

Salesforce Flows Interview Questions

1) What is Salesforce Flow, and how does it differ from Process Builder?

Salesforce Flow is a powerful automation tool that allows users to automate complex business processes by building flows that guide users through screens and perform automated actions in the background. While Process Builder is primarily used for simple point-and-click automation, Flow offers more advanced capabilities, such as screens for user interaction and support for complex logic and branching.

2) Can you explain the different types of flows in Salesforce?

There are three main types of flows in Salesforce: autolaunched flows, screen flows, and scheduled flows. Autolaunched flows are triggered by an event, such as a record update. Screen flows include user interface elements, allowing users to interact with the flow. Scheduled flows run at specified times or intervals.

3) What are the key components of a flow?

The key components of a flow include elements (such as screens, decisions, and actions), variables, resources (like record updates or email alerts), and connectors (to integrate with external systems).

4) How do you create a new flow in Salesforce?

To create a new flow in Salesforce, navigate to Setup, then type "Flows" in the Quick Find box. Click on "Flows" under Process Automation, and then click "New Flow."

5) What is the purpose of a screen component in a flow?

A screen component in a flow is used to present information or collect input from users during the flow's execution. It allows for user interaction, such as entering data or making selections.

6) How do you pass variables between flow elements?

Variables can be created within a flow and passed between elements using assignment elements or input/output elements. Input elements collect data from users, and output elements display data to users.

7) Can you describe the use case for a record-triggered flow?

A record-triggered flow is commonly used to automate actions based on changes to records in Salesforce. For example, you could use a record-triggered flow to update related records when a specific field is modified.

8) How can you handle errors in a flow?

Errors in a flow can be handled using fault connectors, which redirect the flow to specific error-handling elements or screens. You can also use fault emails to notify administrators of errors.

9) What is the difference between autolaunched flows and screen flows?

Autolaunched flows are triggered by events and run in the background without user interaction, whereas screen flows include user interface elements and require user input.

10) How do you invoke a flow from a Lightning component?

Flows can be invoked from Lightning components using the lightning:flow component and JavaScript controller actions to handle flow events.

11) What is the difference between a flow and a workflow rule?

Flows are more flexible and versatile than workflow rules. While workflow rules are primarily used for simple, automated actions like field updates and email alerts, flows can handle complex logic, user interaction, and integration with external systems.

12) Can you explain how decision elements work in flows?

Decision elements in flows allow you to evaluate criteria and determine the path the flow should take based on the outcome. You can set up conditions using criteria nodes and define actions for each possible outcome.

13) What is the purpose of using loops in a flow?

Loops in flows allow you to iterate over a collection of records or values and perform actions on each item. They are useful for processing multiple records or performing repetitive tasks efficiently.

14) How do you restrict access to a flow based on user permissions?

Access to flows can be restricted based on user permissions by assigning appropriate permissions sets or profiles to users. You can also use permission-based login flows to control access to specific flows.

15) Can you integrate external systems with Salesforce flows?

Yes, Salesforce flows support integration with external systems using external services, invocable methods, or custom Apex actions. You can connect to RESTful web services, callouts, and more.

16) What is the purpose of using subflows?

Subflows allow you to modularize and reuse common logic or sequences of actions within flows. They promote reusability, simplify flow design, and make flows easier to maintain.

17) How do you debug a flow in Salesforce?

You can debug a flow in Salesforce using debug logs, which provide detailed information about the flow's execution, including variable values, errors, and execution steps. You can also use the "Run Flow" feature to step through the flow interactively.

18) Can you explain how to schedule a flow to run at a specific time?

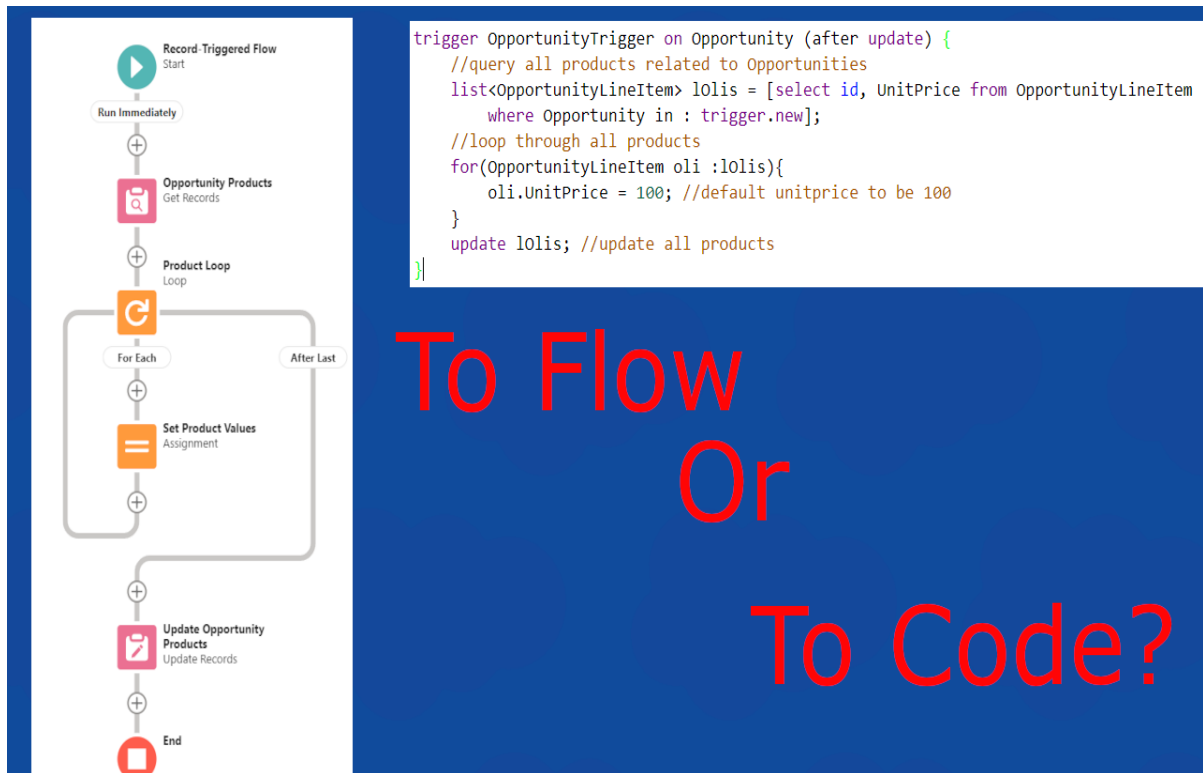
You can schedule a flow to run at a specific time using scheduled flows. Define the schedule criteria, such as the start time and recurrence pattern, and specify the actions to be performed when the flow runs.

19) What considerations should you keep in mind when designing a flow for bulk processing?

When designing a flow for bulk processing, consider performance implications, governor limits, and bulk data processing best practices. Use bulk-friendly actions and avoid unnecessary queries or DML operations inside loops.

20) How do you deploy a flow from one Salesforce org to another?

Flows can be deployed from one Salesforce org to another using change sets, Salesforce DX, or the Metadata API. Include the flow metadata components in the deployment package and deploy them to the target org using the appropriate deployment method.



To Flow
Or
To Code?