custom Lightning components.**

* 

**B. It provides a way to customize the layout of Lightning pages.**

**(Correct)**

* 

**C. It handles the routing and navigation between components.**

* 

**D. It creates Apex classes for use in Lightning components.**

**Explanation**

B. It provides a way to customize the layout of Lightning pages. Explanation: The Lightning App Builder is a tool that allows users to customize the layout of Lightning pages by dragging and dropping Lightning components onto the page. It does not create custom Lightning components or handle routing and navigation between components. Additionally, it does not create Apex classes for use in Lightning components. Therefore, option B is the correct proposition.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 209:

**Skipped**

**What is the difference between a before and after trigger?**

* 

**A. Before triggers can update related records**

* 

**B. After triggers can update related records**

* 

**C. Before triggers fire before validation rules**

**(Correct)**

* 

**D. After triggers fire after workflow rules**

**Explanation**

C. Before triggers fire before validation rules. Explanation: Before triggers are executed before the record is saved to the database. They can be used to modify or validate the data before it is saved. Before triggers can also prevent the record from being saved by throwing an exception. After triggers are executed after the record is saved to the database. They can be used to perform additional actions, such as updating related records or sending email notifications. Option A is incorrect because both before and after triggers can update related records. Option B is incorrect because after triggers are executed after the record is saved, so they cannot prevent the record from being saved. Option D is incorrect because after triggers can be executed before or after workflow rules, depending on the order of execution specified in the configuration. Therefore, option C is the correct proposition because before triggers are executed before validation rules, which can be useful for validating data before it is saved to the database.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 210:

**Skipped**

**In a scenario where you need to execute a piece of code that involves multiple queries, which governor limit should you consider?**

* 

**A. Heap size limit**

* 

**B. CPU time limit**

**(Correct)**

* 

**C. DML statements limit**

* 

**D. Query rows limit**

**Explanation**

B. CPU time limit Explanation: When executing a piece of code that involves multiple queries, the governor limit that should be considered is the CPU time limit. This limit restricts the amount of time that a transaction can execute on the CPU. If the code exceeds this limit, it will result in a CPU timeout exception. The heap size limit restricts the amount of memory that can be used by the code, the DML statements limit restricts the number of DML statements that can be executed, and the query rows limit restricts the number of records that can be returned by a single query. While these limits are important to consider, they are not the primary concern when executing a piece of code that involves multiple queries.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 211:

**Skipped**

**You want to create a custom navigation menu for your Salesforce application. Which technology should you use?**

* 

**A. Lightning Component**

**(Correct)**

* 

**B. Visualforce Page**

* 

**C. Process Builder**

* 

**D. Apex Trigger**

**Explanation**

A. Lightning Component Explanation: A Lightning Component is the most suitable technology for creating a custom navigation menu in Salesforce. Lightning Components are reusable building blocks that can be used to create custom user interfaces in Salesforce. They are designed to be lightweight and fast, and can be easily integrated into Salesforce applications. With Lightning Components, you can create a custom navigation menu that is tailored to your specific needs and requirements. Visualforce Pages are another option for creating custom user interfaces in Salesforce, but they are not as flexible or customizable as Lightning Components. Visualforce Pages are based on the older technology of Visualforce, which is not as modern or efficient as Lightning Components. Process Builder and Apex Trigger are not suitable for creating custom navigation menus in Salesforce. Process Builder is a tool for automating business processes in Salesforce, while Apex Trigger is a tool for writing custom code to automate business processes. Neither of these technologies is designed for creating user interfaces or navigation menus in Salesforce.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 212:

**Skipped**

**What is the purpose of test methods in Apex?**

* 

**A. To ensure that the code is functioning as intended**

**(Correct)**

* 

**B. To test the performance of the code**

* 

**C. To ensure that the code is secure**

* 

**D. To test the user interface of the code**

**Explanation**

A. To ensure that the code is functioning as intended. Explanation: Test methods in Apex are used to ensure that the code is functioning as intended. They are used to test the functionality of the code and to ensure that it meets the requirements of the business. Test methods are used to simulate different scenarios and test the code under different conditions. They are also used to ensure that any changes made to the code do not break existing functionality. Test methods are an important part of the development process and are used to ensure that the code is of high quality and meets the needs of the business. B. To test the performance of the code. Explanation: While test methods can be used to test the performance of the code, this is not their primary purpose. Performance testing is typically done using other tools and techniques, such as load testing or stress testing. Test methods are primarily used to ensure that the code is functioning as intended and meeting the requirements of the business. C. To ensure that the code is secure. Explanation: While test methods can be used to test the security of the code, this is not their primary purpose. Security testing is typically done using other tools and techniques, such as penetration testing or vulnerability scanning. Test methods are primarily used to ensure that the code is functioning as intended and meeting the requirements of the business. D. To test the user interface of the code. Explanation: Test methods are not typically used to test the user interface of the code. User interface testing is typically done using other tools and techniques, such as automated UI testing or manual testing. Test methods are primarily used to ensure that the code is functioning as intended and meeting the requirements of the business.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 213:

**Skipped**

**2. You want to use an Apex if-else statement to perform one action if a condition is met and another action if the condition is not met. Which syntax should you use?**

* 

**A. if (condition) {code block 1} else {code block 2}**

**(Correct)**

* 

**B. if {code block 1} (condition) else {code block 2}**

* 

**C. if (condition) then {code block 1} else {code block 2}**

* 

**D. if {code block 1} then (condition) else {code block 2}**

**Explanation**

A. if (condition) {code block 1} else {code block 2} Explanation: Option A is the correct syntax for an Apex if-else statement. The if statement is followed by the condition in parentheses, and then the code block to be executed if the condition is true is enclosed in curly braces. The else statement is followed by another code block enclosed in curly braces, which will be executed if the condition is false. Option B is incorrect because the condition should come after the if statement, not before it. Option C is incorrect because Apex does not use the keyword "then" after the condition. Option D is incorrect because the condition should come after the if statement, not before it.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 214:

**Skipped**

**7. You want to import data into Salesforce that includes records from multiple objects. Which data import tool would be the best option?**

* 

**A. Data Loader**

**(Correct)**

* 

**B. Import Wizard**

* 

**C. Data Import Wizard**

* 

**D. Apex Data Loader**

**Explanation**

A. Data Loader Explanation: Data Loader is the best option for importing data into Salesforce that includes records from multiple objects. It allows you to import data from any object, including custom objects, and supports all import modes, including insert, update, upsert, delete, and hard delete. It also allows you to map fields between objects and perform complex data transformations during the import process. Import Wizard is a simple tool that only allows you to import data into a single object at a time, and does not support all import modes. Data Import Wizard is a newer, more user-friendly version of Import Wizard, but still only allows you to import data into a single object at a time. Apex Data Loader is a command-line tool that requires programming knowledge and is best suited for advanced users who need to automate data imports or perform complex data transformations.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 215:

**Skipped**

**1. Which statement about Lightning Web Component events is true?**

* 

**A. Events can only be fired from the child component to the parent component.**

* 

**B. Events can only be fired from the parent component to the child component.**

* 

**C. Events can be fired from both the parent and child component.**

**(Correct)**

* 

**D. Events cannot be fired between components.**

**Explanation**

C. Events can be fired from both the parent and child component. Explanation: Lightning Web Component events can be fired from both the parent and child component. This allows for communication between components in both directions. For example, a child component can fire an event to notify the parent component of a change, and the parent component can also fire an event to update the child component. Option A and B are incorrect because they limit the direction of event firing. Option D is incorrect because events can be fired between components.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 216:

**Skipped**

**Q15. Which of the following statements is true about system.assert() statements in Apex?**

* 

**A. They are used to throw exceptions**

* 

**B. They are used to handle exceptions**

* 

**C. They are used to test code behavior**

**(Correct)**

* 

**D. They are used to log debug messages**

**Explanation**

C. They are used to test code behavior Explanation: System.assert() statements in Apex are used to test code behavior. They are used to verify that the code is functioning as expected and to ensure that the expected results are being returned. When an assert statement is executed, it checks whether the specified condition is true or false. If the condition is true, the code continues to execute normally. If the condition is false, an assertion error is thrown, indicating that the code is not behaving as expected. This helps developers to identify and fix bugs in their code. Option A is incorrect because throwing exceptions is not the purpose of System.assert() statements. Exceptions are used to handle errors and unexpected situations in code. Option B is incorrect because System.assert() statements do not handle exceptions. They are used to test code behavior and to ensure that the code is functioning as expected. Option D is incorrect because System.debug() statements are used to log debug messages in Apex, not System.assert() statements. Debug statements are used to output information to the debug log, which can be used to troubleshoot issues and monitor code behavior.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 217:

**Skipped**

**Q8. A developer is creating a test class for a trigger that updates related records. What is the correct way to simulate the related records being updated?**

* 

**A. Use the Test.startTest() and Test.stopTest() methods**

**(Correct)**

* 

**B. Create a new instance of the related object and set its fields**

* 

**C. Use the System.runAs() method**

* 

**D. Call the trigger's method directly**

**Explanation**

A. Use the Test.startTest() and Test.stopTest() methods Explanation: When testing a trigger that updates related records, it is important to use the Test.startTest() and Test.stopTest() methods to ensure that all asynchronous processes triggered by the update have completed before asserting the results. This is because the Test.startTest() method resets the governor limits and the Test.stopTest() method forces the asynchronous processes to complete before continuing with the test. Option B is incorrect because creating a new instance of the related object and setting its fields does not simulate the actual update process triggered by the trigger. Option C is incorrect because the System.runAs() method is used to test code that runs under a specific user context, not to simulate related record updates. Option D is incorrect because calling the trigger's method directly does not simulate the actual update process triggered by the trigger.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 218:

**Skipped**

**Which type of event can a Lightning web component handle using the lightning:availableForFlowScreens interface?**

* 

**A. Component events**

* 

**B. Application events**

* 

**C. Platform events**

* 

**D. Flow events**

**(Correct)**

**Explanation**

D. Flow events Explanation: The lightning:availableForFlowScreens interface allows a Lightning web component to be used in a flow screen. It enables the component to interact with the flow and handle events triggered by the flow. Therefore, the correct answer is D, Flow events. A. Component events are used for communication between components within a Lightning app or community. They are not related to flow screens. B. Application events are used for communication between components across an entire Lightning app or community. They are not related to flow screens. C. Platform events are used for communication between Salesforce and external systems. They are not related to flow screens.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 219:

**Skipped**

**2. You want to automate the process of assigning leads to sales reps based on geographic region. Which customization option should you use?**

* 

**A. Assignment rule**

**(Correct)**

* 

**B. Formula field**

* 

**C. Apex trigger**

* 

**D. Workflow rule**

**Explanation**

A. Assignment rule Explanation: Assignment rules are used to automate the process of assigning records to users or queues based on certain criteria, such as geographic region. This is the most efficient and suitable option for automating the process of assigning leads to sales reps based on geographic region. Formula fields are used to calculate values based on other fields, and would not be useful in this situation. Apex triggers and workflow rules can also be used to automate processes, but assignment rules are specifically designed for assigning records to users or queues.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 220:

**Skipped**

**14. You want to use an Apex recursive method to solve a problem by calling the method repeatedly until the solution is found. Which syntax should you use?**

* 

**A. public Integer myMethod(Integer n) {if (n <= 0) {return 0;} else {return n + myMethod(n-1);}}**

**(Correct)**

* 

**B. public Integer myMethod(Integer n) {if (n <= 0) {return 0;} else {myMethod(n-1); return n;}}**

* 

**C. public Integer myMethod(Integer n) {if (n <= 0) {return 0;} else {myMethod(n-1); return n + n;}}**

* 

**D. public Integer myMethod(Integer n) {if (n <= 0) {return 0;} else {return n; myMethod(n-1);}}**

**Explanation**

A. public Integer myMethod(Integer n) {if (n <= 0) {return 0;} else {return n + myMethod(n-1);}} This syntax is correct for an Apex recursive method because it uses the "return" statement to call the method again with a modified parameter (n-1) until the base case (n <= 0) is reached. The method then returns the final result by adding the current value of n to the result of the recursive call. B. public Integer myMethod(Integer n) {if (n <= 0) {return 0;} else {myMethod(n-1); return n;}} This syntax is incorrect because it does not use the "return" statement to return the final result of the method. Instead, it calls the method again with a modified parameter (n-1) and then returns the current value of n. This will not result in a correct solution to the problem. C. public Integer myMethod(Integer n) {if (n <= 0) {return 0;} else {myMethod(n-1); return n + n;}} This syntax is incorrect because it does not use the correct logic for the problem. It calls the method again with a modified parameter (n-1) but then returns the current value of n added to itself (n + n), which will not result in a correct solution to the problem. D. public Integer myMethod(Integer n) {if (n <= 0) {return 0;} else {return n; myMethod(n-1);}} This syntax is incorrect because it does not use the correct order of statements in the method. It uses the "return" statement before calling the method again with a modified parameter (n-1), which will result in the method returning the current value of n without ever reaching the base case or performing any recursive calls.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 221:

**Skipped**

**What is the difference between a workflow rule and a process builder?**

* 

**A. Workflow rules are easier to set up**

* 

**B. Process builders can update related records**

**(Correct)**

* 

**C. Workflow rules can only create tasks**

* 

**D. Process builders can only create email alerts**

**Explanation**

B. Process builders can update related records. Explanation: A workflow rule is a simple automation tool that allows you to set up automated actions based on certain criteria. It can only perform a limited set of actions, such as creating tasks, sending email alerts, or updating fields on the current record. On the other hand, a process builder is a more advanced automation tool that allows you to create complex workflows that can perform a wide range of actions, including updating related records, creating records, sending email alerts, and more. Therefore, option B is the correct proposition as it highlights the key difference between the two tools. Option A is incorrect as it is not necessarily true that workflow rules are easier to set up than process builders. Option C is incorrect as workflow rules can perform other actions besides creating tasks. Option D is incorrect as process builders can perform other actions besides creating email alerts.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 222:

**Skipped**

**3. What deployment method should you use if you want to deploy only specific components or configuration changes?**

* 

**A. Use Change Sets**

**(Correct)**

* 

**B. Use Metadata API**

* 

**C. Use Apex Data Loader**

* 

**D. Use the Force.com Migration Tool**

**Explanation**

A. Use Change Sets Explanation: Change Sets are the most efficient way to deploy specific components or configuration changes. With Change Sets, you can select the specific components you want to deploy and deploy them to a specific destination org. This allows for targeted deployments and reduces the risk of unintended changes being deployed. B. Use Metadata API: While Metadata API can also be used to deploy specific components or configuration changes, it requires more technical knowledge and setup than Change Sets. It is better suited for more complex deployments or automation. C. Use Apex Data Loader: Apex Data Loader is not a deployment tool, but rather a data migration tool. It is used to insert, update, or delete large amounts of data in Salesforce. D. Use the Force.com Migration Tool: The Force.com Migration Tool is a command-line tool that can be used to deploy metadata changes to Salesforce. While it can be used to deploy specific components or configuration changes, it requires more technical knowledge and setup than Change Sets. It is better suited for more complex deployments or automation.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 223:

**Skipped**

**In which type of deployment are changes deployed from one org to another org?**

* 

**A. Inbound deployment**

* 

**B. Outbound deployment**

* 

**C. Change set deployment**

**(Correct)**

* 

**D. Metadata API deployment**

**Explanation**

C. Change set deployment Explanation: Change set deployment is the process of moving customizations from one Salesforce org to another. It allows changes to be packaged and moved between orgs in a controlled and efficient manner. Inbound deployment refers to the process of bringing changes into an org from an external source, while outbound deployment refers to the process of pushing changes from an org to an external source. Metadata API deployment is a more advanced method of deploying changes using code and scripts. While all of these options can be used to move changes between orgs, change set deployment is the most user-friendly and widely used method for most Salesforce users.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 224:

**Skipped**

**Which Apex modifier can be used to define a variable that can be accessed without an instance of the class?**

* 

**A. Final**

* 

**B. Static**

**(Correct)**

* 

**C. Virtual**

* 

**D. Abstract**

**Explanation**

B. Static Explanation: A. Final - This modifier is used to declare a variable that cannot be changed once it is initialized. It does not allow the variable to be accessed without an instance of the class. B. Static - This modifier is used to declare a variable that can be accessed without an instance of the class. It is commonly used for variables that are shared among all instances of the class. C. Virtual - This modifier is used in inheritance to allow a method to be overridden in a subclass. It does not allow the variable to be accessed without an instance of the class. D. Abstract - This modifier is used to declare a class or method that does not have an implementation and must be implemented in a subclass. It does not allow the variable to be accessed without an instance of the class. Therefore, the correct answer is B. Static, as it allows the variable to be accessed without an instance of the class.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 225:

**Skipped**

**Q5. What is the difference between a component event and an application event in a Lightning web component?**

* 

**A. A component event is handled within a single component, while an application event is handled across multiple components.**

* 

**B. A component event is fired by a child component and handled by a parent component, while an application event is fired and handled at the application level.**

**(Correct)**

* 

**C. A component event is used to communicate between sibling components, while an application event is used to communicate between unrelated components.**

* 

**D. There is no difference; the terms can be used interchangeably.**

**Explanation**

B. A component event is fired by a child component and handled by a parent component, while an application event is fired and handled at the application level. Explanation: A component event is used to communicate between components that are in the same hierarchy, where one component is the parent and the other is the child. The child component fires the event, and the parent component handles it. This is useful when you want to communicate between components that are closely related, such as a parent component and its child components. On the other hand, an application event is used to communicate between components that are not necessarily related in the component hierarchy. Application events are fired and handled at the application level, which means that any component in the application can handle the event. This is useful when you want to communicate between components that are not closely related, such as a component in the header and a component in the footer. Therefore, option B is the correct proposition as it accurately describes the difference between component events and application events. Option A is incorrect because it only describes communication between parent and child components. Option C is incorrect because it only describes communication between sibling components. Option D is incorrect because there is a clear difference between component events and application events.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 226:

**Skipped**

**Which Apex modifier makes a method or variable available to all classes in the same namespace, as well as to other namespaces that are explicitly imported?**

* 

**A. Public**

* 

**B. Protected**

* 

**C. Private**

* 

**D. Global**

**(Correct)**

**Explanation**

D. Global Explanation: A. Public: A public modifier makes a method or variable accessible to all classes in the same namespace and to other namespaces that are explicitly imported. However, it does not make the method or variable available outside of the Salesforce platform. B. Protected: A protected modifier makes a method or variable accessible only to the current class and its subclasses. C. Private: A private modifier makes a method or variable accessible only to the current class. D. Global: A global modifier makes a method or variable available to all classes in the same namespace, as well as to other namespaces that are explicitly imported. It also makes the method or variable available outside of the Salesforce platform, allowing it to be called by external systems. Therefore, the global modifier is the correct choice for this question.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 227:

**Skipped**

**You want to create a scratch org to develop your Salesforce application. Which tool should you use for this task?**

* 

**A. Salesforce DX**

**(Correct)**

* 

**B. Developer Console**

* 

**C. Force.com Migration Tool**

* 

**D. Salesforce CLI**

**Explanation**

A. Salesforce DX Explanation: Salesforce DX (Developer Experience) is a set of tools and features that enable developers to build and manage Salesforce applications more efficiently. One of the key features of Salesforce DX is the ability to create scratch orgs, which are temporary Salesforce environments that can be used for development and testing. Scratch orgs can be created using the Salesforce CLI (Command Line Interface), which is a command-line tool that allows developers to interact with Salesforce orgs and perform various tasks such as creating and deploying code. The Developer Console is a web-based tool that allows developers to write and debug code, but it is not specifically designed for creating scratch orgs. The Force.com Migration Tool is a command-line tool that allows developers to deploy metadata between Salesforce orgs, but it is not specifically designed for creating scratch orgs. Therefore, the most suitable tool for creating a scratch org is Salesforce DX.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 228:

**Skipped**

**How can you update a record in Salesforce when a related record is updated?**

* 

**A. Use a workflow rule**

* 

**B. Use a process builder**

**(Correct)**

* 

**C. Use a flow**

* 

**D. Use a trigger**

**Explanation**

B. Use a process builder Explanation: When a related record is updated, the most efficient way to update a record in Salesforce is by using a process builder. A process builder allows you to automate complex business processes by creating a visual representation of your process as you build it. You can set criteria for when the process should run, and then define the actions that should be taken when the criteria are met. In this case, you can set the criteria to be when a related record is updated, and then define the action to update the record you want. A workflow rule is another option, but it is not as efficient as a process builder because it can only perform simple actions and cannot update related records. A flow is also an option, but it is more suitable for complex processes that involve multiple steps and user input. A trigger is another option, but it requires coding and is not as user-friendly as a process builder.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 229:

**Skipped**

**What is the recommended approach for granting field-level permissions to a user in Salesforce?**

* 

**B. Use Permission Sets**

* 

**C. Use both Profiles and Permission Sets**

**(Correct)**

* 

**D. Grant permissions directly to the user**

**Explanation**

B. Use Permission Sets Explanation: Permission Sets are the recommended approach for granting field-level permissions to a user in Salesforce. Permission Sets allow you to grant additional permissions to a user without having to modify their Profile. This is useful when you have a user who needs access to certain fields or objects that are not included in their Profile. By using Permission Sets, you can grant these additional permissions without having to create a new Profile or modify an existing one. Additionally, Permission Sets can be easily assigned and revoked as needed, making them a flexible and efficient solution for managing field-level permissions. Option C, using both Profiles and Permission Sets, is also a valid approach. However, it may be more complex and time-consuming than using just Permission Sets. Profiles are used to define the baseline permissions for a user, while Permission Sets are used to grant additional permissions. If you have a user who needs access to a specific field or object, it may be more efficient to create a Permission Set for that user rather than modifying their Profile. Option D, granting permissions directly to the user, is not recommended. This approach can be difficult to manage and maintain, especially if you have multiple users who need different levels of access. It also makes it harder to track and audit permissions, as you would need to manually review each user's permissions to ensure they have the appropriate level of access. Using Permission Sets or Profiles is a more structured and scalable approach to managing field-level permissions in Salesforce.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 230:

**Skipped**

**2. You need to display a report chart on a Visualforce page that shows the number of cases created per month. What is the best way to achieve this?**

* 

**A. Use a report chart component.**

**(Correct)**

* 

**B. Use a custom charting library.**

* 

**C. Use a charting component from the Salesforce AppExchange.**

* 

**D. Use a standard charting component from the Visualforce framework.**

**Explanation**

A. Use a report chart component. Explanation: The best way to achieve displaying a report chart on a Visualforce page that shows the number of cases created per month is to use a report chart component. This is because report chart components are specifically designed for displaying data from Salesforce reports in a visual format on a Visualforce page. They are easy to use and require minimal coding. Using a custom charting library or a charting component from the Salesforce AppExchange may be more complex and time-consuming to implement. Using a standard charting component from the Visualforce framework may not provide the necessary functionality to display the data in the desired format.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 231:

**Skipped**

**Q9. Which of the following is a potential vulnerability in sharing settings?**

* 

**A. Giving too much access to users**

**(Correct)**

* 

**B. Not granting enough access to users**

* 

**C. Granting access to the wrong users**

* 

**D. Not using sharing settings at all**

**Explanation**

A. Giving too much access to users Explanation: Sharing settings allow users to access and share data within an organization. However, giving too much access to users can lead to potential vulnerabilities such as data breaches, unauthorized access, and data loss. It is important to carefully evaluate and limit access to sensitive data to prevent these vulnerabilities. B. Not granting enough access to users: While limiting access to sensitive data is important, not granting enough access to users can also lead to inefficiencies and hinder collaboration within an organization. It is important to find a balance between granting enough access to users while also protecting sensitive data. C. Granting access to the wrong users: Granting access to the wrong users can also lead to potential vulnerabilities as sensitive data may be accessed by unauthorized individuals. It is important to carefully evaluate and limit access to sensitive data to prevent these vulnerabilities. D. Not using sharing settings at all: Not using sharing settings at all can lead to potential vulnerabilities as sensitive data may be accessed by unauthorized individuals. It is important to implement and regularly review sharing settings to ensure that sensitive data is protected.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 232:

**Skipped**

**In a custom Salesforce application, you want to allow users to create and submit a custom form that captures specific data. Which UI component is best suited for this task?**

* 

**A. Lightning Web Component**

* 

**B. Visualforce Component**

* 

**C. Flow Screen**

**(Correct)**

* 

**D. Quick Action**

**Explanation**

C. Flow Screen is the best suited UI component for this task. Explanation: A. Lightning Web Component: Lightning Web Components are used to build responsive web interfaces for Salesforce applications. While they can be used to create forms, they are not the best suited for this task as they require more development effort and are not as user-friendly as other options. B. Visualforce Component: Visualforce Components are used to create custom user interfaces for Salesforce applications. While they can be used to create forms, they are not the best suited for this task as they are not as user-friendly as other options. C. Flow Screen: Flow Screens are used to create custom forms and user interfaces for Salesforce applications. They are the best suited for this task as they are easy to use, require minimal development effort, and can be customized to capture specific data. D. Quick Action: Quick Actions are used to create shortcuts to common tasks in Salesforce applications. While they can be used to create forms, they are not the best suited for this task as they are limited in their customization options and are not as user-friendly as other options.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 233:

**Skipped**

**You want to create a custom login page for your Salesforce application. Which technology should you use?**

* 

**A. Visualforce Page**

**(Correct)**

* 

**B. Lightning Component**

* 

**C. Process Builder**

* 

**D. Apex Trigger**

**Explanation**

A. Visualforce Page Explanation: Visualforce Pages are used to create custom user interfaces for Salesforce applications. They allow developers to create custom login pages, as well as other custom pages, using a combination of HTML, CSS, and Apex code. Visualforce Pages can be used to create a wide range of custom interfaces, from simple forms to complex dashboards. Lightning Components and Apex Triggers can also be used to create custom interfaces, but Visualforce Pages are the most efficient and suitable technology for creating a custom login page. Process Builder is not a suitable technology for creating custom interfaces, as it is used to automate business processes.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 234:

**Skipped**

**3. You want to use an Apex switch statement to perform a different action depending on the value of a variable. Which syntax should you use?**

* 

**A. switch (variable) {case 1: code block 1; case 2: code block 2; default: code block 3;}**

**(Correct)**

* 

**B. switch {case 1: code block 1; case 2: code block 2; default: code block 3;} (variable)**

* 

**C. switch (variable) then {case 1: code block 1; case 2: code block 2; default: code block 3;}**

* 

**D. switch then {case 1: code block 1; case 2: code block 2; default: code block 3;} (variable)**

**Explanation**

A. switch (variable) {case 1: code block 1; case 2: code block 2; default: code block 3;} Explanation: The correct syntax for an Apex switch statement is to start with the keyword "switch" followed by the variable in parentheses, then use curly braces to enclose the cases and default block. Each case is followed by a colon and the code block to execute if the variable matches that case. The default block is executed if none of the cases match the variable. Option A follows this syntax correctly. Option B is incorrect because the variable is not included in parentheses. Option C and D are incorrect because "then" is not a valid keyword in Apex switch statements.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 235:

**Skipped**

**Q4. How can you ensure that a component event is only handled once in a Lightning web component?**

* 

**A. Use the stopPropagation() method in the event handler.**

* 

**B. Use the preventDefault() method in the event handler.**

* 

**C. Use the once attribute in the event listener.**

**(Correct)**

* 

**D. Use the stopImmediatePropagation() method in the event handler.**

**Explanation**

C. Use the once attribute in the event listener. Explanation: A. The stopPropagation() method is used to stop the event from propagating to parent elements, but it does not prevent the event from being handled multiple times within the same component. B. The preventDefault() method is used to prevent the default behavior of an event, such as submitting a form or following a link, but it does not prevent the event from being handled multiple times within the same component. C. The once attribute in the event listener ensures that the event is only handled once. This attribute removes the event listener after the first time the event is handled, preventing it from being handled multiple times. D. The stopImmediatePropagation() method is used to stop the event from propagating to parent elements and to prevent other event listeners on the same element from being called, but it does not prevent the event from being handled multiple times within the same component. Therefore, the most suitable option for ensuring that a component event is only handled once in a Lightning web component is to use the once attribute in the event listener.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 236:

**Skipped**

**In a scenario where you need to execute a batch process on a large data set, which governor limit should you consider?**

* 

**A. Heap size limit**

* 

**B. CPU time limit**

**(Correct)**

* 

**C. DML statements limit**

* 

**D. Query rows limit**

**Explanation**

B. CPU time limit Explanation: When executing a batch process on a large data set, the governor limit that should be considered is the CPU time limit. This limit restricts the amount of time that a transaction can execute on the CPU. Since batch processes can consume a lot of CPU time, it is important to monitor and optimize the CPU time used by the batch process to avoid hitting this limit. Heap size limit (A) restricts the amount of memory that can be used by a transaction, which may be a concern for some batch processes, but is not the primary concern for most batch processes. DML statements limit (C) restricts the number of database operations that can be performed in a transaction, which may be a concern for some batch processes, but is not the primary concern for most batch processes. Query rows limit (D) restricts the number of records that can be returned by a query, which may be a concern for some batch processes, but is not the primary concern for most batch processes.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 237:

**Skipped**

**You are building a custom application that tracks inventory for a retail company. Which type of field should you use to store the unique product code for each item in the inventory?**

* 

**A. Text field with a validation rule**

* 

**B. Auto-number field**

**(Correct)**

* 

**C. Formula field**

* 

**D. Picklist field**

**Explanation**

B. Auto-number field Explanation: An auto-number field is the most suitable field type for storing unique product codes for each item in the inventory. This is because auto-number fields automatically generate a unique number for each record, ensuring that each product code is unique and cannot be duplicated. A text field with a validation rule could also be used, but it would require manual input and validation to ensure that each product code is unique. A formula field would not be appropriate for storing unique product codes, as it is used to calculate values based on other fields. A picklist field would not be appropriate for storing unique product codes, as it is used to provide a list of predefined values for users to select from.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 238:

**Skipped**

**1. You want to create a custom field on an object that displays the total amount of closed-won opportunities related to that record. Which approach should you take?**

* 

**A. Use only declarative functionality**

* 

**B. Use only Apex**

* 

**C. Use both declarative functionality and Apex together**

**(Correct)**

* 

**D. None of the above**

**Explanation**

C. Use both declarative functionality and Apex together. Explanation: Declarative functionality, such as creating a roll-up summary field, can calculate the total amount of closed-won opportunities related to a record. However, this functionality is limited to certain types of relationships and calculations. In this case, a custom field is needed to display the total amount, which requires Apex code to query and calculate the data. Therefore, using both declarative functionality and Apex together is the most efficient approach to achieve the desired result.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 239:

**Skipped**

**4. What deployment method should you use if you want to deploy large volumes of data or binary files?**

* 

**A. Use Apex Data Loader**

* 

**B. Use Change Sets**

* 

**C. Use the Force.com Migration Tool**

* 

**D. Use Metadata API**

**(Correct)**

**Explanation**

D. Use Metadata API Explanation: A. Apex Data Loader is a tool used to insert, update, delete, and export data in Salesforce. It is not suitable for deploying large volumes of data or binary files. B. Change Sets are used to deploy customizations between Salesforce organizations. They are not suitable for deploying large volumes of data or binary files. C. The Force.com Migration Tool is a command-line interface tool used to deploy metadata between Salesforce organizations. It is suitable for deploying large volumes of data or binary files, but the Metadata API is a more efficient option. D. The Metadata API is a web service used to deploy metadata between Salesforce organizations. It is the most efficient option for deploying large volumes of data or binary files. It allows for parallel processing and can handle large files.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 240:

**Skipped**

**4. You want to import data into Salesforce and validate the data before it is inserted. Which import option should you choose?**

* 

**A. Insert**

* 

**B. Update**

* 

**C. Upsert**

**(Correct)**

* 

**D. None of the above**

**Explanation**

C. Upsert Explanation: When importing data into Salesforce, the Upsert option should be chosen if you want to validate the data before it is inserted. Upsert allows you to insert new records or update existing records based on a unique identifier, such as an external ID or Salesforce ID. This means that if a record already exists with the same unique identifier, it will be updated with the new data, and if it does not exist, a new record will be created. Insert option would not be suitable as it only inserts new records without checking for duplicates. Update option would not be suitable as it only updates existing records without checking for duplicates or creating new records. Choosing None of the above would not provide a solution for validating data before insertion.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 241:

**Skipped**

**Q7. In Salesforce DX, what is the command to create a new project with the default project structure?**

* 

**A. sfdx force:project:create**

**(Correct)**

* 

**B. sfdx force:project:init**

* 

**C. sfdx force:project:new**

* 

**D. sfdx force:project:setup**

**Explanation**

A. sfdx force:project:create is the correct proposition. Explanation: Salesforce DX is a development environment that allows developers to build and manage Salesforce applications. To create a new project with the default project structure in Salesforce DX, the correct command is "sfdx force:project:create". This command creates a new project with the default project structure, including the necessary files and directories for a Salesforce DX project. Option B, "sfdx force:project:init", is incorrect because this command initializes a new Salesforce DX project in an existing directory, rather than creating a new project with the default project structure. Option C, "sfdx force:project:new", is incorrect because this command does not exist in Salesforce DX. Option D, "sfdx force:project:setup", is incorrect because this command is used to set up a Salesforce DX project with a scratch org, rather than creating a new project with the default project structure.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 242:

**Skipped**

**10. You want to use an Apex try-catch block to handle an exception that may occur in your code. Which syntax should you use?**

* 

**A. try {code block} catch (Exception e) {exception handling code}**

**(Correct)**

* 

**B. try (Exception e) {exception handling code} {code block} catch**

* 

**C. try {code block} catch {exception handling code} (Exception e)**

* 

**D. try {code block} catch (Exception e) {exception handling code} finally {cleanup code}**

**Explanation**

A. try {code block} catch (Exception e) {exception handling code} Explanation: In an Apex try-catch block, the try block contains the code that may throw an exception, and the catch block contains the code that handles the exception. The catch block is executed only if an exception is thrown in the try block. The syntax for a try-catch block in Apex is: try { // code block that may throw an exception } catch (Exception e) { // exception handling code } Option A is the correct syntax for a try-catch block in Apex. Option B is incorrect because the catch block should come after the try block. Option C is incorrect because the exception type should be specified in the catch block. Option D includes a finally block, which is used for cleanup code that should be executed regardless of whether an exception is thrown or not. While it is a valid syntax, it is not necessary for handling exceptions and may not be efficient in all situations.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 243:

**Skipped**

**4. How do you pass data between components using events in Lightning Web Components?**

* 

**A. Use the "component.set" method to pass data between components.**

* 

**B. Use the "component.get" method to pass data between components.**

* 

**C. Use the "event.detail" property to pass data between components.**

**(Correct)**

* 

**D. Use the "event.data" property to pass data between components.**

**Explanation**

C. Use the "event.detail" property to pass data between components. Explanation: In Lightning Web Components, events are used to pass data between components. When an event is fired, it can contain data in the form of an event detail object. This object can be accessed using the "event.detail" property. Option A, using the "component.set" method, is incorrect because this method is used to set values for attributes within a component, not to pass data between components. Option B, using the "component.get" method, is also incorrect because this method is used to retrieve values for attributes within a component, not to pass data between components. Option D, using the "event.data" property, is incorrect because this property does not exist in Lightning Web Components. The correct property to use is "event.detail".

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 244:

**Skipped**

**You are building a custom application for a financial institution that needs to track customer interactions and follow-up tasks. Which type of object should you use to store this information?**

* 

**A. Lead object**

* 

**B. Opportunity object**

* 

**C. Task object**

**(Correct)**

* 

**D. Campaign object**

**Explanation**

C. Task object Explanation: The Task object is the most appropriate object to use for tracking customer interactions and follow-up tasks. This object allows you to create tasks for specific customers and assign them to specific users within the organization. You can also set due dates, priorities, and reminders for these tasks. The Lead object is used for tracking potential customers, the Opportunity object is used for tracking potential sales, and the Campaign object is used for tracking marketing campaigns. None of these objects are specifically designed for tracking customer interactions and follow-up tasks.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 245:

**Skipped**

**7. You want to use an Apex for loop to iterate over a range of numbers. Which syntax should you use?**

* 

**A. for (Integer i = 0; i < limit; i++) {code block}**

**(Correct)**

* 

**B. for {code block} (Integer i = 0; i < limit; i++)**

* 

**C. for (Integer i in 0..limit) {code block}**

* 

**D. for {code block} (Integer i in 0..limit)**

**Explanation**

The correct syntax for using an Apex for loop to iterate over a range of numbers is A. for (Integer i = 0; i < limit; i++) {code block}. Explanation: A for loop in Apex is used to iterate over a collection of data or a range of numbers. The syntax for a for loop in Apex is as follows: for (initialization; condition; increment/decrement) { code block } In this syntax, the initialization statement is executed only once at the beginning of the loop. The condition statement is evaluated at the beginning of each iteration, and if it is true, the code block is executed. The increment/decrement statement is executed at the end of each iteration. Option A is the correct syntax for iterating over a range of numbers. The initialization statement initializes the loop variable i to 0. The condition statement checks if i is less than the limit, which is the upper bound of the range of numbers to be iterated over. The increment statement increments i by 1 at the end of each iteration. Option B is incorrect because the code block should come after the initialization statement and before the condition statement. Option C is incorrect because the in keyword is used to iterate over a collection, not a range of numbers. Option D is incorrect because the code block should come after the initialization statement and before the condition statement, and the in keyword is used to iterate over a collection, not a range of numbers.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 246:

**Skipped**

**7. You need to create a custom field that displays the total amount of products sold on an opportunity. Which customization option should you use?**

* 

**A. Roll-up summary field**

**(Correct)**

* 

**B. Formula field**

* 

**C. Apex trigger**

* 

**D. Workflow rule**

**Explanation**

A. Roll-up summary field Explanation: A roll-up summary field is the most efficient option for displaying the total amount of products sold on an opportunity. This is because it can automatically calculate the sum of a field on related records (in this case, the amount of products sold on opportunity line items) and display it on the opportunity record. A formula field could also be used, but it would require more complex logic and would not be as efficient as a roll-up summary field. An Apex trigger or workflow rule could also be used, but they would require more development effort and would not be as simple to set up as a roll-up summary field.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 247:

**Skipped**

**3. You are creating a new Apex class and want to follow best practices for structuring the code. Which of the following approaches is recommended for organizing the code into separate methods?**

* 

**A. Use a single method to handle all functionality**

* 

**B. Use multiple methods to handle different functionality**

**(Correct)**

* 

**C. Use a separate method for each line of code**

* 

**D. Use a separate method for each data type**

**Explanation**

B. Use multiple methods to handle different functionality. Explanation: It is recommended to use multiple methods to handle different functionality in order to make the code more modular and easier to read and maintain. This approach also allows for easier testing and debugging of individual methods. Using a single method to handle all functionality (option A) can make the code difficult to understand and modify. Using a separate method for each line of code (option C) would result in an excessive number of methods and make the code difficult to navigate. Using a separate method for each data type (option D) is not necessary and would also result in an excessive number of methods.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 248:

**Skipped**

**Q9. What is a best practice for handling errors when firing a component event in a Lightning web component?**

* 

**A. Use a try-catch block and log the error to the console.**

**(Correct)**

* 

**B. Use a try-catch block and display an error message to the user.**

* 

**C. Use a catch block and retry the event.**

* 

**D. Use a catch block and redirect the user to a custom error**

**Explanation**

A. Use a try-catch block and log the error to the console. Explanation: When firing a component event in a Lightning web component, it is important to handle any errors that may occur. Using a try-catch block is a best practice for handling errors because it allows you to catch any exceptions that may be thrown and handle them appropriately. Logging the error to the console is a good way to keep track of any errors that occur and can help with debugging. Displaying an error message to the user may also be helpful, but it is not always necessary or appropriate. Retrying the event or redirecting the user to a custom error page may not be the best solution for handling errors in this situation.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 249:

**Skipped**

**Q4. A developer is creating a test class for a class that updates records in Salesforce. What is the correct way to verify that the records were updated correctly?**

* 

**A. Query for the records and check their field values**

**(Correct)**

* 

**B. Call the update method and check its return value**

* 

**C. Use the System.assert() method to compare the old and new values**

* 

**D. Use the System.debug() method to inspect the records**

**Explanation**

A. Query for the records and check their field values. Explanation: The most efficient way to verify that the records were updated correctly is to query for the records and check their field values. This ensures that the updates were made correctly and that the correct values were updated. B. Calling the update method and checking its return value is not the best way to verify that the records were updated correctly. The return value only indicates whether the update was successful or not, but it does not verify that the correct values were updated. C. Using the System.assert() method to compare the old and new values is not necessary in this case. This method is typically used to test specific conditions and ensure that they are met. D. Using the System.debug() method to inspect the records is not the best way to verify that the records were updated correctly. This method is typically used for debugging purposes and does not provide a definitive way to verify that the correct values were updated.

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Question 250:

**Skipped**

**You are designing a custom application that needs to create a new record in Salesforce when a certain field is updated on an existing record. Which declarative process automation feature would be the most appropriate for this scenario?**

* 

**A. Process Builder**

**(Correct)**

* 

**B. Flow Builder**

* 

**C. Workflow Rules**

* 

**D. Approval Processes**

**Explanation**

A. Process Builder would be the most appropriate declarative process automation feature for this scenario. Explanation: Process Builder is a declarative process automation tool that allows you to create automated processes by defining a series of criteria and actions. In this scenario, you can create a process in Process Builder that triggers when the certain field is updated on an existing record. The process can then create a new record in Salesforce as an action. Flow Builder is another declarative process automation tool that allows you to create custom screens, automate business processes, and integrate with external systems. While it is possible to create a flow that creates a new record in Salesforce, it may not be the most efficient solution for this scenario. Workflow Rules are another declarative process automation tool that allows you to automate standard internal procedures and processes to save time across your org. However, they are limited in their ability to create new records. Approval Processes are a type of declarative process automation that allows you to automate the approval of records in Salesforce. While it is possible to create a new record as part of an approval process, it may not be the most efficient solution for this scenario.

Bottom of Form

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Start

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Practice Test 3: Last Exam Cram

Overview

Q&AQuestions and answers

Notes

Announcements

Reviews

Learning tools

information alert

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