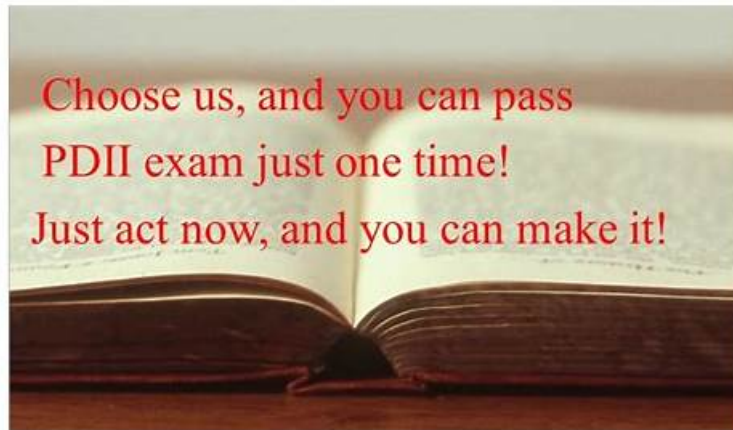


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Salesforce Sample Questions (Q43-Q48):

NEW QUESTION # 43

ある企業は Dpportunities を使用して顧客への売上を追跡しており、その組織には何百万もの Opportunities があります。彼らは、関連する収益オブジェクトを通じて経時的な収益の追跡を開始したいと考えています。初期実装の一環として、複雑なロジックに基づいて商談の収益レコードを自動的に作成してデータを入力することにより、データの 1 回限りのシード処理を実行したいと考えています。彼らは、約 100,000 の商談で収益レコードが作成され、入力されると推定しています。これを自動化する最適な方法は何でしょうか？

- A. system.enqueueJob () を使用して、推測可能なクラスを呼び出します。
- B. データベースを使用します。=executeBatch() を使用してデータベースを呼び出します。バッチ可能クラス。
- C. システム acheduladeb() を使用して、patakape.Scheduleable クラスをスケジュールします。
- D. Database .executeBatch () を使用して Queueable クラスを呼び出します。

Answer: B

Explanation:

For a one-time bulk operation on a large data set, using a Database.Batchable class is the best approach. This allows complex logic to be processed in manageable chunks and efficiently manages system resources.

References: Apex Developer Guide - Using Batch Apex

NEW QUESTION # 44

Visualforce ページで `transient` キーワードを使用すると、どのパフォーマンスの問題の解決に役立ちますか？

- A. ビューステートを減らす
- B. クエリパフォーマンスが向上します
- C. 読み込み時間を短縮します
- D. ページ転送を改善します

Answer: A

Explanation:

In Visualforce, the "View State" is a hidden form field that maintains the state of the page (and the controller's variables) across postbacks to the server. If the View State becomes too large, it can slow down page loads and eventually hit the Salesforce View State limit (170KB), causing the page to crash.

The `transient` keyword is used to declare instance variables in Apex controllers that should not be saved in the View State. When a variable is marked as `transient`, its value is discarded after the request finishes and is not transmitted back to the client. This effectively reduces the size of the View State. It is commonly used for data that is needed only for the duration of the current request (like a large list of records displayed in a read-only table) and can be easily queried or recalculated if needed.

NEW QUESTION # 45

商談リストという名前の商談レコードのリストがある場合、商談のアカウントのすべての連絡先を照会するのに最適なコード スニペットはどれですか。

- A. 20
Java

```
List<Contact> contactList = new List<Contact>();  
for ( Contact c : [SELECT Id FROM Contact WHERE AccountId IN :opportunityList.AccountId ]){ contactList.add(c);  
}
```
- B. Java

```
List<Contact> contactList = new List<Contact>();  
Set<Id> accountIds = new Set<Id>();  
for(Opportunity o : opportunityList){  
    accountIds.add(o.AccountId);  
}  
for(Account a : [SELECT Id, (SELECT Id FROM Contacts) FROM Account WHERE Id IN :  
accountIds]){  
    contactList.addAll(a.Contacts);  
}
```

Answer: B

Explanation:

22

In Apex, "bulkification" is the practice of ensuring code can handle multiple records efficiently without hitting governor limits. Snippet A demonstrates the correct bulkified approach for this requirement. It first iterates through the `opportunityList` to collect all unique `AccountId` values into a `Set`. Then, it performs a single SOQL query to retrieve all relevant Accounts and their child Contacts using a subquery (Inner Join).

This ensures that the code only consumes one SOQL query regardless of how many opportunities are in the input list.

Snippet B is syntactically incorrect and will fail to compile. In Apex, you cannot use dot-notation (like `opportunityList.AccountId`) on a `List` collection to retrieve a set of IDs from its elements. To access the `AccountId` of records within a list, you must iterate through the list or use a map. Even if corrected to use a proper ID collection, Snippet A is often preferred when you need the relationship context between the Account and its Contacts. Most importantly, Snippet A correctly identifies the need to extract IDs into a separate collection before querying, which is a fundamental requirement for writing scalable Apex. It avoids the "Query in a loop" anti-pattern and adheres to the platform's execution model.

NEW QUESTION # 46

次のコード スニペットを参照してください。

Java

```
public class LeadController {  
    public static List<Lead> getFetchLeadList(String searchTerm, Decimal aRevenue) { String safeTerm=  
        '%'+searchTerm.escapeSingleQuotes()+ '%'; return [ SELECT Name, Company, AnnualRevenue FROM Lead WHERE  
        AnnualRevenue >= :aRevenue AND Company LIKE :safeTerm LIMIT 20  
    ];  
}
```

ある開発者が、Lightning Webコンポーネント（LWC）の一部として、特定の条件が満たされた場合に `getFetchLeadList` を呼び出してリードに関する情報を表示する JavaScript 関数を作成しました。LWC がセキュリティを維持しながらデータを効率的に表示できるようにするには、上記の Apex クラスにどのような3つの変更を加える必要がありますか？

- A. Apex メソッドに `@AuraEnabled` アノテーションを追加します。
- B. クラス宣言に `without sharing` キーワードを実装します。
- C. Apex メソッドに `@AuraEnabled(Cacheable=true)` アノテーションを追加します。
- D. SOQL クエリ内で `WITH SECURITY_ENFORCED` 句を使用します。
- E. クラス宣言で `with sharing` キーワードを実装します。567

Answer: C,D,E

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed 11850 to 250 words of Explanation:

To make an Apex method compatible with a Lightning Web Component's @wire service and ensure it follows security best practices, three specific modifications are required:

* `@AuraEnabled(Cacheable=true)` (Option C): The @wire service in LWC requires the Apex method to be marked as cacheable. This enables client-side caching via the Lightning Data Service, which significantly improves UI performance by reducing redundant server calls. Note that `Cacheable=true` is mandatory for @wire but optional for imperative calls.

* `with sharing` (Option B): In Apex, classes do not enforce sharing rules by default. To ensure the user only sees Leads they have access to according to the organization-wide defaults and sharing model, the class must explicitly use the `with sharing` keyword.

* `WITH SECURITY_ENFORCED` (Option A): While `with sharing` handles record-level access, it does not automatically enforce field-level security (FLS) or object-level security (CRUD). Adding the `WITH SECURITY_ENFORCED` clause to the SOQL query ensures that if a user does not have permission to view the `AnnualRevenue` field, the query will throw an exception rather than exposing protected data.

Options D and E are incorrect because `without sharing` bypasses security, and a simple `@AuraEnabled` without `cacheable=true` is insufficient for the LWC @wire service.

NEW QUESTION # 47

次のコード スニペットを考えてみましょう。

□ Apex メソッドはアカウントのデータ量が多い環境で実行されており、クエリのパフォーマンスが低下しています。

結果セット全体を保持しながらクエリを最適に実行するには、開発者はどの手法を実装する必要がありますか？

- A. データベースの `queryLocator` メソッドを使用してアカウントを取得します。
- B. `createdDate` と `RecordType` の値を組み合わせる数式フィールドを作成し、数式に基づいてフィルターします。
- C. クエリを 2 つの個別のクエリに分割し、2 つの結果セットを結合します。
- D. メソッドに `@Future` アノテーションを付けます

Answer: C

Explanation:

The technique that the developer should implement to ensure the query performs optimally, while preserving the entire result set, is to break down the query into two individual queries and join the two result sets. This is because the query in the code snippet is using a complex filter condition that combines the `CreatedDate` and `RecordType` fields, which are not indexed by default. This means that the query will perform a full table scan on the Account object, which can be very slow and inefficient when the data volume is large.

- [illegible]

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