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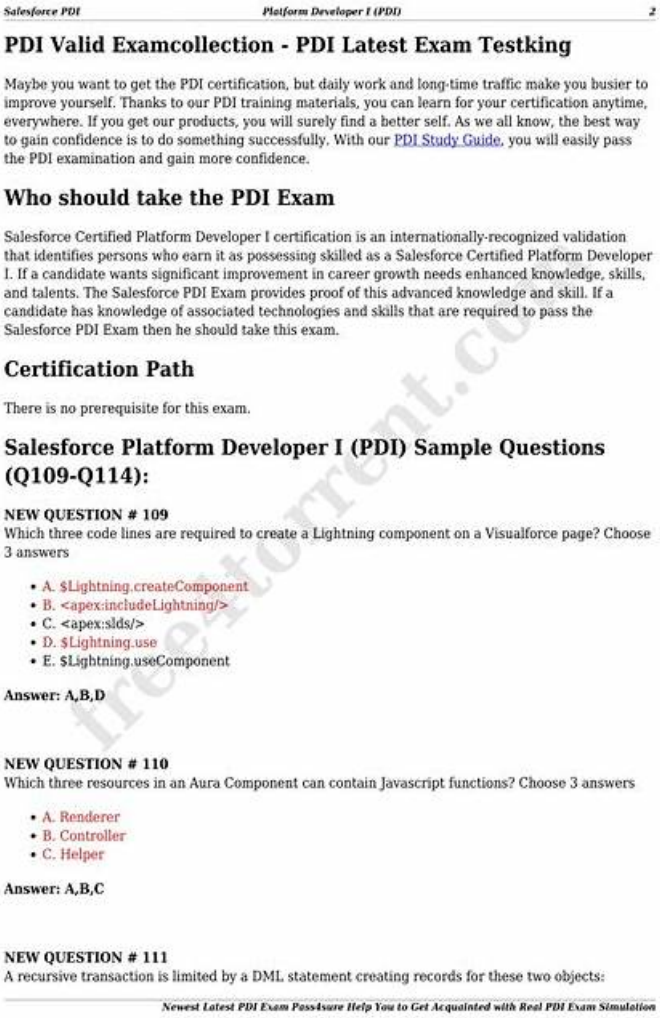

Salesforce PDI Platform Developer I (PDI) 2

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Certification Path

There is no prerequisite for this exam.

Salesforce Platform Developer I (PDI) Sample Questions (Q109-Q114):

NEW QUESTION # 109
Which three code lines are required to create a Lightning component on a Visualforce page? Choose 3 answers

- A. $Lightning.createComponent
- B. <apex:includeLightning/>
- C. <apex:slds/>
- D. $Lightning.use
- E. $Lightning.useComponent

Answer: A,B,D

NEW QUESTION # 110
Which three resources in an Aura Component can contain Javascript functions? Choose 3 answers

- A. Renderer
- B. Controller
- C. Helper

Answer: A,B,C

NEW QUESTION # 111
A recursive transaction is limited by a DML statement creating records for these two objects:

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EC-COUNCIL 312-41 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• AI Use Case Identification and Value Prioritization: Focuses on identifying high-value AI opportunities, assessing business impact and feasibility, and making structured build-vs-buy-vs-partner decisions to prioritize use cases with the strongest ROI.
Topic 2	• Governance, Ethics and Responsible AI in Adoption: Guides practitioners in establishing AI governance policies, implementing ethical practices with bias awareness, and navigating compliance and regulatory frameworks to ensure responsible and auditable AI use.
Topic 3	• Sustaining AI Transformation and Continuous Improvement: Addresses how to embed AI into core business operations for the long term by building leadership, adaptive governance, and a continuous improvement culture that keeps pace with evolving AI technologies.
Topic 4	• Organizational Readiness and AI Maturity Assessment: Covers how to evaluate an organization's readiness for AI adoption across strategy, data, technology, workforce, and culture, using maturity models to benchmark capabilities and surface adoption risks and gaps.
Topic 5	• Measuring AI Adoption Impact and Value: Focuses on tracking and quantifying the business value of AI initiatives through defined metrics, adoption effectiveness measures, and stakeholder-ready dashboards and reports.

EC-COUNCIL Certified AI Program Manager Sample Questions (Q14-Q19):

NEW QUESTION # 14
Mr. Garp, Head of Revenue Analytics, is reviewing a decision-support system used by pricing teams in the organization. The system evaluates various pricing scenarios and provides likelihood estimates to guide decision-making. Over time, improvements in the system's performance are driven by refining the way business data is represented during model updates. The system remains stable unless explicitly updated through structured, planned revisions.
As part of strategic planning, Mr. Garp must determine which type of AI technology this system uses, to decide on future investments and align them with business goals.

- A. Deep Learning
- B. Agent Technologies
- C. Machine Learning
- D. Generative AI

Answer: C

Explanation:
According to EC-Council's AI Program Manager (CAIPM) framework, Machine Learning systems are characterized by their ability to analyze structured or semi-structured data, generate predictions such as probabilities or likelihood estimates, and improve performance through iterative model updates based on refined data representation. The scenario clearly describes a predictive decision-support system that evaluates pricing scenarios and outputs likelihood estimates, which is a core use case of supervised or probabilistic Machine Learning models.
A key indicator is that improvements occur through "refining how business data is represented during model updates." This aligns with Machine Learning practices such as feature engineering, data preprocessing, and retraining cycles. Additionally, the system remains stable unless explicitly updated, which reflects traditional ML lifecycle management where models are periodically retrained rather than continuously adapting in real time.
Deep Learning, while a subset of Machine Learning, is typically associated with complex neural networks handling unstructured data such as images, text, or speech, which is not indicated here. Generative AI focuses on content creation rather than predictive analytics, making it unsuitable. Agent Technologies involve autonomous decision-making and interaction with environments, which is also not described.
Therefore, the system best fits the definition of a Machine Learning-based decision-support system.

NEW QUESTION # 15

A legal operations team is planning to deploy a language model to support multi-stage review of regulatory and policy documents. As the Chief Compliance Officer, you must validate whether the proposed model configuration aligns with how information must be handled across review cycles, system capacity planning, and expected response behavior during document analysis. The evaluation must consider how model design affects what information can be processed together and how system limits may influence analytical continuity. Which GenAI concept should be reviewed as part of this deployment assessment?

- A. Scaling laws
- B. Tokenization
- C. Prompt engineering
- D. Context windows

Answer: D

Explanation:
The scenario focuses on how much information a model can process at once, how documents are handled across multiple stages, and how system limits impact continuity of analysis. These concerns directly relate to context windows.
A context window defines the maximum amount of input (and sometimes output) that a language model can process in a single interaction. It determines:
How much of a document or set of documents can be analyzed together
Whether long regulatory texts must be split into smaller chunks
How well the model can maintain continuity and coherence across multi-stage reviews System capacity planning and performance constraints In this case, the legal team is working with large, complex documents that may exceed the model's context window. If the context window is too small, important information may be truncated, leading to incomplete or inconsistent analysis across review stages.
Other options are less relevant:
Scaling laws relate to model performance as size increases, not input handling limits Tokenization concerns how text is broken into tokens but does not define total capacity Prompt engineering focuses on how inputs are structured, not how much can be processed CAIPM emphasizes that understanding context window limitations is critical when designing workflows involving long-form document analysis, especially in regulated environments where completeness and traceability are essential.
Therefore, the correct answer is Context windows, as it directly determines how information is processed and maintained across multi-stage analysis workflows.
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NEW QUESTION # 16
A retail chain has moved beyond random experimentation to address specific business problems. Elena, the Director of Digital Strategy, notes that while several departments have successfully launched targeted pilots and executive leadership is now actively monitoring the results, the overall approach remains fragmented. She observes that governance relies on informal agreements rather than policy, and data pipelines vary significantly between teams, making repeatability difficult. Which AI maturity stage characterizes this state of high intent but inconsistent execution?

- A. Managed
- B. Initial
- C. Defined
- D. Emerging

Answer: D

Explanation:
According to the CAIPM AI maturity model, organizations progress through stages such as Initial, Emerging, Defined, and Managed, each representing increasing levels of structure, governance, and scalability. The scenario clearly indicates that the organization has moved beyond the Initial stage, as it is no longer experimenting randomly and has begun targeted AI pilots aligned with business problems.
However, the presence of fragmented execution, inconsistent data pipelines, and reliance on informal governance indicates that the organization has not yet reached the Defined stage. In a Defined stage, processes, governance frameworks, and data standards are formalized and consistently applied across teams, enabling repeatability and scalability.
The described environment reflects the Emerging stage, where organizations demonstrate growing intent and early success through pilots, and leadership begins to engage actively. However, execution remains inconsistent, standards are not yet institutionalized, and coordination across teams is limited. This stage is often characterized by experimentation evolving into structured initiatives, but without enterprise-wide alignment or formal governance mechanisms.
Option D, Managed, represents a more advanced stage where processes are optimized, measured, and continuously improved,

which is not evident here. Therefore, the organization's condition of high intent but inconsistent execution aligns best with the Emerging maturity stage.

NEW QUESTION # 17
As the AI Program Director, you have received a validation report confirming that a new Generative Design tool is technically mature and offers a high ROI. However, you do not immediately approve the project kickoff. Instead, you convene the steering committee to score this initiative against two competing proposals, one for Cyber Security and one for HR, to determine which single project receives the limited budget available for this quarter based on alignment with the corporate strategy. According to the Structured Response Approach, which specific step of the adoption lifecycle are you currently executing?

- A. Pilot
- B. Monitor
- C. Evaluate
- D. Prioritize

Answer: D

Explanation:
The scenario clearly describes a decision-making process where multiple validated AI initiatives are being compared against each other to determine which one should receive limited organizational resources. This aligns directly with the "Prioritize" step in the Structured Response Approach defined in CAIPM.
In CAIPM methodology, the lifecycle begins with identifying and evaluating potential AI use cases based on feasibility, technical maturity, and expected ROI. In this case, that step has already been completed, as the Generative Design tool has been validated and confirmed to offer high ROI. However, organizations rarely execute all validated initiatives simultaneously due to constraints such as budget, resources, and strategic focus.
The Prioritize phase involves ranking competing initiatives using structured scoring criteria such as strategic alignment, business value, risk, feasibility, and organizational impact. Steering committees or governance boards typically perform this function to ensure that selected projects deliver maximum value while aligning with enterprise objectives.
This scenario explicitly mentions comparing multiple proposals (Generative Design, Cyber Security, HR) and selecting one based on strategic alignment and budget constraints, which is the defining characteristic of prioritization. It is not evaluation, because feasibility and ROI are already established; not pilot, because execution has not yet started; and not monitor, as no implementation has occurred yet.
Therefore, the correct step being executed is Prioritize, where competing AI initiatives are ranked and selected for investment.
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NEW QUESTION # 18
In a multinational company after deploying AI tools across multiple departments, leadership observes uneven productivity gains. Some teams use AI efficiently, while others struggle to structure requests and repeatedly adjust prompts for routine activities such as content drafting, document review, and meeting analysis. This inconsistency is slowing adoption and increasing time spent on trial-and-error rather than task completion. Management wants an enablement method that helps users apply effective prompting practices consistently during everyday work without requiring them to design request structures independently each time. Which enablement approach aligns with this adoption objective?

- A. Iterate
- B. Set the role
- C. Be specific
- D. Provide templates

Answer: D

Explanation:
The scenario highlights a scalability and consistency challenge in user behavior. While some users are proficient, others struggle with structuring prompts, leading to inefficiency and inconsistent outcomes. The organization's goal is to standardize effective prompting practices without requiring users to repeatedly design prompts from scratch.
The most effective solution is to provide templates, which offer pre-structured prompts tailored to common tasks (e.g., drafting emails, summarizing documents, analyzing meetings). Templates reduce cognitive load, eliminate trial-and-error, and ensure consistent quality across users and departments. They act as reusable frameworks that embed best practices directly into daily workflows.
Other options are less suitable:

Iterate encourages refinement but does not reduce the initial burden of prompt creation.
Set the role is a useful technique but does not provide full structured guidance.
Be specific improves prompt quality but still requires users to construct prompts independently.
CAIPM emphasizes that for enterprise adoption, organizations should operationalize best practices into reusable assets such as templates, playbooks, and guided interfaces to ensure consistency and efficiency at scale.
Therefore, the correct answer is Provide templates, as it best supports consistent, scalable prompt usage across teams.

NEW QUESTION # 19
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