# DATA-ARCHITECT Q&As

Salesforce Certified Data Architect

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**QUESTION 1**

NTO need to extract 50 million records from a custom object everyday from its Salesforce org. NTO is facing query timeout issues while extracting these records.

What should a data architect recommend in order to get around the time out issue?

A. Use a custom auto number and formula field and use that to chunk records while extracting data.

B. The REST API to extract data as it automatically chunks records by 200.

C. Use ETL tool for extraction of records.

D. Ask SF support to increase the query timeout value.

Correct Answer: C

The best solution to extract 50 million records from a custom object everyday from Salesforce org without facing query timeout issues is to use an ETL tool for extraction of records. ETL stands for extract, transform, and load, and it refers to a process of moving data from one system to another. An ETL tool is a software application that can connect to various data sources, perform data transformations, and load data into a target destination. ETL tools can handle large volumes of data efficiently and reliably, and they often provide features such as scheduling, monitoring, error handling, and logging5. Using a custom auto number and formula field and use that to chunk records while extracting data is a possible workaround, but it requires creating additional fields and writing complex queries. The REST API can extract data as it automatically chunks records by 200, but it has some limitations, such as a maximum of 50 million records per query job6. Asking SF support to increase the query timeout value is not feasible because query timeout values are not configurable

**QUESTION 2**

To address different compliance requirements, such as general data protection regulation (GDPR), personally identifiable information (PII), of health insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPPA) and others, a SF customer decided to categorize each data element in SF with the following:

Data owner Security Level, such as confidential Compliance types such as GDPR, PII, HIPPA A compliance audit would require SF admins to generate reports to manage compliance.

What should a data architect recommend to address this requirement?

A. Use metadata API, to extract field attribute information and use the extract to classify and build reports

B. Use field metadata attributes for compliance categorization, data owner, and data sensitivity level.

C. Create a custom object and field to capture necessary compliance information and build custom reports.

D. Build reports for field information, then export the information to classify and report for Audits.

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: The data architect should recommend using field metadata attributes for compliance categorization, data owner, and data sensitivity level. This will allow the SF admins to generate reports to manage compliance based on the field metadata attributes that are defined for each data element in SF. Option A is incorrect because using metadata API to extract field attribute information and use the extract to classify and build reports will require additional development

effort and may not be up-to-date with the latest changes in SF. Option C is incorrect because creating a custom object and field to capture necessary compliance information and build custom reports will require additional configuration effort and may not be consistent with the actual data elements in SF. Option D is incorrect because building reports for field information, then exporting the information to classify and report for audits will require additional manual effort and may not be accurate or timely.

**QUESTION 3**

Northern Trail Outfitters (NTO) has implemented Salesforce for its sales users. The opportunity management in Saiesforce Is implemented as follows:

1.

Sales users enter their opportunities in Salesforce for forecasting and reporting purposes.

2.

NTO has a product pricing system (PPS) that is used to update the Opportunity Amount field on opportunities on a daily basis.

3.

PPS is the trusted source within NTO for Opportunity Amount.

4.

NTO uses Opportunity Forecast for its sales planning and management.

Sales users have noticed that their updates to the Opportunity Amount field are overwritten when PPS updates their opportunities.

How should a data architect address this overwriting issue?

A. Create a custom field for Opportunity amount that PSS updates separating the field sales user updates.

B. Change PSS integration to update only Opportunity Amount field when the value is null.

C. Change Opportunity Amount field access to Read Only for sales users field-level security.

D. Create a custom field for Opportunity amount that sales users update separating the field that PPS updates.

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: Changing Opportunity Amount field access to Read Only for sales users field-level security (option C) is the best way to address the overwriting issue, as it prevents sales users from updating the field that is controlled by PPS, and ensures data consistency and accuracy. Creating a custom field for Opportunity amount that PSS updates separating the field sales user updates (option A) or creating a custom field for Opportunity amount that sales users update separating the field that PPS updates (option D) are not good solutions, as they may create confusion and inconsistency with the Opportunity Forecast feature. Changing PSS integration to update only Opportunity Amount field when the value is null (option B) is also not a good solution, as it may cause data loss or conflicts with the sales users\\' inputs.

**QUESTION 4**

During the implementation of Salesforce, a customer has the following requirements for Sales Orders:

1.

Sales Order information needs to be shown to users in Salesforce.

2.

Sales Orders are maintained in the on-premises enterprise resource planning (ERP).

3.

Sales Order information has more than 150 million records.

4.

Sales Orders will not be updated in Salesforce.

What should a data architect recommend for maintaining Sales Orders in salesforce?

A. Us custom objects to maintain Sales Orders in Salesforce.

B. Use custom big objects to maintain Sales Orders in Salesforce.

C. Use external objects to maintain Sales Order in Salesforce.

D. Use Standard order object to maintain Sale Orders in Salesforce

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: Using external objects to maintain Sales Order in Salesforce is the best recommendation for maintaining Sales Orders in Salesforce, as it allows users to access large volumes of data stored outside Salesforce without copying or synchronizing it. Using custom objects, custom big objects, or standard order object may not be feasible or optimal for storing more than 150 million records that will not be updated in Salesforce.

**QUESTION 5**

Universal Containers (UC) has a requirement to create an Account plan object that is related to the Account object. Each Account plan needs to have an Account object, but the accessibility requirement of the Account plan is different from the Account object. What should an Architect recommend?

A. Create a custom account plan object as detail with Account as mater in a master-detail relationship.

B. Create a custom account plan object as detail with Account as master with additional sharing rules to allow access.

C. Create an account plan object with a lookup relations to Account without any validation rules to enforce the Account association.

D. Create an account plan object with a lookup relationship to Account with validation rules to enforce the Account association.

Correct Answer: D

Explanation: Creating an account plan object with a lookup relationship to Account with validation rules to enforce the Account association can help UC meet their requirement. A lookup relationship allows different accessibility

requirements for the account plan object and the account object, as well as different ownership and sharing settings. A validation rule can ensure that each account plan has an account associated with it.

**QUESTION 6**

Northern Trail outfitters in migrating to salesforce from a legacy CRM system that identifies the agent relationships in a look-up table.

What should the data architect do in order to migrate the data to Salesfoce?

A. Create custom objects to store agent relationships.

B. Migrate to Salesforce without a record owner.

C. Assign record owner based on relationship.

D. Migrate the data and assign to a non-person system user.

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: The correct answer is A. To migrate the data to Salesforce, the data architect should create custom objects to store agent relationships. This will allow the data architect to replicate the look-up table structure from the legacy CRM system and maintain the relationship data in Salesforce. Option B is incorrect because migrating to Salesforce without a record owner will cause errors and prevent the data from being imported. Option C is incorrect because assigning record owner based on relationship will not preserve the agent relationships from the legacy CRM system. Option D is incorrect because migrating the data and assigning to a non-person system user will not allow the users to access and modify the data.

**QUESTION 7**

NTO has outgrown its current salesforce org and will be migrating to new org shortly. As part of this process NTO will be migrating all of its metadata and data. NTO\\'s data model in the source org has a complex relationship hierarchy with several master detail and lookup relationships across objects, which should be maintained in target org.

What 3 things should a data architect do to maintain the relationship hierarchy during migration?

Choose 3 answers:

A. Use data loader to export the data from source org and then import or Upsert into the target org in sequential order.

B. Create a external id field for each object in the target org and map source record ID\\'s to this field.

C. Redefine the master detail relationship fields to lookup relationship fields in the target org.

D. Replace source record ID\\'s with new record ID\\'s from the target org in the import file.

E. Keep the relationship fields populated with the source record ID\\'s in the import file.

Correct Answer: ABD

Explanation: The correct answer is A, B, and D. To maintain the relationship hierarchy during migration, a data architect should use data loader to export the data from source org and then import or upsert into the target org in sequential order, create an external ID field for each object in the target org and map source record IDs to this field, and replace

source record IDs with new record IDs from the target org in the import file. These steps will ensure that the records are linked correctly and the relationships are preserved. Option C is incorrect because redefining the master detail relationship fields to lookup relationship fields in the target org will change the behavior and security of the data model. Option E is incorrect because keeping the relationship fields populated with the source record IDs in the import file will cause errors and prevent the records from being imported.

**QUESTION 8**

Universal Containers (UC) has over 10 million accounts with an average of 20 opportunities with each account. A Sales Executive at UC needs to generate a daily report for all opportunities in a specific opportunity stage.

Which two key considerations should be made to make sure the performance of the report is not degraded due to large data volume?

A. Number of queries running at a time.

B. Number of joins used in report query.

C. Number of records returned by report query.

D. Number of characters in report query.

Correct Answer: BC

Explanation: The number of joins used in report query and the number of records returned by report query are two key considerations to make sure the performance of the report is not degraded due to large data volume. The number of joins used in report query affects the complexity and execution time of the query, especially when joining multiple large objects4. The number of records returned by report query affects the amount of data that needs to be processed and displayed by the report engine.

**QUESTION 9**

Get Cloudy Consulting needs to evaluate the completeness and consistency of contact information in Salesforce. Their sales reps often have incomplete information about their accounts and contacts. Additionally, they are not able to interpret the information in a consistent manner. Get Cloudy Consulting has identified certain ""key"" fields which are important to their sales reps.

What are two actions Get Cloudy Consulting can take to review their data for completeness and consistency? (Choose two.)

A. Run a report which shows the last time the key fields were updated.

B. Run one report per key field, grouped by that field, to understand its data variability.

C. Run a report that shows the percentage of blanks for the important fields.

D. Run a process that can fill in default values for blank fields.

Correct Answer: AC

Explanation: Running a report that shows the last time the key fields were updated can help Get Cloudy Consulting identify stale or outdated data and prioritize data cleansing activities. Running a report that shows the percentage of blanks for the important fields can help Get Cloudy Consulting measure the completeness of their data and identify gaps

or missing value

**QUESTION 10**

Get Cloudy Consulting is migrating their legacy system\\'s users and data to Salesforce. They will be creating 15,000 users, 1.5 million Account records, and 15 million Invoice records. The visibility of these records is controlled by a 50 owner and criteria-based sharing rules.

Get Cloudy Consulting needs to minimize data loading time during this migration to a new organization.

Which two approaches will accomplish this goal? (Choose two.)

A. Create the users, upload all data, and then deploy the sharing rules.

B. Contact Salesforce to activate indexing before uploading the data.

C. First, load all account records, and then load all user records.

D. Defer sharing calculations until the data has finished uploading.

Correct Answer: AD

Explanation: Creating the users, uploading all data, and then deploying the sharing rules will reduce the number of sharing recalculations that occur during the data load. Deferring sharing calculations until the data has finished uploading will also improve the performance by postponing the sharing rule evaluation. These are the recommended best practices for loading large data sets into Salesforce

**QUESTION 11**

As part of addressing general data protection regulation (GDPR) requirements, UC plans to implement a data classification policy for all its internal systems that stores customer information including salesforce.

What should a data architect recommend so that UC can easily classify consumer information maintained in salesforce under both standard and custom objects?

A. Use App Exchange products to classify fields based on policy.

B. Use data classification metadata fields available in field definition.

C. Create a custom picklist field to capture classification of information on customer.

D. Build reports for customer information and validate.

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: The correct answer is B, use data classification metadata fields available in field definition. Data classification metadata fields are standard fields that allow you to classify the sensitivity level of your data based on your organization\\'s policies. You can use these fields to indicate whether a field contains confidential, restricted, or general data. These fields are available for both standard and custom objects in Salesforce. Using app exchange products, creating a custom picklist field, or building reports would not be as effective or consistent as using data classification metadata fields.

**QUESTION 12**

Universal Containers (UC) manages Vehicle and Service History in Salesforce. Vehicle (Vehicle__ c) and Service History (Service-History__ c) are both custom objects related through a lookup relationship.

Every week a batch synchronization process updates the Vehicle and Service History records in Salesforce. UC has two hours of migration window every week and is facing locking issues as part of the data migration process.

What should a data architect recommend to avoid locking issues without affecting performance of data migration?

A. Use Bulk API parallel mode for data migration

B. Use Bulk API serial mode for data migration

C. Insert the order in another custom object and use Batch Apex to move the records to Service_ Order__ c object.

D. Change the lookup configuration to "Clear the value of this field" when lookup record is deleted.

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: According to the official Salesforce guide1, using Bulk API serial mode for data migration can help avoid locking issues by processing batches in a single thread. This mode ensures that batches are processed in the order they are received and that only one batch is processed at a time. This reduces the risk of lock contention and deadlocks, especially when updating parent and child records in a lookup relationship. Option B is the correct answer because it suggests using Bulk API serial mode for data migration. Option A is incorrect because using Bulk API parallel mode for data migration can cause locking issues by processing batches in multiple threads. This mode does not guarantee the order of batch processing and can result in concurrent updates to the same records, which can lead to lock contention and deadlocks. Option C is incorrect because inserting the order in another custom object and using Batch Apex to move the records to Service_Order__c object adds unnecessary complexity and overhead to the data migration process. Option D is incorrect because changing the lookup configuration to "Clear the value of this field" when lookup record is deleted does not address the locking issues caused by data migration, but rather by record deletion.

**QUESTION 13**

Universal Containers (UC) is building a Service Cloud call center application and has a multi-system support solution. UC would like or ensure that all systems have access to the same customer information. What solution should a data architect recommend?

A. Make Salesforce the system of record for all data.

B. Implement a master data management (MDM) strategy for customer data.

C. Load customer data in all systems.

D. Let each system be an owner of data it generates.

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: A master data management (MDM) strategy for customer data can help UC ensure that all systems have access to the same customer information, without loading or duplicating data in all systems. An MDM strategy can also help UC avoid data conflicts and inconsistencies that may arise from having multiple systems as owners of data.

**QUESTION 14**

Northern Trail Outfitters (NTO) has a variety of customers that include householder, businesses, and individuals.

The following conditions exist within its system:

NTO has a total of five million customers.

Duplicate records exist, which is replicated across many systems, including Salesforce.

Given these conditions, there is a lack of consistent presentation and clear identification of a customer record.

Which three option should a data architect perform to resolve the issues with the customer data?

A. Create a unique global customer ID for each customer and store that in all system for referential identity.

B. Use Salesforce CDC to sync customer data cross all systems to keep customer record in sync.

C. Invest in data duplicate tool to de-dupe and merge duplicate records across all systems.

D. Duplicate customer records across the system and provide a two-way sync of data between the systems.

E. Create a customer master database external to Salesforce as a system of truth and sync the customer data with all systems.

Correct Answer: ACE

Explanation: Creating a unique global customer ID for each customer and storing that in all systems for referential identity (option A), investing in a data duplicate tool to de-dupe and merge duplicate records across all systems (option C), and creating a customer master database external to Salesforce as a system of truth and syncing the customer data with all systems (option E) are the three options that a data architect should perform to resolve the issues with the customer data. Option A ensures that each customer can be uniquely identified across different systems, option C eliminates duplicate records and improves data quality, and option E provides a consistent and reliable source of customer data for all systems. Using Salesforce CDC to sync customer data across all systems (option B) is not a good option, as it does not address the duplication or inconsistency issues. Duplicating customer records across the system and providing a two-way sync of data between the systems (option D) is also not a good option, as it may create more confusion and conflicts with customer data.

**QUESTION 15**

An Architect needs to document the data architecture for a multi-system, enterprise Salesforce implementation.

Which two key artifacts should the Architect use? (Choose two.)

A. User stories

B. Data model

C. Integration specification

D. Non-functional requirements

Correct Answer: BC

Explanation: Option B is correct because data model is a key artifact that an architect should use to document the data

architecture for a multi-system, enterprise Salesforce implementation1. Data model describes the structure and relationship of data entities within an organization2. Option C is correct because integration specification is another key artifact that an architect should use to document the data architecture for a multi-system, enterprise Salesforce implementation1. Integration specification defines the scope, requirements, design, testing, and deployment of integration solutions between Salesforce and other systems3. Option A is not correct because user stories are not key artifacts for documenting the data architecture, but agile development tools that capture the features and functionalities that users want from a system4. Option D is not correct because non- functional requirements are not key artifacts for documenting the data architecture, but quality attributes that specify how well a system performs its functions.