

# Free PDF Salesforce - PDI - Platform Developer I (PDI)– Efficient Cheap Dumps



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## PDI Updated Demo & Test PDI Questions Answers

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## Platform Developer I (PDI) Exam

Platform Developer I (PDI) Exam is related to Salesforce Certified Platform Developer I Certification. This exam validates the Candidate knowledge and skills in building custom applications on the Lightning Platform. It also deals with the ability of the Lightning Platform to develop custom business logic and interfaces to extend Salesforce using Apex and Visualforce.

## Salesforce PDI Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Developer Fundamentals: This section of the exam covers the understanding of multi-tenant concepts and developing models like the MVC architecture and Lightning Component Model. It also covers pinpointing common use cases and the most effective strategies for declarative versus programmatic customizations.</li></ul>

Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• User Interface: Inside a particular scenario, this part of the exam covers displaying or editing content related to Salesforce data with the Visualforce page feature. It also covers explaining the Lightning Component Framework, its advantages, and what content can be used with a Lightning web component. It covers showing and utilizing a customized interface component such as Flow and Visualforce.</li> </ul>
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Testing, Debugging, and Deployment: This section covers writing and performing tests related to triggers, classes, and processes by utilizing different test information sources. Moreover, it covers the understanding of various Salesforce Developer Tools such as CLI, DX, and Developer Console.</li> </ul>
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Process Automation and Logic: This section of the exam covers the identification of the declarative process automation capabilities and how to declare methods, variables, and modifiers. It also covers utilizing Apex control flow statements and writing SOSL and DML statements.</li> </ul>

## Salesforce Platform Developer I (PDI) Sample Questions (Q102-Q107):

### NEW QUESTION # 102

A developer identifies the following triggers on the Expense\_\_c object:

□ The triggers process before delete, before insert, and before update events respectively.

Which two techniques should the developer implement to ensure trigger best practices are followed?

Choose 2 answers

- A. Unify the before insert and before update triggers and use Flow for the delete action.
- **B. Unify all three triggers in a single trigger on the Expense\_\_c object that includes all events.**
- **C. Create helper classes to execute the appropriate logic when a record is saved.**
- D. Maintain all three triggers on the Expense\_\_c object, but move the Apex logic out of the trigger definition.

**Answer: B,C**

Explanation:

\* A. Unify all three triggers in a single trigger on the Expense\_\_c object that includes all events:

\* Salesforce best practices recommend having only one trigger per object to avoid redundancy and conflicts.

\* By combining all the events (before delete, before insert, and before update) into a single trigger, the developer can manage the logic in an organized and maintainable manner.

\* This also simplifies debugging and ensures that the trigger logic executes in a predictable order.

\* C. Create helper classes to execute the appropriate logic when a record is saved:

\* Using helper classes allows for a clean separation of concerns. The trigger becomes a dispatcher that delegates logic to dedicated classes.

\* For example, you can create methods like applyDefaultsToExpense(), validateExpenseUpdate(), and deleteExpense() in a helper class and invoke them from the trigger.

\* This improves reusability, readability, and testability of the code.

Why not the other options?

\* B. Unify the before insert and before update triggers and use Flow for the delete action:

\* While Flow is a powerful tool, it is not ideal for deleting records or replacing Apex trigger functionality, especially when triggers already exist for other events.

\* D. Maintain all three triggers on the Expense\_\_c object but move the Apex logic out of the trigger definition:

\* Maintaining multiple triggers on the same object can lead to conflicts and execution order issues, even if the logic is moved to helper classes.

References:

Trigger Best Practices

Trigger Design Patterns

### NEW QUESTION # 103

A developer must create a ShippingCalculator class that cannot be instantiated and must include a working default implementation of a calculate method, that sub-classes can override.

What is the correct implementation of the ShippingCalculator class?

□

- A. Option A

- B. Option B
- C. Option C
- D. Option D

**Answer: B**

#### NEW QUESTION # 104

Refer to the following code that runs in an Execute Anonymous block:

□

- A. The total number of records processed as a result of DML statements will be exceeded.
- B. In an environment where the full result set is returned, what is a possible outcome of this code?
- C. The total number of records processed as a result of DML statements will be exceeded
- D. The total number of DML statements will be exceeded.
- E. The transaction will succeed and the first ten thousand records will be committed to the database.

**Answer: C**

#### NEW QUESTION # 105

A company's engineering department is conducting a month-long test on the scalability of an in-house- developed software that requires a cluster of 100 or more servers. Which of the following models is the best to use?

- A. PaaS
- B. IaaS
- C. SaaS
- D. BaaS

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS) is the best model for the scenario described because it provides on- demand access to compute, storage, and networking resources that are ideal for a scalable server cluster. IaaS allows the engineering team to rent infrastructure resources without having to invest in physical hardware, making it perfect for temporary or fluctuating workloads, such as scalability testing.

\* Key Characteristics of IaaS:

- \* Full control over the operating systems and applications running on the servers.
- \* Flexible resource allocation to support high scalability.
- \* Ideal for custom software testing where specific server configurations may be needed.

Why not the other options?

\* PaaS (Platform as a Service): While PaaS is excellent for application development and deployment, it abstracts the infrastructure layer, which would limit the engineering team's control over the cluster's configuration.

\* SaaS (Software as a Service): SaaS delivers fully managed applications, not infrastructure or testing environments. It's irrelevant for this use case.

\* BaaS (Backend as a Service): BaaS is tailored to mobile or web application backend development, providing APIs and pre-built services, not infrastructure for a server cluster.

Platform Developer References:

While this question is broader than Salesforce-specific concepts, understanding IaaS vs. PaaS is relevant when working with Salesforce development. For example:

- \* Salesforce operates as a PaaS (e.g., Force.com platform), allowing developers to build and deploy applications without managing underlying servers.
  - \* Testing scalability and performance at an infrastructure level (as in the question) would fall under IaaS concepts, which Salesforce developers might encounter when integrating external services or infrastructure like AWS, Azure, or Google Cloud.
- This foundational knowledge complements your understanding of cloud services in the Salesforce ecosystem.

#### NEW QUESTION # 106

The orderHelper class is a utility class that contains business logic for processing orders. Consider the following code snippet:

```
Public class without sharing orderHelper { // code implementation
}
```

How should the developer declare the delivery multiplier constant to meet the business objectives?

- Answer: A**

## Static and Final Variables in Apex

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