

Salesforce Commerce Cloud (SFCC) Developer Certification Practice Exam (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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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 are content types used for in Salesforce Commerce Cloud?**
 - A. To create database records**
 - B. To dictate the type of content rendered on the storefront**
 - C. To manage user permissions**
 - D. To optimize search engine indexing**
- 2. Which two items are appropriate content for custom logs implementing checkout?**
 - A. Customer's password at post-checkout sign up**
 - B. Payment gateway service response code**
 - C. Order failure information**
 - D. Transaction's credit card information**
- 3. Which method is efficient and scalable because it uses the product search index rather than searching the database?**
 - A. ProductAvailabilityModel.isOrderable()**
 - B. ProductVariationModel.getVariants()**
 - C. ProductIndexModel.getOrderableProductsOnly()**
 - D. ProductsearchModel().getProductSearchHits()**
- 4. Which type of script is executed during the startup of a cartridge in SFCC?**
 - A. Event script**
 - B. Bootstrap script**
 - C. Configuration script**
 - D. Maintenance script**
- 5. What distinguishes a 'site' from an 'instance' in Salesforce Commerce Cloud?**
 - A. A site is the user interface; an instance is the underlying architecture**
 - B. A site serves customers; an instance is an environment for the application**
 - C. A site refers to the database; an instance refers to the application code**
 - D. A site is for testing; an instance is for production**

6. What happens when the custom logging reaches its file size limit?

- A. Logging is suspended for the day.**
- B. The log file is deleted and a new log file is created.**
- C. The current log file is archived and a new log file is created.**
- D. The log file rolls over and the oldest log messages are overwritten.**

7. Which property should a developer check in the OCAPI settings to confirm the appropriate resource is enabled for product inventory?

- A. client_id**
- B. resource_id**
- C. methods**
- D. ecom-inventory**

8. What is the role of API keys in third-party service integration?

- A. They are used to encrypt data for security**
- B. They authenticate and allow access to the service**
- C. They replace the need for user accounts**
- D. They are only needed for database access**

9. Which code snippet correctly adds a link to the My Account page?

- A. ResourceMgr.getProperties('myaccount','account',null) **
- B. \${Resource.msg('myaccount','account',null)}**
- C. \${Resource.msg('myaccount')}**
- D. \${Resource.msg('myaccount',)}**

10. How do you define a localized value in a product attribute?

- A. By using common keys**
- B. By using locale-specific keys**
- C. By using generic identifiers**
- D. By using default keys**

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What are content types used for in Salesforce Commerce Cloud?

- A. To create database records
- B. To dictate the type of content rendered on the storefront**
- C. To manage user permissions
- D. To optimize search engine indexing

Content types in Salesforce Commerce Cloud serve the crucial function of dictating the type of content that is rendered on the storefront. They enable developers and content managers to organize and classify various forms of content, such as product descriptions, promotional banners, landing pages, and other digital assets. By defining distinct content types, the platform can appropriately handle the display, formatting, and behavior of each content piece, ensuring that it aligns with the overall user experience and design of the online store. This approach streamlines content management, allowing teams to create reusable and consistent content structures across the storefront. For instance, a specific content type may have predefined fields for images, text, and metadata, which helps in maintaining a consistent style and layout. The other options do not accurately reflect the primary purpose of content types. While database records and user permissions are important aspects of a digital commerce platform, they fall outside the specific functionality of content types, which focus on organizing and displaying content. Similarly, optimizing search engine indexing involves a different set of strategies, such as SEO best practices, rather than the classification and rendering of content within the user interface.

2. Which two items are appropriate content for custom logs implementing checkout?

- A. Customer's password at post-checkout sign up
- B. Payment gateway service response code**
- C. Order failure information
- D. Transaction's credit card information

When implementing custom logs during the checkout process, it's essential to capture data that is useful for troubleshooting, monitoring, and optimizing the checkout flow while ensuring user privacy and compliance with data protection regulations. Capturing payment gateway service response codes is an appropriate logging practice because these codes provide critical insights into the payment processing lifecycle. They can indicate whether a transaction was approved, declined, or requires further action. This information can be invaluable for developers to understand issues that may arise with payment processing and for ensuring that the checkout system is functioning as intended. In contrast, logging sensitive information such as a customer's password, order failure details, or credit card information is not considered appropriate. User passwords should never be logged to safeguard user security and privacy. Similarly, although order failure information itself can be useful, it typically should not involve sensitive customer data or transaction details that could compromise privacy and security. Finally, credit card information falls under strict regulatory requirements like PCI Compliance, which prohibits such data from being logged for security reasons. By focusing on log entries that help maintain the security and efficiency of the checkout process without compromising sensitive information, you can ensure that your implementations align with best practices and regulatory standards.

3. Which method is efficient and scalable because it uses the product search index rather than searching the database?

- A. ProductAvailabilityModel.isOrderable()**
- B. ProductVariationModel.getVariants()**
- C. ProductIndexModel.getOrderableProductsOnly()**
- D. ProductsearchModel().getProductSearchHits()**

The method that is efficient and scalable due to its use of the product search index is the retrieval of product search hits through the `ProductsearchModel().getProductSearchHits()` method. This approach is based on leveraging the search index, which is specifically optimized for quick querying and retrieval. Instead of directly querying the underlying database, which can be resource-intensive and slower, using the search index allows for faster responses, reduced load on the database, and improved performance, especially with large datasets. Utilizing the product search index allows for optimized searching capabilities, returning results much quicker compared to traditional database lookups, particularly when dealing with a large number of products. Since the index is designed to facilitate efficient searching, it inherently supports scalability; as the number of products grows, the search index can handle increased load more efficiently. In contrast, the other methods mentioned may involve direct interaction with the database, which is not as optimized for speed or scalability as the product search index. For instance, checking if a product is orderable or getting product variants might access underlying data structures directly, which can become a bottleneck in a high-traffic scenario. Thus, the method that utilizes the product search index is a preferred choice for efficient, scalable product searching in a commerce setting.

4. Which type of script is executed during the startup of a cartridge in SFCC?

- A. Event script**
- B. Bootstrap script**
- C. Configuration script**
- D. Maintenance script**

In Salesforce Commerce Cloud, a bootstrap script is specifically designed to be executed during the startup of a cartridge. This type of script is fundamental in initializing data or setting up the environment required for the cartridge to function correctly. Bootstrap scripts are typically used for tasks such as setting up configurations, initializing constants, or preparing any necessary data structures before the rest of the cartridge logic can run. By executing these scripts at startup, developers can ensure that all preconditions are met and that the application is ready to handle subsequent requests appropriately. Event scripts relate more to handling specific events like product updates or CRM interactions and are triggered by specific occurrences rather than at startup. Configuration scripts may involve setting various parameters but are not specifically tied to the initial execution of cartridge code. Maintenance scripts, on the other hand, are generally used for housekeeping activities and are not invoked during the startup phase of the cartridge. Therefore, bootstrap scripts play a crucial role in ensuring that the cartridge environment is correctly set up from the moment it is initialized.

5. What distinguishes a 'site' from an 'instance' in Salesforce Commerce Cloud?

- A. A site is the user interface; an instance is the underlying architecture
- B. A site serves customers; an instance is an environment for the application**
- C. A site refers to the database; an instance refers to the application code
- D. A site is for testing; an instance is for production

In Salesforce Commerce Cloud, the distinction between a 'site' and an 'instance' is rooted in their specific roles within the e-commerce ecosystem. A 'site' is designed as the front-facing component that serves customers and provides them with the user experience, including the web pages they interact with, product listings, and shopping functionalities. It is everything the customer sees and engages with when shopping online. On the other hand, an 'instance' refers to an environment that houses the entire application, including its code, configurations, and data. Instances can be set up for different purposes, such as development, staging, or production, and they serve as the backend where developers can manage and deploy the application code. This understanding is crucial for developers working within Salesforce Commerce Cloud, as it helps them to differentiate where applications operate (instance) from where users engage with them (site). This distinction aids in managing environments effectively and ensuring that the appropriate site configurations and deployments occur within the correct instance to optimize e-commerce operations.

6. What happens when the custom logging reaches its file size limit?

- A. Logging is suspended for the day.**
- B. The log file is deleted and a new log file is created.
- C. The current log file is archived and a new log file is created.
- D. The log file rolls over and the oldest log messages are overwritten.

When custom logging reaches its file size limit, the system typically implements a rollover mechanism to manage log files. When this happens, the current log file is archived, and a new log file is created to capture future logs. This approach ensures that previous log entries can still be accessed while continuing to log new entries without interruption. This method of archiving helps maintain a history of log messages, which can be essential for debugging and auditing purposes. Archiving prevents the loss of important information that could be useful for developers and system administrators who need to analyze system behavior over time. Suspending logging for the day would not be an effective method because it would obstruct logging important events that occur during that time, making it challenging to troubleshoot issues or maintain system operations reliably. The other options regarding deletion or overwriting of logs also do not align with standard practices for handling log files, as such methods would compromise the integrity and availability of log data.

7. Which property should a developer check in the OCAPI settings to confirm the appropriate resource is enabled for product inventory?

- A. client_id**
- B. resource_id**
- C. methods**
- D. ecom-inventory**

To confirm the appropriate resource is enabled for product inventory in Salesforce Commerce Cloud, the developer should check the `resource_id` property in the OCAPI settings. This property specifically identifies the resource's access level and functionality available through the API. When configuring access to various resources in OCAPI, `resource_id` serves as a key indicator of what specific data can be retrieved or manipulated via that endpoint. By ensuring that the `resource_id` related to product inventory is correctly set, the developer confirms that their application can appropriately interact with the inventory data, such as checking stock levels, adjusting inventory, or managing product availability. Properly enabling this resource is essential for maintaining accurate and effective inventory management. While other properties like `client_id`, `methods`, and `ecom-inventory` play important roles in configuring API access and defining client-specific behaviors, it is the `resource_id` that directly relates to the interaction with product inventory resources within the OCAPI framework. Each of these properties serves its purpose, but `resource_id` is specifically focused on the enabling of the inventory resource itself, making it the key factor in this context.

8. What is the role of API keys in third-party service integration?

- A. They are used to encrypt data for security**
- B. They authenticate and allow access to the service**
- C. They replace the need for user accounts**
- D. They are only needed for database access**

API keys play a critical role in third-party service integration by serving as a means of authentication, which allows access to the service. They are unique identifiers that are issued to developers or applications, ensuring that only authorized users or programs can interact with the API. When a request is made to a third-party service using an API key, the service can verify that the request is coming from a legitimate source. This authentication process is essential for maintaining the security and integrity of the service, as it ensures that only approved clients can access sensitive operations or data that the service provides. API keys help to track usage and can also provide a mechanism for controlling access levels, allowing the service provider to manage which features or data sets are accessible to different users or applications. In contrast, while encryption of data for security is important, it is not the primary function of an API key. API keys do not replace user accounts; instead, they are often linked to user accounts or application registration processes. Furthermore, API keys are not exclusive to database access; they are used across various types of service integrations beyond just database connections.

9. Which code snippet correctly adds a link to the My Account page?

- A. `URLUtils('Account-Show')`">ResourceMgr.getProperties('myaccount','account',null)
- B. URLUtils.url('Account-Show')">
 `${Resource.msg('myaccount','account',null)}`**
- C. `url('Account-Show')`">\${Resource.msg('myaccount')}
- D. `URLUtils.get('Account-Show')`">\${Resource.msg('myaccount',

The selected choice effectively creates a link to the My Account page using Salesforce Commerce Cloud's (SFCC) best practices for URL and resource management. Utilizing `URLUtils.url('Account-Show')` generates a properly formatted URL that directs users to the My Account page. This ensures that the URL will be correct and will resolve as expected regardless of the current site context or locale settings. Moreover, the inclusion of ` \${Resource.msg('myaccount','account',null)} ` retrieves a localized string associated with the key 'myaccount' from the resource bundle. By providing a string that is locale-aware, the link becomes accessible and relevant for users in different regions. This facilitates localization and enhances user experience across diverse marketplaces. In contrast, other options either use incorrect syntax for URL generation or fail to deliver a properly localized link text. Adhering to standards for these attributes ensures that the resulting link is both functional and user-friendly.

10. How do you define a localized value in a product attribute?

- A. By using common keys
- B. By using locale-specific keys**
- C. By using generic identifiers
- D. By using default keys

A localized value in a product attribute is defined by using locale-specific keys. This approach allows you to create product attributes that can adapt to different languages and cultural contexts. When a product is set up in Salesforce Commerce Cloud, each attribute can have multiple representations depending on the region or language settings of the customer. Locale-specific keys ensure that when a user accesses a product, they see the attributes in their preferred language or format, enhancing the user experience and making the store more accessible to a global audience. For instance, if you have a product that has a name and description in English and French, you would use different locale-specific keys for each language. If a customer from France accesses the product, the Commerce Cloud platform will utilize the French keys to display the correct localized information. While using common keys, generic identifiers, or default keys may have their use cases, they do not provide the necessary distinction required for localization. Common keys would not differentiate between languages, generic identifiers lack specificity, and default keys do not cater to all user experiences across different locales.

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://salesforcecommercecloud-developer.examzify.com>

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

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