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Comm-Dev-101
Salesforce Certified B2C Commerce Developer

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Question: 1

To build the SFRA code to a developer sandbox for the first time, which build steps should the developer perform for the site to appear and function as designed?

A. npm run compile:js, npm run compile:html, npm run clean
B. npm run compile:js, npm run compile:scss, npm run compile:html
C. npm run compile:js, npm run compile:scss, npm run compile:fonts

Answer: C

Explanation:
SFRA storefront source contains several types of front-end assets that require preprocessing before the cartridge is deployed for normal use. JavaScript source is compiled or bundled through thecompile:jstask, SCSS source must be transformed into browser-consumable CSS throughcompile:scss, and the required font resources are copied into the generated static asset structure throughcompile:fonts. Therefore, option C represents the appropriate first-time SFRA asset build sequence.
compile:htmlis not part of the standard SFRA storefront asset compilation process. ISML templates are server-side templates and are uploaded as cartridge resources rather than being converted into static HTML by an npm compilation step. Likewise,npm run cleanremoves generated build artifacts; it does not substitute for producing the CSS and font assets required by the storefront.
After the assets and cartridge code are built and uploaded, the cartridges must also be registered through the site's cartridge path so that B2C Commerce can resolve and execute them. Salesforce's SFRA configuration guidance describes the cartridge deployment and site-registration workflow.
Study Guide reference:Application Development — SFRA project structure, front-end asset compilation, cartridge deployment, and storefront development workflow.
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Question: 2

A developer uses the call() instance method of dw.svc.Service to invoke a web service and implemented the callback methods defined by the dw.svc.ServiceCallback class.
Which callback method is required only when invoking a SOAP service?

A. createRequest
B. mockCall

C. initServiceClient

Answer: C

Explanation:
initServiceClientis the SOAP-specific callback among the listed choices. The B2C Commerce Service Framework uses callback functions to construct requests, execute or mock service interactions, and interpret responses. For SOAP integrations, the framework requires initialization of the underlying SOAP service client so that the generated service objects and SOAP-specific behavior can be prepared before invocation.
Salesforce'sServiceCallbackAPI documentation specifically describesinitServiceClientas a method that normally does not need to be implemented except for SOAP services. By contrast,createRequestis broadly applicable because HTTP, FTP, SOAP, and other service implementations can require request construction. Mocking is also not inherently SOAP-specific; a service can be placed into mock mode regardless of whether the real endpoint uses SOAP or another protocol.
The distinction is therefore architectural rather than merely syntactic. SOAP requires a generated or initialized service client capable of working with SOAP operations and associated service definitions, whereas ordinary HTTP integrations commonly operate directly through URL, request body, headers, and response parsing callbacks.
Study Guide reference:Application Development — Service Framework,dw.svc, service callbacks, SOAP service integration, and external-system connectivity.
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Question: 3

Given the following ISML example, how should a developer reference the product object in the current iteration of the basket?
<isloop items="${pdict.Basket.products}" var="product" status="loopstatus">
...
</isloop>

A. product
B. pdict.product
C. pdict.Basket.products[loopstatus]

Answer: A

Explanation:
Thevarattribute of an<isloop>statement defines the variable that represents the current object from the collection during each iteration. In this example,items="${pdict.Basket.products}"supplies the iterable collection, whilevar="product"assigns each current collection member to the variable namedproduct. Therefore, inside the loop body, the current product is referenced directly asproduct.

Salesforce's ISML documentation defines the loop variable as the identifier through which the current element in the iterable collection is accessed. The separatestatus="loopstatus"variable represents loop metadata, such as iteration position and related state; it is not the product itself.
Option B is incorrect because declaringvar="product"does not create aproductproperty insidepdict. Option C also misuses the status variable:loopstatusis an iteration-status object rather than a direct array index intended to retrieve the current item. Using the explicitly declared loop variable produces clearer, idiomatic, and maintainable ISML.
Study Guide reference:Application Development — ISML templates,<isloop>, pipeline dictionary access, loop variables, and storefront rendering.
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Question: 4

A developer has a sandbox configured with a service and its profile and credential. Now there is a requirement to allow changes to the service URL manually from the sandbox.
Which B2C feature should the developer use to achieve the request?

A. Use the service credential URL field.
B. Use a Globalpreference dedicated for the service URL.
C. Use the service status area, set the override URL checkbox, and then populate the URL field with the required one.

Answer: A

Explanation:
The service credential is the correct B2C Commerce configuration object for an environment-specific service endpoint. Service credentials can hold connection information such as the URL and, where applicable, authentication credentials. This allows administrators or developers to change the sandbox endpoint through Business Manager without modifying cartridge code.
Salesforce's Service Framework documentation describes the service configuration as being associated with a service profile and credential, and the credential contains the service URL used to connect to the remote system. The API representation ofServiceCredentiallikewise exposes the URL as part of that configuration.
Creating a custom global preference for the endpoint would duplicate functionality already provided by the platform and would require additional application code to read and apply that preference. Option C also confuses service monitoring/status functionality with endpoint configuration. The service-status area is intended for operational information and service behavior rather than being the canonical storage location for the configured endpoint.
Using the credential URL field keeps connectivity information externalized from source code and allows different URLs to be maintained independently in development, staging, and production environments.
Study Guide reference:B2C Commerce Setup — Service Framework configuration, services, profiles, credentials, and environment-specific endpoints.
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Question: 5

A retailer notices that the Account Addresses page is showing the wrong shopper's address. Which tool should the developer start with to identify the issue?

A. Storefront Toolkit
B. Reports and Dashboards module
C. Pipeline Profiler

Answer: A

Explanation:
TheStorefront Toolkitis the appropriate starting point because this is a storefront rendering and data-presentation defect rather than a reporting or performance-analysis problem. The toolkit provides developer-facing information about the storefront page and helps identify the templates and application components involved in generating what the shopper sees. Salesforce specifically documents the Storefront Toolkit as a mechanism for identifying which portions of a storefront page are associated with particular templates.
With the wrong customer's address appearing on the Account Addresses page, the developer should first determine which template, controller route, remote include, or cached fragment is producing the displayed information. That narrows the investigation to the responsible application layer before examining the underlying customer/session logic.
The Reports and Dashboards module is intended for business and operational reporting and would not normally expose a template-level rendering defect. Pipeline Profiler is primarily concerned with execution and performance profiling, so it is more suitable when diagnosing slow pipelines or execution bottlenecks rather than incorrect shopper-specific content.
Study Guide reference:Work With a B2C Site — Storefront Toolkit, storefront troubleshooting, template identification, and diagnosing rendered customer-specific content.
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