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## Arch-303 Latest Exam Experience & Answers Arch-303 Real Questions

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## Salesforce Certified B2C Commerce Architect Sample Questions (Q65-Q70):

### NEW QUESTION # 65

During the testing of the login form, QA finds out that the first time the user can log in, but every other login attempt from another computer leads to the homepage and the basket being emptied. Developers tried to debug the issue, but when they add a breakpoint

to the login action, it is not hit by the debugger.  
What should the Architect recommend developers to check?

- A. Check Login Form and any included templates for includes that enable page caching.
- B. Remove CSRF protection from Login Form Action.
- C. Add disable cache page in the template ISML - `<is:cache status="off"/>`.
- D. Add remote include for the login page

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

When QA encounters issues with login persistence across multiple computers, where subsequent logins lead to a redirection and an emptied basket, the likely culprit could be unintended caching of login-related pages or processes. In Salesforce B2C Commerce, certain cache settings might inadvertently cause user sessions to be shared or not properly invalidated. The recommendation D, to check the login form and related templates for caching directives that might be erroneously caching login actions or user-specific data, addresses this potential issue. Developers should ensure that pages handling user sessions and authentication are configured to disable caching, thus preventing session data from being mistakenly retained or shared across different users.

### NEW QUESTION # 66

An Architect is performing an audit of production logs via Log Center and finds some potentially dangerous custom log output.  
In which two ways is this log output improper in a production environment? Choose 2 answers

- A. The log information includes the order number and customer's email, which violates PCI.
- B. The log information includes the customer's card CVV (card security code) and expiration date, which violates PCI.
- C. Information logs should not be used in a production environment
- D. The log information includes the customer's card name as it appears along with the credit card number (PAN), which violates PCI.

**Answer: A,D**

Explanation:

In a production environment, logging sensitive customer information such as credit card details (PAN, CVV, expiration date) can lead to severe security and compliance issues, specifically violating PCI DSS (Payment Card Industry Data Security Standard) requirements. The standards strictly prohibit the storage of CVV codes and mandate that any PAN displayed must be masked. Storing such data in logs is not only a risk for data breaches but also non-compliance with these standards can lead to penalties.

\* Option A: Including the customer's card name along with the full credit card number in logs is a clear violation of PCI DSS requirements, which stipulate that no more than the last four digits of the card number may be displayed.

\* Option B: Logging the card security code (CVV) and expiration date is explicitly prohibited by PCI DSS, which requires that sensitive authentication data, including CVV, must never be stored post-authentication, even if it is encrypted.

### NEW QUESTION # 67

The Client has implemented a different category/search layout for mobile and desktop. The code uses a session attribute called deviceType to choose the corresponding layout. This attribute is populated from the browser user agent. After this implementation they have run into these problems:

\* Sometimes desktop pages are being served to both desktop and mobile customers.

\* Sometimes mobile pages are being served to both desktop and mobile customers.

The page has caching implemented that depends on promotions. SEC is very important and the site traffic is high.

Which solution should the Architect select to resolve the issue without impacting the existing requirements?

- A. Create customer groups for desktop and mobile users and use remote includes based on these groups to render the mobile and desktop pages
- B. Change the URL structure to include desktop and mobile as URL parameters to ensure different cached versions of the page
- C. Disable caching for these pages to ensure that the correct template is used to render the mobile and desktop pages.
- D. Create customer groups for desktop and mobile users and empty promotions linked to these groups to ensure different cached versions of the page.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

To resolve the issue of incorrect page versions being served across different devices, changing the URL structure to include device-specific parameters can be highly effective. By adding parameters such as 'desktop' or 'mobile' to the URLs:

\* The caching mechanism can differentiate between the content for different device types, thus caching and serving the correct version of the page according to the device type specified in the URL.

\* This method allows for maintaining existing caching strategies linked to promotions and ensures that SEO is not adversely affected since the content remains the same per device type but is merely served through different URLs.

This approach addresses the core issue without requiring disabling of caching or reengineering existing promotional structures, hence preserving site performance and user experience.

### NEW QUESTION # 68

A new version of the Page Show controller is required for implementation of Page Designer specific look. It requires implementation of a specific, cache period for Page Designer pages, which is not currently available in the base Storefront Reference Architecture (SFRA) cache.js module. What two steps should the Architect instruct the developer to implement?

Choose 2 answers

- A. Create new Page.js controller in client's cartridge. Copy code from base and modify the Page-Show route to include the new cache middleware function.
- B. Create new Page.js controller in client's cartridge. Extend the code from base and prepend the new cache middleware function to Page-Show route.
- C. Create new cache.js in client's cartridge. Copy cache.js from app\_storefront\_base and add a function for the Page Designer caching.
- D. Create new cache.js in client's cartridge. Extend cache.js from app\_storefront\_base and add a function for the Page Designer caching.

**Answer: A,D**

Explanation:

To implement a specific cache period for Page Designer pages in SFRA:

\* Option A involves creating a new Page.js controller in the client's cartridge, where the existing Page-Show route can be modified to include a custom caching logic. This ensures that the specific caching requirements for Page Designer pages are met without altering the base functionality for other pages.

\* Option D calls for extending the existing cache.js module in the client's cartridge to include a function specifically for Page Designer caching. This allows for reusing the existing caching logic while adding enhancements specific to the Page Designer pages, thus maintaining efficiency and clarity in the codebase.

Both options provide a clean, maintainable approach to customizing caching for specific requirements in SFRA, avoiding disruptions in other areas of the site functionality.

### NEW QUESTION # 69

An integration cartridge implements communication between the B2C Commerce Storefront and a third-party service provider. The cartridge contains the localServiceRegistry code:

How does this code sample accomplish authentication to the service provider?

- A. By performing a signed SOAP Auth request using a certificate.
- B. By disabling Basic Auth and executing the service authentication call.
- C. By wrapping the authentication service call with Basic Auth.
- D. By Issuing a Basic Auth request to the service provider.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

The code sample shows the creation of a service request to a third-party service provider, where the authentication method is explicitly set to 'NONE' using the line `svc.setAuthentication("NONE");`. This configuration implies that the request does not use Basic Authentication or any embedded credentials like client ID and secret in the HTTP headers for authentication purposes. Instead, it builds the authentication details into the request body, which suggests that the service expects credentials as part of the payload rather than as part of the standard authentication headers, thus effectively disabling Basic Auth for this transaction.



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