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Salesforce Certified Platform Developer II (PDII) certification exam is an advanced-level certification that validates a developer's expertise in building complex applications on the Salesforce platform. It is a valuable credential for developers who want to showcase their skills and expertise in the Salesforce ecosystem. By passing the PDII Certification Exam, developers can demonstrate their ability to design and implement complex business logic, data models, and custom user interfaces using Apex, Visualforce, and other advanced features of the Salesforce platform.

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Salesforce Platform Developer II Sample Questions (Q130-Q135):

NEW QUESTION # 130
A developer has a Batch Apex process, Batch_Account_Sales, that updates the sales amount for 10,000 Accounts on a nightly basis. The Batch Apex works as designed In the sandbox. However, the developer cannot get code coverage on the Batch Apex class.
The test class is below:

```
@IsTest private Batch_Account_Update_Test() {
  @IsTest static void UnitTest() {
    Account a = new Account(Name='test',Type='Customer',Sales_Amount__c=0);
    insert a;
    Batch_Account_Sales bas = new Batch_Account_Sales();
    ID jobid = database.executebatch(bas);
  }
}
```

What is causing the code coverage problem?

- A. The account creation already sets the sates amount to 0.
- B. The batch needs more than one account record created.
- C. The executeBatch must fail within test. startTest ( ) and - test. stopTest().
- D. The batch process will not recognize new accounts created in the same session

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 131
A Visualforce page needs to make a callout to get billing information and tax information from two different REST endpoints. The information needs to be displayed to the user at the same time and the return value of the billing information contains the input for the tax information callout. Each endpoint might take up to two minutes to process.
How should a developer implement the callouts?

- A. A Continuation for both the billing callout and the tax callout
- B. A Continuation for the billing callout and an HTTP REST callout for the tax callout
- C. An HTTP REST callout for both the billing callout and the tax callout
- D. An HTTP REST callout for the billing callout and a Continuation for the tax callout

Answer: A

Explanation:
Using Continuation for both callouts is the optimal solution when you have long-running callouts in a Visualforce page, as it allows the page to wait for a long-running process without tying up server resources.
The Continuation pattern is specifically designed for scenarios where the request-response cycle could exceed the timeout limits.
References: Visualforce Developer Guide - Continuations

NEW QUESTION # 132
A developer is building a Lightning web component that retrieves data from Salesforce and assigns it to the record property.

```
import { LightningElement, wire } from 'lwc';
import { getRecord } from 'lightning/uiRecordApi';

export default class Record extends LightningElement {
    @api fields;
    @api recordId;
    record;
}
```

What must be done in the component to get the data from Salesforce?

- A.
```
Add the following code above record;
@api(getRecord, { recordId: '$recordId' })
Get the fields in renderedCallback() and assign them to record.
```

- B.
```
Add the following code above record;
@api(getRecord, { recordId: '$recordId', fields: '$fields' })
```

- C.
```
Add the following code above record:
@wire(getRecord, { recordId: '$recordId', fields: '$fields' })
```
- D.
```
Add the following code above record:
@wire(getRecord, { recordId: '$recordId' })
Get the fields in renderedCallback() and assign them to record.
```

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 133
Consider the controller code below that is called from an Aura component and returns data wrapped in a class.

```
public class myServerSideController {
    @AuraEnabled
    public static MyDataWrapper getSomeData( String theType ) {
        Some_Object__c someObj = [
                SELECT ID, Name
                FROM Some_Object__c
                WHERE Type__c = :theType
                LIMIT 1
        ];

        Another_Object__c anotherObj = [
                SELECT ID, Option__c
                FROM Another_Object__c
                WHERE Some_Object__c = :someObj.Name
                LIMIT 1
        ];

        MyDataWrapper theData = new MyDataWrapper();

        theData.Name = someObj.Name;
        theData.Option = anotherObj.Option__c;
        return theData;
    }
```

The developer verified that the queries return a single record each and there is error handling in the Aura component, but the component is not getting anything back when calling the controller getSemeData.
'What is wrong?

- A. Instances of Apex classes, such as MyDatsWrapper, cannot be returned to a Lightning component.
- B. The member's Name and option should not have getter and setter.
- C. The member's Kame and option of the class MyDataWrapper should be annotated with @AuraEnabled also.
- D. The member's Name and option should not be declared public.

Answer: C

Explanation:
The problem with the code is that the members Name and Option of the class MyDataWrapper should be annotated with @AuraEnabled also. The @AuraEnabled annotation enables the Apex class or method to be called from a Lightning component. However, the annotation also needs to be applied to the members of the class that are returned to the Lightning component, otherwise they will not be serialized and sent to the client. Therefore, the developer should add @AuraEnabled to the Name and Option members of the MyDataWrapper class to make them accessible to the Lightning component. Reference: [@AuraEnabled

Annotation], [Communicate Between Lightning Components and Apex], [Serialize and Deserialize Apex Objects]

NEW QUESTION # 134
A developer wrote a test class that successfully asserts a trigger on Account. It fires and updates data correctly in a sandbox environment.
A salesforce admin with a custom profile attempts to deploy this trigger via a change set into the production environment, but the test class fails with an insufficient privileges error.
What should a developer do to fix the problem?

- A. Add seeAllData=true to the test class to work within the sharing model for the production environment.
- B. Configure the production environment to enable "Run All tests as Admin User."
- C. Verify that Test, statement ( ) is not inside a For loop in the test class.
- D. Add system.runAd ( ) to the best class to execute the trigger as a user with the correct object permissions.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 135
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