Real CRT-450 Braindumps - CRT-450 Reliable Exam Review

As is known to us, the leading status of the knowledge-based economy has been established progressively. It is more and more important for us to keep pace with the changeable world and improve ourselves for the beautiful life. So the CRT-450 certification has also become more and more important for all people. Because a lot of people long to improve themselves and get the decent job. In this circumstance, more and more people will ponder the question how to get the CRT-450 Certification successfully in a short time. And our CRT-450 exam questions will help you pass the CRT-450 exam for sure.

Salesforce CRT-450 exam covers a wide range of topics related to the Salesforce platform, including Apex programming, data modeling, security and access, and user interface development. CRT-450 Exam consists of 60 multiple-choice questions that must be completed within 105 minutes. To pass the exam, candidates must score at least 68% or higher.

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CRT-450 Reliable Exam Review - Exam CRT-450 Dumps

The quality of our CRT-450 exam questions is very high and we can guarantee to you that you will have no difficulty to pass the exam. The content of the questions and answers of CRT-450 study braindumps is refined and focuses on the most important

information. To let the clients be familiar with the atmosphere and pace of the real exam we provide the function of stimulating the exam. Our expert team updates the CRT-450 training guide frequently to let the clients practice more. Every detail of our CRT-450 learning prep is perfect.

The Salesforce CRT-450 Exam is divided into several sections, each covering a different aspect of custom application development on the Salesforce platform. These sections include Apex, Visualforce, data modeling and management, application design, and the Salesforce development lifecycle. Candidates must demonstrate their ability to develop custom applications using these tools and methodologies and apply best practices to ensure optimal performance and scalability.

Salesforce CRT-450: Salesforce Certified Platform Developer I is an essential certification for anyone who wants to build their career in Salesforce development. Salesforce Certified Platform Developer I certification validates your skills in developing custom applications on the Salesforce platform, and passing the exam requires a deep understanding of the Apex programming language, Visualforce framework, and the Salesforce platform.

Salesforce Certified Platform Developer I Sample Questions (Q33-Q38):

NEW QUESTION # 33
A developer needs to implement a custom SOAP Web Service that is used by an external Web Application.
The developer chooses to include helper methods that are not used by the Web Application in the implementation of the Web Service Class.
Which code segment shows the correct declaration of the class and methods?

- A. apex
  Copy
  webservice class WebServiceClass {
  private Boolean helperMethod() { /* implementation ... */ }
  webservice static String updateRecords() { /* implementation ... */ }
  }
- B. apex
  Copy
  webservice class WebServiceClass {
  private Boolean helperMethod() { /* implementation ... */ }
  global static String updateRecords() { /* implementation ... */ }
  }
- C. apex
  Copy
  global class WebServiceClass {
  private Boolean helperMethod() { /* implementation ... */ }
  global String updateRecords() { /* implementation ... */ }
  }
- D. apex
  Copy
  global class WebServiceClass {
  private Boolean helperMethod() { /* implementation ... */ }
  webservice static String updateRecords() { /* implementation ... */ }
  }

Answer: D

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:
To determine the correct declaration of the class and methods for a custom SOAP Web Service in Apex, we need to evaluate the syntax and access modifiers required for SOAP Web Services, as well as the handling of helper methods that are not exposed to the external Web Application. Let's analyze the problem and each option systematically, referencing Salesforce's official Apex Developer Guide.
Understanding SOAP Web Services in Apex:
* SOAP Web Service: Salesforce allows developers to create SOAP Web Services using Apex by defining methods that can be called externally via SOAP. The Apex Developer Guide states: "Apex SOAP Web Services allow external applications to invoke Apex methods over SOAP by exposing them with the webservice keyword" (Salesforce Apex Developer Guide, SOAP Web Services).
* Class Declaration: For an Apex class to be a SOAP Web Service, it must be declared as global to allow external access. The

Apex Developer Guide specifies: "The class containing SOAP Web Service methods must be declared as global to be accessible externally" (Salesforce Apex Developer Guide, SOAP Web Services).
* Method Declaration:
* Methods exposed as Web Service operations must be static and annotated with the webservice keyword. The Apex Developer Guide notes: "Methods defined as SOAP Web Service operations must be static and use the webservice keyword" (Salesforce Apex Developer Guide, SOAP Web Services).
* The return type and parameters of webservice methods must be compatible with SOAP (e.g
\String, Integer, sObjects, etc.).
* Helper Methods: The question specifies that helper methods are included but not used by the Web Application, meaning they should not be exposed as part of the Web Service. Helper methods can be private or public and should not have the webservice keyword, ensuring they are not part of the WSDL (Web Service Definition Language) exposed to the external application.
Requirement Analysis:
* Class: Must be global to expose the Web Service to external applications.
* Web Service Method (updateRecords): Must be static, use the webservice keyword, and be part of the global class to be callable via SOAP.
* Helper Method (helperMethod): Should be private (or not webservice) to ensure it's not exposed in the WSDL and is only used internally within the class.
Evaluating the Options:
* A.
apex
Copy
webservice class WebServiceClass {
private Boolean helperMethod() { /* implementation ... */ }
global static String updateRecords() { /* implementation ... */ }
}
* Class Declaration: Uses webservice class instead of global class. The webservice keyword is not a valid modifier for a class in Apex. The Apex Developer Guide clarifies: "The webservice keyword is used for methods, not classes. The class itself must be global" (Salesforce Apex Developer Guide, SOAP Web Services). This results in a compilation error.
* Helper Method: private Boolean helperMethod() is correct, as it's not exposed to the Web Service (no webservice keyword).
* Web Service Method: global static String updateRecords() uses global, which is incorrect for a method. Methods in a global class should use webservice to be exposed as Web Service operations, not global. The Apex Developer Guide states: "Methods in a Web Service class use the webservice keyword, not global" (Salesforce Apex Developer Guide, SOAP Web Services).
* Conclusion: Incorrect due to invalid class declaration (webservice class) and incorrect method modifier (global instead of webservice).
* B.
apex
Copy
global class WebServiceClass {
private Boolean helperMethod() { /* implementation ... */ }
webservice static String updateRecords() { /* implementation ... */ }
}
* Class Declaration: Uses global class, which is correct. A SOAP Web Service class must be global to be accessible externally.
* Helper Method: private Boolean helperMethod() is correct, as it's not exposed to the Web Service (no webservice keyword), fulfilling the requirement that it's not used by the Web Application.
* Web Service Method: webservice static String updateRecords() is correct. It uses the webservice keyword to expose the method as a Web Service operation, is static as required, and returns a SOAP-compatible type (String).
* Conclusion: Correct, as it meets all requirements for a SOAP Web Service class, exposes the updateRecords method properly, and keeps the helper method internal.
* C.
apex
Copy
webservice class WebServiceClass {
private Boolean helperMethod() { /* implementation ... */ }
webservice static String updateRecords() { /* implementation ... */ }
}
* Class Declaration: Uses webservice class, which, as noted in option A, is invalid. The class must be global, not webservice.
* Helper Method: private Boolean helperMethod() is correct (not exposed).
* Web Service Method: webservice static String updateRecords() is correct in syntax, but the class declaration error makes the entire code segment invalid.
* Conclusion: Incorrect due to the invalid class declaration (webservice class).
* D.

```apex
Copy
global class WebServiceClass {
private Boolean helperMethod() { /* implementation ... */ }
global String updateRecords() { /* implementation ... */ }
}
```
* Class Declaration: Uses global class, which is correct.
* Helper Method: private Boolean helperMethod() is correct (not exposed).
* Web Service Method: global String updateRecords() is incorrect. The method uses global instead of webservice, and it's not static. For a method to be exposed as a SOAP Web Service operation, it must be webservice and static. Additionally, global is not a valid modifier for methods in this context; it's used for the class. The Apex Developer Guide warns: "Non-static methods or methods without the webservice keyword are not exposed in the WSDL" (Salesforce Apex Developer Guide, SOAP Web Services).
* Conclusion: Incorrect, as the updateRecords method is not properly exposed as a Web Service operation (missing webservice and static).
Why Option B is Correct:
Option B is correct because:
* The class is declared as global class WebServiceClass, making it accessible to external applications as required for a SOAP Web Service.
* The updateRecords method is declared as webservice static String updateRecords(), correctly exposing it as a Web Service operation that can be called via SOAP.
* The helper method helperMethod is private and lacks the webservice keyword, ensuring it's not exposed in the WSDL and is only used internally, meeting the requirement that it's not used by the Web Application.
* This aligns with Salesforce best practices for SOAP Web Services as outlined in the Apex Developer Guide.
Example for Clarity:
Here's how option B would be implemented in a complete Apex class:
```apex
Copy
global class WebServiceClass {
// Helper method, not exposed in the WSDL
private Boolean helperMethod() {
return true; // Example implementation
}
// Web Service method, exposed in the WSDL
webservice static String updateRecords() {
if (helperMethod()) {
return 'Records updated successfully';
}
return 'Update failed';
}
}
```
* When this class is deployed, Salesforce generates a WSDL that includes the updateRecords method but excludes helperMethod, allowing the external Web Application to call updateRecords via SOAP while keeping helperMethod internal.
Handling Typos:
* The options are syntactically correct in the provided image, with no typos to address. The placeholders (
/* implementation ... */) are standard for indicating omitted code and do not affect the analysis.
* The question's phrasing is clear, and the options align with typical Apex syntax patterns for Web Services.
References:
Salesforce Apex Developer Guide:
"SOAP Web Services" section: Details the requirements for SOAP Web Service classes (global) and methods (webservice, static).
"Access Modifiers" section: Explains global, private, and webservice keywords.(Available at:
https://developer.salesforce.com/docs/atlas.en-us.apexcode.meta/apexcode/) Platform Developer I Study Guide:
Section on "Salesforce Platform and Declarative Features": Covers creating and exposing SOAP Web Services in Apex.(Available at: https://trailhead.salesforce.com/en/content/learn/modules/platform-developer- i-certification-study-guide)

NEW QUESTION # 34
Which three web technologies can be integrated into a Visualforce page? (Choose three.)

* A. CSS

- B. Java
- C. PHP
- D. JavaScript
- E. HTML

Answer: A,B,E

NEW QUESTION # 35

A Visual force page displays two fields named Phone Number and Email.User1 has access to Phone Number, but not to Email.User2 has access to Email, but not Phone NumberA developer needs to ensure that User1 can only see Phone Number, and User2 can only see Email.Which method can the developer use to achieve this?

- A. Schema isReadable() method.
- B. Schema isCreateable() method.
- C. Schema isAccessible() method.
- D. Schema isUpdateable() method.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 36

A developer deployed a trigger to update the status__c of Assets related to an Account when the Account's status changes and a nightly integration that updates Accounts in bulk has started to fail with limit failures.

```
01:  trigger AccountTrigger on Account(after update) {
02:      List<Asset> assetsToUpdate = new List<Asset>();
03:      for (Account newA : Trigger.new) {
04:          Account oldA = Trigger.oldMap.get(newA.Id);
05:          if (oldA.Status__c != newA.Status__c) {
06:              assetsToUpdate.addAll( AccountHelper.getAssetsToUpdate(newA) );
07:          }
08:      }
09:      update assetsToUpdate;
10:  }

11:  public class AccountHelper {
12:      public static List<Asset> getAssetsToUpdate(Account acct) {
13:          List<Asset> assetsToUpdate = new List<Asset>();
14:
15:          for (Asset asst :[
16:              SELECT Id, Status__c
17:              FROM Asset
18:              WHERE AccountId = :acct.Id]){
19:              if (asst.Status__c != acct.Status__c) {
20:                  asst.Status__c = acct.Status__c;
21:                  assetsToUpdate.add(asst);
22:              }
23:          }
24:          return assetsToUpdate;
25:      }
26:  }
```

What should the developer change about the code to address the failure while still having the code update all of the Assets correctly?

- A. Add a LIMIT clause to the SOQL query on line 16 to limit the number of Assets queried for an Account.
- B. Move all of the logic to a gueueabs class that queries for and updates the Assets and call it from the trigger.

- C. Change the getAssecsTspdace method to process all Accounts in one call and call it outside of the £ox loop that starts on line 03.
- D. Add List<asset> assets = [SELECT Id, Status_c FROM Asset WHERE AccountId = :acctId) to line 14 and iterate over the assets list in the for loop on line 15.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 37

Which two events need to happen when deploying to a production org? Choose 2 answers

- A. All Apex code must have at least 75% test coverage.
- B. All triggers must have at least 75% test coverage.
- C. All test and triggers must have at least 75% test coverage combined
- D. All triggers must have at least 1% test coverage.

Answer: A,B

Explanation:
When deploying to a production org, all Apex code, including triggers, must have at least 75% test coverage.
This means that at least 75% of the lines of code in each Apex class and trigger must be executed by unit tests.
This is a requirement to ensure the quality and reliability of the code and to prevent any unexpected behavior or errors in production.
Test coverage is calculated by dividing the number of covered lines by the total number of lines in each class or trigger. Test coverage can be measured by running tests in the Developer Console, the Salesforce CLI, or the Apex Test Execution page in Setup. Test coverage can also be viewed in the Code Coverage page in Setup or in the Problems tab in the Developer Console. Test coverage is different from test results, which indicate whether the tests passed or failed based on the assertions and expected outcomes. Test results do not affect the deployment, but they can help identify and fix any bugs or issues in the code. Test coverage and test results are both important aspects of testing Apex code and ensuring its functionality and performance. References:
* Testing Apex from the Apex Developer Guide
* Get Started with Apex Unit Tests from the Salesforce Trailhead
* Deploying Apex to a Production Organization from the Apex Developer Guide

NEW QUESTION # 38

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- myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, www.pshunv.com, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, www.stes.tyc.edu.tw, www.stes.tyc.edu.tw, www.stes.tyc.edu.tw, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, github.com, www.stes.tyc.edu.tw, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, Disposable vapes

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