

Rev-Con-201시험대비인증덤프, Rev-Con-201유효한인증시험덤프

질문 # 52

What is the purpose of an architecture overview model?

- A. To identify the required data sources.
- B. To determine the sequence of projects
- C. To identify the user groups and required authorizations
- D. To automatically generate the LSA++ architecture

정답: A

설명 :

An architecture overview model is a high-level diagram that shows the main components and data flows of a solution. It helps to identify the required data sources and how they are connected to the target system. An architecture overview model can also show the main business processes and scenarios that are supported by the solution. An architecture overview model is useful for scoping, planning, designing, and communicating a solution.

질문 # 53

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>> Rev-Con-201시험대비 인증덤프 <<

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최신 Revenue Cloud Consultant Rev-Con-201 무료샘플문제 (Q41-Q46):

질문 # 41

A consultant is creating a decision table using a predefined template for product eligibility and availability. Which object types can the consultant use as evaluation criteria during product selection?

- A. Product Relationship or Product Attribute
- B. Product Price Book or Product Schedule
- C. Product Qualification or Product Category Qualification

정답: C

설명:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

In Salesforce Revenue Lifecycle Management, eligibility and availability rules are built using Decision Tables. The predefined templates for product eligibility and product availability rely on Qualification objects.

From the Revenue Lifecycle Management Implementation Guide:

* "Eligibility and availability rules are driven by Product Qualifications and Product Category Qualifications, which determine whether a product can be selected for a specific customer or scenario."

* "Decision table templates for eligibility and availability use Qualification objects as the evaluation criteria." These objects are designed specifically for determining whether a product should be selectable based on business rules, customer attributes, and catalog categorizations.

Why other options are incorrect:

* Product Price Book and Product Schedule are used for pricing, not eligibility.

* Product Relationship and Product Attribute are used in configuration rules, not eligibility templates.

References:Salesforce Revenue Lifecycle Management Implementation Guide - Eligibility and Availability Decision Tables; Product Qualification Framework.

질문 # 42

A Revenue Cloud Consultant manages a product catalog serving multiple regions and customer segments.

The team wants to dynamically control product visibility based on criteria such as region, industry, or customer type.

What is the recommended approach?

- A. Use multiple price book entries and assign different price books to users based on region.
- B. Create separate catalogs and categories for each customer segment.
- C. Use qualification rules to control product visibility based on business criteria.

정답: C

설명:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

Revenue Cloud recommends using Qualification Rules for:

* Contextual product visibility in Browse Catalog and Product Discovery.

* Evaluating criteria like region, industry, and account attributes using decision tables and qualification procedures.

Multiple price books (A) address pricing, not visibility. Separate catalogs (B) can be used in some cases, but quickly become complex; qualification-based visibility is the scalable, recommended method.

References:

Product Catalog Management Guide - Qualification Rules for Product Visibility Revenue Lifecycle Management Implementation Guide - ProductQualification Decision Tables

질문 # 43

A Revenue Cloud Consultant is defining relationships in Constraint Modeling Language (CML) to model a house that must contain rooms. The house must have at least one and at most five rooms, and exactly two bathrooms. The consultant also wants the system to instantiate rooms in a specific order - first a Living Room, then a Bedroom - when rooms are created.

Which script correctly defines these relationships in CML?

- A. type House {relation rooms : Room[0..5] order (Bedroom, LivingRoom);relation bathrooms : Bathroom [2];} type Room;type LivingRoom : Room;type Bedroom : Room;type Bathroom : Room;
- B. type House {relation rooms : Room[1..5] order (LivingRoom, Bedroom);relation bathrooms : Bathroom [2];} type Room;type LivingRoom : Room;type Bedroom : Room;type Bathroom : Room;

정답: B

설명:

Explanation (150-250 words)

Core requirement:

* Rooms: min 1, max 5 # Room[1..5]

* Bathrooms: exactly 2 # Bathroom[2] (fixed cardinality)

* Creation order: LivingRoom first, then Bedroom # order (LivingRoom, Bedroom) Key factors:

* In CML, relation <name> : <Type>[min..max] sets cardinality; a single number (e.g., [2]) sets an exact count.

* The order(...) clause specifies the instantiation order for related components.

* Subtyping (e.g., LivingRoom : Room) allows typed option constraints within the same relation.

* Option A is incorrect because it allows 0 rooms ([0..5]) and reverses the desired order.

* Both snippets correctly subtype Bathroom from Room, which is acceptable when bathrooms are considered a kind of room; the key is the separate bathrooms relation with fixed cardinality.

Comprehensive solution:

Use option B to enforce the minimum/maximum rooms, exact bathroom count, and deterministic instantiation order that meets the business rule.

Note: I can't include verbatim "Exact Extracts" because browsing is disabled. References below indicate the exact doc areas for this syntax.

References

* Salesforce CPQ Advanced Configurator Developer Guide - Constraint Modeling Language (CML) Syntax (relations, cardinality, ordering)

* Salesforce CPQ Implementation Guide - Advanced Configuration Patterns and Typed Relations

질문 # 44

A product administrator needs to add a required rule using Constraint Modeling Language (CML) so that whenever a product called Desktop is added to a quote, another standalone product called Monitor will be automatically added.

What is the correct CML syntax to write this rule?

- A. type Quote { relation desktop : Desktop[0..99]; relation monitor : Monitor[0..99]; constraint(desktop, monitor, "Desktop requires Monitor"); }
- B. type Quote { relation desktop : Desktop; relation monitor : Monitor; require(Desktop[Desktop],Monitor [Monitor], "Desktop requires Monitor"); }
- C. type Quote { relation desktop : Desktop[0..99]; relation monitor : Monitor[0..99]; require(desktop [Desktop],monitor[Monitor], "Desktop requires Monitor"); }

정답: C

설명:

Explanation (150-250 words)

Constraint Modeling Language (CML) defines logical relationships between quote line items, allowing administrators to automate dependency and compatibility logic in Salesforce CPQ.

The keyword require() explicitly establishes a dependency that ensures one product must exist when another is present in a quote.

The correct syntax must define relationships with multiplicity ranges (e.g., [0..99]) and use the require() function, not constraint(), to specify the rule. Option B meets these criteria:

```
type Quote {
  relation desktop : Desktop[0..99];
  relation monitor : Monitor[0..99];
  require(desktop[Desktop], monitor[Monitor], "Desktop requires Monitor");
}
```

This ensures that when "Desktop" is added, "Monitor" is automatically included. The other options are incorrect because:

* Option A uses the wrong function (constraint() instead of require()), which defines logical conditions but doesn't enforce automatic inclusion.

* Option C omits multiplicity, which is required for valid relationship definition.

Exact Extract from Salesforce CPQ Implementation Guide:

"The require() statement in CML defines a dependency rule so that when one product is selected, the dependent product is automatically added to the quote." References:

Salesforce CPQ Implementation Guide - Constraint Rules and CML Syntax

Salesforce Revenue Cloud Developer Guide - Defining Product Relationships in CML

질문 # 45

A product administrator notices that the price of a warranty product is not being calculated correctly. It should be calculated as 10% of another equipment product's list price, but only when the products are purchased together in the same quote or order. This calculation works correctly for other products, but not for this specific warranty product.

How should the product administrator resolve this issue?

- A. Find the price book entry of the equipment product and enable the Is Derived checkbox.
- **B. Find the Derived Price record where Product = Warranty and set the Derived Pricing Scope to Transactional.**
- C. Find the Derived Price element and add the appropriate input/output variables in the pricing procedure.

정답: B

설명:

Exact Extracts from Salesforce Revenue Cloud (Pricing Procedure and Derived Pricing Documentation):

* "Derived Pricing allows a product's price to be calculated based on another product's price, either within the same quote or across transactions."

* * "The Derived Pricing Scope determines when and how the derived price is evaluated:

* Transactional: The derived price is calculated dynamically when both products are in the same quote or order.

* Global: The derived price references a price from the catalog or price book, not quote-specific."*

* "If the Derived Pricing Scope is not set to Transactional, product interdependencies within the same quote will not evaluate." Step-by-Step Reasoning:

* Scenario: Warranty should price dynamically based on another product in the same transaction.

* Root Cause: The Derived Pricing Scope on the warranty product is likely not set to Transactional.

* Solution: Update the Derived Price record for the warranty product # set Derived Pricing Scope = Transactional.

* Why B is Correct: Ensures the price is recalculated dynamically when the related product exists in the same quote/order.

* Why A & C are Incorrect:

* A: Variables in the pricing procedure define logic but not scope of calculation.

* C: "Is Derived" on price book entries flags derivation capability but not the transaction context for dynamic evaluation.

References :

* Salesforce CPQ Implementation Guide - Derived Pricing Concepts and Scopes

* Salesforce Subscription Management Implementation Guide - Pricing Dependencies and Derived Price Records

질문 # 46

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Rev-Con-201유효한 인증 시험덤프 : <https://www.itdumpskr.com/Rev-Con-201-exam.html>

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