

CELIGO BUILDER CORE CERTIFICATION PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

<https://celigobuildercore.examzify.com>



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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 – 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

Questions

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- 1. What does HTTPS stand for?**
 - A. HyperText Transfer Protocol Secure
 - B. HyperText Transfer Protocol Simple
 - C. HyperText Transfer Protocol Service
 - D. HyperText Transfer Protocol Standard
- 2. What does the CSV generator helper facilitate in the Celigo platform?**
 - A. Exporting integration data
 - B. Generating CSV files
 - C. Connecting to external databases
 - D. Displaying real-time data
- 3. Which statements regarding account user permissions are true?**
 - A. They can change permissions of specific users
 - B. They can transfer account ownership
 - C. They lack the ability to change the permissions of the account owner
 - D. They can view audit logs
- 4. Which of the following is a type of JavaScript hook available in Celigo?**
 - A. preSave page
 - B. dataSave request
 - C. postMapping response
 - D. updateMap
- 5. In FTPS implicit mode, what type of connection is always utilized?**
 - A. Unencrypted connection
 - B. Encrypted connection
 - C. Connection varies
 - D. Partially encrypted connection
- 6. What is required for retrieving records from a relational database?**
 - A. A data mapping file
 - B. A SQL query
 - C. An API call
 - D. A CSV export

7. What file types can be imported using Celigo's data loader?

- A. CSV, JSON, XLSX, XML
- B. TXT, HTML, DOCX, CSV
- C. XML, PDF, JSON, XLSX
- D. CSV, HTML, DOC, TXT

8. Where can Handlebars be utilized?

- A. Only in request parameters
- B. Mappings and response bodies
- C. Client-side scripts only
- D. All JavaScript applications

9. What must be provided in DB Once mode for marking a record as exported?

- A. An INSERT query
- B. An UPDATE query
- C. A DELETE query
- D. A SELECT query

10. In the context of authentication, what is a common use of JWTs?

- A. Creating long-lived access sessions
- B. Sending signed information securely
- C. Generating API keys dynamically
- D. Validating user identities continuously

Answers

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1. A
2. B
3. C
4. A
5. B
6. B
7. A
8. B
9. B
10. B

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Explanations

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1. What does HTTPS stand for?

- A. HyperText Transfer Protocol Secure
- B. HyperText Transfer Protocol Simple
- C. HyperText Transfer Protocol Service
- D. HyperText Transfer Protocol Standard

The term HTTPS stands for HyperText Transfer Protocol Secure. It is an extension of HTTP (HyperText Transfer Protocol), which is the protocol used for transmitting data over the internet. The "S" in HTTPS signifies that the data sent over the internet is encrypted, providing an added layer of security to protect against eavesdropping or tampering during transmission. This protocol is crucial for secure communications online, particularly for sensitive transactions such as online banking and shopping, where user data needs to remain confidential. By using HTTPS, websites can leverage encryption protocols such as SSL (Secure Sockets Layer) or TLS (Transport Layer Security) to ensure that information is securely carried over networks. The other options reflect variations of the term "HyperText Transfer Protocol" but do not accurately convey the secure aspect that HTTPS encompasses. Therefore, understanding the full meaning of HTTPS and its importance is key for anyone working with web technologies.

2. What does the CSV generator helper facilitate in the Celigo platform?

- A. Exporting integration data
- B. Generating CSV files
- C. Connecting to external databases
- D. Displaying real-time data

The CSV generator helper in the Celigo platform is specifically designed to assist users in generating CSV files. This functionality is essential for integrations that require data to be packaged in a commonly used format like CSV, which can easily be read by various systems and applications. The ability to create CSV files simplifies the process of data transfer between different platforms, especially when dealing with bulk data operations or import/export tasks. While the other options mention important features related to data management or integration, they do not specifically pertain to the role of the CSV generator helper. For instance, exporting integration data is a broader function that might not involve CSV generation specifically, connecting to external databases is about establishing communications between different data sources, and displaying real-time data pertains to monitoring and visualization rather than file generation. Thus, the focus on generating CSV files is what distinctly defines the role of the CSV generator helper in the Celigo platform.

3. Which statements regarding account user permissions are true?

- A. They can change permissions of specific users
- B. They can transfer account ownership
- C. They lack the ability to change the permissions of the account owner**
- D. They can view audit logs

The correct answer reflects the important characteristic of account user permissions regarding the account owner's privileges. In most systems, the account owner holds a unique set of permissions that cannot be modified by other users, regardless of their role or permission level. This ensures that the account owner retains ultimate control over the account settings and permissions, thus preventing any risks that might arise from allowing regular users to alter the privileges of the account owner. Understanding the roles and limitations of users in a system is crucial for maintaining security and integrity. This characteristic serves to protect the account ownership, ensuring that only designated and authorized personnel have the ability to make significant changes to account properties. The other statements, while relevant to user permissions in general, do not apply in the same way to account ownership. Users may have capabilities to transfer account ownership, change permissions for specific users, or view audit logs, but these actions do not extend to altering the permissions of the account owner. Thus, the focus on the limitations surrounding the account owner's permissions makes that statement a fundamental aspect of user permission structures within accounts.

4. Which of the following is a type of JavaScript hook available in Celigo?

- A. preSave page**
- B. dataSave request
- C. postMapping response
- D. updateMap

The correct choice is the type of JavaScript hook available in Celigo is the preSave page. This hook enables developers to run custom JavaScript code before data is saved during the integration process. The main purpose of the preSave hook is to allow modifications or validations of the data being processed just before it gets stored, ensuring that only valid and correctly formatted data is saved. This functionality is crucial for data integrity and can assist in transforming or manipulating data to meet specific business rules or requirements before it's committed to the target system. The use of a preSave hook helps maintain consistency and accuracy when integrating data across platforms. In contrast, other options such as dataSave request, postMapping response, and updateMap do not correspond to standard JavaScript hooks recognized in Celigo's integration framework. These terms might relate to other parts of the data processing lifecycle or configurations within the integration, but they do not serve as hooks that allow for JavaScript execution in the same manner as the preSave page does.

5. In FTPS implicit mode, what type of connection is always utilized?

- A. Unencrypted connection
- B. Encrypted connection**
- C. Connection varies
- D. Partially encrypted connection

In FTPS implicit mode, an encrypted connection is always utilized. This mode establishes a secure session right from the start, meaning that as soon as a client connects to the server, the communication channel is encrypted using SSL/TLS. This approach protects the integrity and confidentiality of the data being transmitted, ensuring that any sensitive information is safeguarded from potential interception. The inherent design of implicit FTPS dictates that both the command and data channels are encrypted, providing a uniform level of security throughout the session. This contrasts with other modes of FTP, where security protocols may vary, or where connections may not be encrypted at all. Therefore, the emphasis in implicit mode on starting with an encrypted connection underscores its commitment to security from the onset of the communication session.

6. What is required for retrieving records from a relational database?

- A. A data mapping file
- B. A SQL query**
- C. An API call
- D. A CSV export

Retrieving records from a relational database primarily requires using a Structured Query Language (SQL) query. SQL is the standard programming language specifically designed for managing and manipulating relational databases. Through SQL, users can perform a variety of operations, including querying data, updating records, and managing database structure. To retrieve data, one typically writes a SELECT statement specifying the columns of data to return from the desired tables. This allows for precise control over the exact information needed from the database. While the other options mentioned may be related to data handling, they serve different purposes. A data mapping file relates to how data elements are aligned and transformed but does not execute retrieval. An API call can indirectly access database records, but it operates through an intermediary interface rather than directly querying the database. A CSV export involves exporting data previously retrieved or stored in a database but does not encompass the database retrieval process itself. Thus, the requirement for retrieving records directly from a relational database is fulfilled by using a SQL query.

7. What file types can be imported using Celigo's data loader?

- A. CSV, JSON, XLSX, XML**
- B. TXT, HTML, DOCX, CSV
- C. XML, PDF, JSON, XLSX
- D. CSV, HTML, DOC, TXT

The correct choice includes file types that are commonly used for data import tasks, making them compatible with Celigo's data loader. CSV (Comma-Separated Values) is widely recognized for its simplicity and is prevalent for structured data import. JSON (JavaScript Object Notation) is often used for data interchange and is increasingly popular due to its lightweight format. XLSX, the file format for Excel spreadsheets, supports complex data structures and is another format that can be efficiently imported. Lastly, XML (eXtensible Markup Language) is a flexible way to store and transport data, making it suitable for this purpose as well. The other options include file types that may not be as compatible with data import workflows in Celigo's data loader. For instance, HTML is primarily designed for web pages, while DOCX and PDF formats focus more on documents rather than structured data. This makes them less suitable for efficient data import tasks. Therefore, the selection of CSV, JSON, XLSX, and XML represents the ideal combination of formats that are compatible with the requirements of data loading in the Celigo environment.

8. Where can Handlebars be utilized?

- A. Only in request parameters
- B. Mappings and response bodies**
- C. Client-side scripts only
- D. All JavaScript applications

Handlebars can be utilized in mappings and response bodies because it is a powerful templating engine that allows for the dynamic generation of HTML or text by inserting data into predefined templates. In the context of integrations and workflows, mappings are a crucial part where data transformation occurs, and using Handlebars here allows for more sophisticated manipulation of the data being processed. In response bodies, Handlebars makes it possible to format the outgoing data in a way that is readable and useful to other systems or applications consuming the API responses. It enables developers to create structured and dynamic outputs based on the data they are handling. While Handlebars can technically be implemented in other contexts, such as client-side scripts and other JavaScript applications, its primary role in the context of integrations and Celigo workflows is in mapping and response bodies, where the templating aspect truly adds value to the process.

9. What must be provided in DB Once mode for marking a record as exported?

- A. An INSERT query
- B. An UPDATE query**
- C. A DELETE query
- D. A SELECT query

In the context of marking a record as exported in DB Once mode, the correct action is to use an UPDATE query. This is because when a record is classified as exported, it typically requires a modification to its status in the database rather than creating, removing, or merely retrieving data. An update operation allows the system to change the existing record's properties, such as a flag or status that indicates it has been processed or exported. By doing so, it facilitates tracking of records that have already been handled, thereby preventing duplicate processing and ensuring data integrity. In contrast, an INSERT query is used to add new records, while a DELETE query would remove existing records from the database, which does not align with the goal of marking a record as exported. A SELECT query is used solely for retrieving data without making any changes. Thus, the nature of the action required in this scenario is best fulfilled by an UPDATE query to effectively reflect the change in the status of the record.

10. In the context of authentication, what is a common use of JWTs?

- A. Creating long-lived access sessions
- B. Sending signed information securely**
- C. Generating API keys dynamically
- D. Validating user identities continuously

In the context of authentication, JWTs (JSON Web Tokens) are commonly used for sending signed information securely. The primary purpose of a JWT is to allow the secure transmission of information between parties as a JSON object. This information can be verified and trusted because it is digitally signed. JWTs can be signed using a secret (with HMAC algorithm) or a public/private key pair using RSA or ECDSA. The integrity and authenticity of the JWT are maintained through this signing process, ensuring that the information contained within cannot be altered without invalidating the signature. When a server creates a JWT and sends it to a client, the client can then use this token for authenticated communication with the server, facilitating secure information exchange. This makes the method particularly suited for scenarios where information needs to be securely shared, such as user authentication and authorization processes in web applications. While other options mention functionalities related to user sessions, API keys, and continuous validation of identities, these are not the primary features or functions of JWTs. Tokens are generally used in a stateless manner, meaning that the server does not need to maintain a session state between requests, and therefore they do not inherently provide long-lived access sessions, nor are they typically generated to validate identities continuously or

Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

<https://celigobuildercore.examzify.com>

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

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