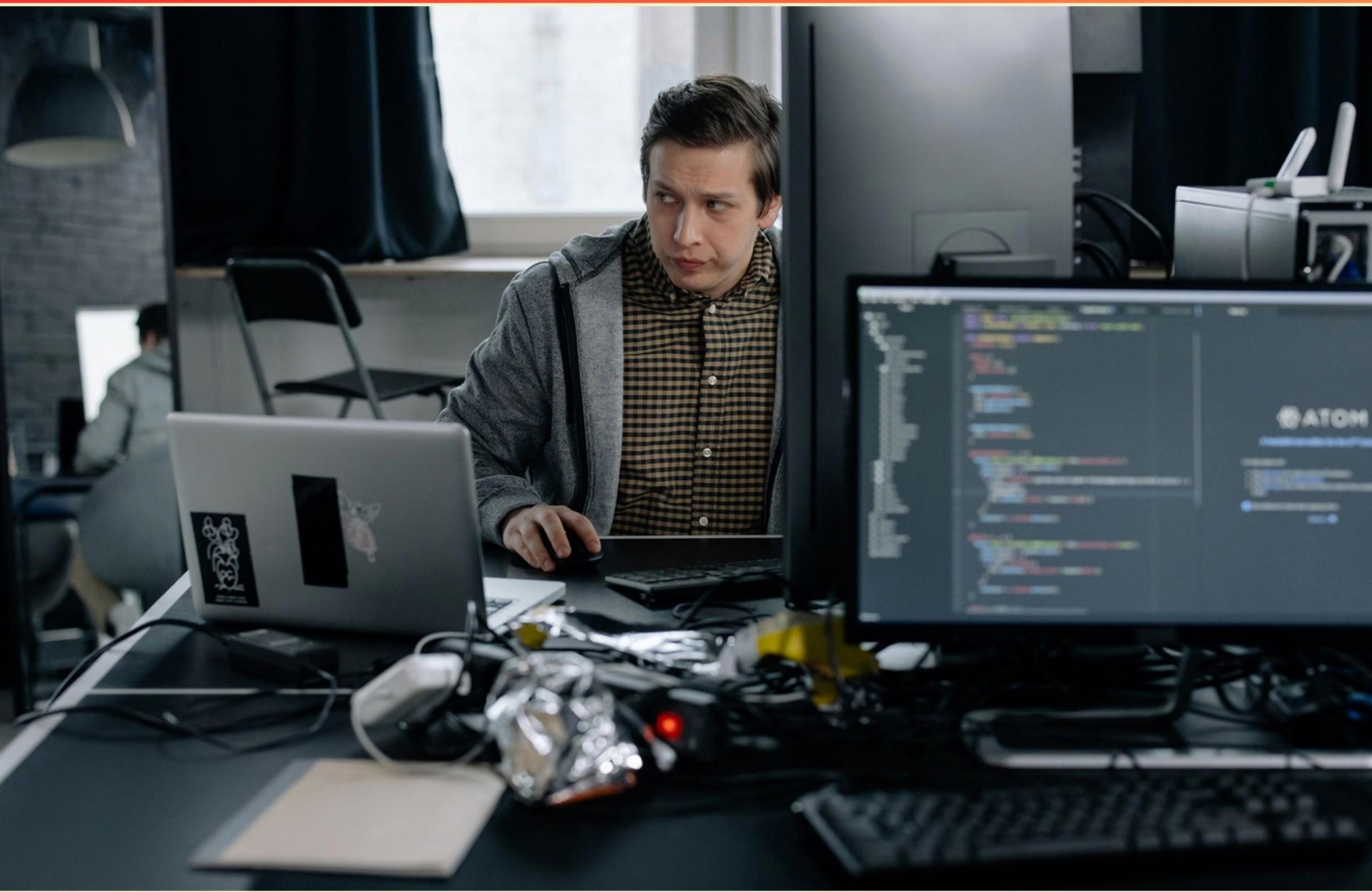


SALESFORCE PLATFORM DEVELOPER PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



**SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE
WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS**

**VISIT US ONLINE FOR
THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE**

<https://salesforce-platformdeveloper.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 API access provide in the Force.com platform?**
 - A. Direct access to hardware
 - B. Filtered access to data
 - C. Direct access to all data stored.
 - D. Only limited data updates

- 2. In a recruitment application, which dashboard component can be used to display the total number of positions?**
 - A. Gauge
 - B. Metric
 - C. Table
 - D. Chart

- 3. Which method is used to retrieve a list of objects in a SOQL query?**
 - A. SELECT
 - B. FROM
 - C. WHERE
 - D. QUERY

- 4. What is true about universally required fields in page layouts?**
 - A. They can be removed from the layout
 - B. They are bold and always visible
 - C. They can be read-only or optional
 - D. They are not automatically added to page layouts

- 5. You can add or remove time triggers if which of the following conditions apply? Select all that apply.**
 - A. The workflow rule is active
 - B. The workflow rule is deactivated and has no pending actions in the queue
 - C. The workflow rule trigger type is set to "Every time a record is created or edited"
 - D. The workflow rule is included in a package

- 6. Which of the following is a characteristic of the Lightning Component Framework?**
- A. It has an event-driven architecture.
 - B. It works with existing Visualforce pages.
 - C. It includes responsive components.
 - D. It uses XML as its data format.
- 7. In the Lightning Component framework, where is the client-side controller logic contained?**
- A. Apex
 - B. Visualforce
 - C. HTML
 - D. JavaScript
- 8. Which aspect does NOT relate to Object Permissions defined in Profiles?**
- A. Viewing records
 - B. Creating records
 - C. Editing settings of an application
 - D. Deleting records
- 9. Which functionality helps track changes made to a specific field in a record?**
- A. Debug Log
 - B. Field History Tracking
 - C. System Log
 - D. Setup Audit Trail
- 10. What happens when a user updates a record with both a Workflow Rule and an Apex trigger?**
- A. No changes are made to the data
 - B. Both the Apex Trigger and Workflow Rule fire once
 - C. The Workflow Rule fires multiple times
 - D. The Apex Trigger fires multiple times

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What does API access provide in the Force.com platform?

- A. Direct access to hardware
- B. Filtered access to data
- C. Direct access to all data stored.**
- D. Only limited data updates

API access in the Force.com platform provides a means for external applications to interact with Salesforce data and services programmatically. The correct choice emphasizes that through API access, developers can retrieve, update, insert, and delete records in Salesforce, which corresponds to the notion of direct access to all data stored within the Salesforce environment. It's important to note that while there are permissions and sharing rules that govern access to specific data records based on user roles and organization settings, the API itself can technically access any data that the authenticated user has permissions to. This allows for comprehensive integration capabilities, enabling various third-party applications or systems to work seamlessly with Salesforce data. The other options represent limitations or misconceptions about what API access entails. Direct access to hardware is not applicable in the context of the Salesforce cloud platform, given that it is a software-as-a-service (SaaS) model. Filtered access to data suggests a level of control or restriction that does not reflect the totality of what API access can achieve, as it primarily focuses on broader access rather than filtering. Limited data updates imply constraints that don't align with the flexibility usually provided by APIs, which typically allow for various operations based on the scope of access granted to the user.

2. In a recruitment application, which dashboard component can be used to display the total number of positions?

- A. Gauge
- B. Metric**
- C. Table
- D. Chart

The metric dashboard component is specifically designed to display key data points, such as totals or counts, in a clear and concise manner. In the context of a recruitment application, using a metric component to show the total number of positions allows users to quickly grasp essential information at a glance. Metrics can highlight significant figures and are particularly effective for single values, making them an ideal choice for showcasing totals. This makes the metric component a suitable and effective choice for presenting the total number of positions, as it visually emphasizes that critical number without unnecessary detail that might distract from its significance. In contrast, gauge components are better suited for displaying progress towards a goal, tables provide detailed lists of data rather than summarizing totals, and charts are typically used for visualizing trends or comparing multiple data points rather than showing a single total.

3. Which method is used to retrieve a list of objects in a SOQL query?

- A. SELECT**
- B. FROM
- C. WHERE
- D. QUERY

In a SOQL (Salesforce Object Query Language) query, the method to retrieve a list of objects is initiated with the **SELECT** statement. This command specifies which fields or attributes of the objects you want to retrieve, and it must always be present in any SOQL query. The syntax of a typical SOQL query starts with the **SELECT** keyword, followed by the fields you wish to return, and then continues with the **FROM** keyword to specify the object from which the data is being pulled. For example, if you want to retrieve the names and IDs of Account objects, you would write a query that looks like this: `SELECT Id, Name FROM Account`. The other terms, while integral to forming a complete SOQL query, serve different purposes. **FROM** indicates the object to query from, **WHERE** is used for filtering results based on specified conditions, and **QUERY** is not a specific command in SOQL syntax. Therefore, the **SELECT** method is fundamental for retrieving data in SOQL queries.

4. What is true about universally required fields in page layouts?

- A. They can be removed from the layout
- B. They are bold and always visible**
- C. They can be read-only or optional
- D. They are not automatically added to page layouts

Universally required fields in page layouts are indeed bold and always visible by default. This is to indicate their critical importance and to ensure that users are immediately aware that these fields must be completed. The visual emphasis helps users understand that these fields are essential for data integrity and contributes to better user experience by reducing data entry errors or incomplete records. While universally required fields cannot be made read-only or optional since they are mandatory, it is also important to note that they are automatically added to the page layouts when the object is created, which distinguishes them from other types of fields that might not have such stringent requirements.

5. You can add or remove time triggers if which of the following conditions apply? Select all that apply.

- A. The workflow rule is active
- B. The workflow rule is deactivated and has no pending actions in the queue**
- C. The workflow rule trigger type is set to "Every time a record is created or edited"
- D. The workflow rule is included in a package

To determine the correct conditions for adding or removing time triggers in workflow rules, it's important to understand the operational constraints and behaviors of Salesforce workflows. The key to this question lies in the state of the workflow rule itself. When a workflow rule is deactivated and has no pending actions in the queue, it allows modifications to its components, including time triggers. Deactivating a workflow rule ensures that it is not in use, which means any related actions or triggers that were set up can be altered without affecting active processes. This context allows for safe modifications without disrupting ongoing business operations. In contrast, for an active workflow rule, modifying its elements like time triggers can lead to inconsistencies as the rule is currently processing records and awaiting its actions. Similarly, if a workflow rule is included in a package, the ability to change time triggers would be restricted due to the packaged nature of the workflow, as modifications to rules included in packages typically require certain conditions to be met. The trigger type setting also does not influence the ability to add or remove time triggers specifically, as it relates more to how and when actions are initiated rather than the capability to modify the workflow setup. Thus, the only viable option that allows for the modification of time triggers in a workflow rule

6. Which of the following is a characteristic of the Lightning Component Framework?

- A. It has an event-driven architecture.**
- B. It works with existing Visualforce pages.
- C. It includes responsive components.
- D. It uses XML as its data format.

The Lightning Component Framework is designed with an event-driven architecture, which allows for a more dynamic and responsive user interface. This architecture facilitates communication between components, enabling them to respond to user interactions and data changes seamlessly. By using events to communicate, components can be decoupled from one another, promoting reusability and maintainability in application development. Other characteristics like responsiveness and compatibility with Visualforce pages are important in their own right, but they do not specifically define the foundational architectural approach of the Lightning Component Framework. Instead, the event-driven nature allows developers to create components that react to various stimuli in real-time, enhancing the overall user experience. Additionally, while data formats such as JSON are used in the framework, the choice of XML as a data format does not accurately characterize the Lightning Component Framework itself, which primarily leverages JavaScript for functionality. Thus, the event-driven architecture stands out as a defining feature of the framework.

7. In the Lightning Component framework, where is the client-side controller logic contained?

- A. Apex
- B. Visualforce
- C. HTML
- D. JavaScript**

In the Lightning Component framework, the client-side controller logic is contained in JavaScript. This is crucial for the operation of Lightning components, as the client-side controller manages user interactions, handles events, and communicates with the server. JavaScript allows developers to implement the necessary logic that operates within the client's browser, providing a responsive user experience. It can handle events such as clicks or input changes and control the behavior of component rendering without the need for constant server communication, which ultimately enhances performance. The remaining options do not serve as the client-side controller. Apex is a server-side programming language used for backend operations, Visualforce is a framework for building user interfaces, and HTML is primarily for structuring web content. While HTML is used to define the component's layout, the dynamic interaction and manipulation come from JavaScript. Therefore, JavaScript is the correct and essential component for client-side control in Lightning Components.

8. Which aspect does NOT relate to Object Permissions defined in Profiles?

- A. Viewing records
- B. Creating records
- C. Editing settings of an application**
- D. Deleting records

Object Permissions are a fundamental aspect of Salesforce security model, and they specifically define what actions a user can perform on a particular object. These permissions typically include viewing, creating, editing, and deleting records associated with the object. The correct choice highlights that editing settings of an application does not pertain to Object Permissions set in profiles. Instead, this action is more aligned with the administrative settings of Salesforce, which deal with broader configurations and application management, rather than specific object-level permissions for users. By focusing on actions tied to records—such as viewing, creating, and deleting—Object Permissions clearly delineate what users with a particular profile can do with the data within Salesforce. Thus, the aspect of application settings is distinct and separate from these permissions, making it the correct answer.

9. Which functionality helps track changes made to a specific field in a record?

- A. Debug Log
- B. Field History Tracking**
- C. System Log
- D. Setup Audit Trail

Field History Tracking is the correct functionality for tracking changes made to specific fields in a Salesforce record. When you enable Field History Tracking for an object, Salesforce automatically keeps a history of changes for the selected fields. This allows users to see the previous values as well as the dates and times of the changes, who made the changes, and any pertinent details. This feature is particularly beneficial for auditing and compliance purposes, as it provides a transparent view of how data evolves over time. Users can easily review the history by using the related lists on the record detail page, ensuring quick and straightforward access to this information when necessary. The other options serve different purposes. Debug Logs are used primarily for examining the execution flow and debugging Apex code. The System Log is intended for monitoring system performance and logs broader activities, not specific changes to record fields. The Setup Audit Trail is focused on tracking changes to the setup configuration itself rather than individual record changes. Therefore, for the specific task of monitoring changes at the field level within records, Field History Tracking is the most appropriate choice.

10. What happens when a user updates a record with both a Workflow Rule and an Apex trigger?

- A. No changes are made to the data
- B. Both the Apex Trigger and Workflow Rule fire once
- C. The Workflow Rule fires multiple times

D. The Apex Trigger fires multiple times

When a user updates a record that has both a Workflow Rule and an Apex trigger, the appropriate behavior is that the Apex Trigger will fire multiple times. This occurs due to the different execution contexts of Workflow Rules and Apex Triggers within the Salesforce platform. When a record update initiates the transaction, it triggers the execution of the Apex trigger first. If the trigger causes the record to be updated further, it can invoke a recursive behavior depending on how the trigger is written. Each time the trigger executes, it can cause additional evaluations or actions that may lead to a further update of the record, potentially causing the trigger to fire again. This is particularly true if the trigger is set to handle bulk operations and is written to respond to specific events during a transaction, not just a single record update. On the other hand, Workflow Rules are designed to work in a more streamlined manner and typically fire only once during a transaction. They evaluate their criteria based on the record's current state at the time they are executed rather than resubmitting triggers into the execution queue, which is why their behavior can be contrasted with Apex triggers in this scenario. Considering this chain of events, the outcome where the Apex trigger fires multiple times because of the specified updates, while the Workflow

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://salesforce-platformdeveloper.examzify.com>

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

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