# Copado
# Copado-Fundamentals-II
## Copado Fundamentals I Certification Exam

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## Question: 1

What tool allows users to schedule and automate promotions and back promotions?

A. Copado Promotions
B. Copado Continuous Delivery
C. Copado Deployment Manager

## Answer: B

Explanation:
Copado Continuous Delivery is a tool that allows users to schedule and automate promotions and back promotions. It is a part of the Copado DevOps Platform, which provides a complete DevOps solution for Salesforce.
To schedule and automate promotions and back promotions in Copado Continuous Delivery, users can create automation rules. Automation rules are a set of criteria and actions that are executed automatically when certain conditions are met. For example, a user could create an automation rule that automatically promotes a user story from one environment to another when it is approved by a reviewer.
Copado Continuous Delivery also provides a number of other features that help users to automate their Salesforce DevOps process, such as:
• Automatic deployments
• Automated testing
• End-to-end visibility
• Security and governance
Overall, Copado Continuous Delivery is a powerful tool that can help users to save time and improve the quality of their Salesforce releases.

## Question: 2

From which object in SF Copado can users review the User Story Commits that have already taken place?

A. User Story Commit
B. Release
C. User Story
D. Environment

## Answer: A

Explanation:

Users can review the User Story Commits that have already taken place from the User Story Commit object in SF Copado. This object provides a detailed view of each commit, including the commit message, the user who made the commit, the date and time of the commit, and the list of metadata components that were changed.

To review User Story Commits, users can navigate to the User Stories tab in SF Copado and select the user story that they want to review. Then, they can click on the User Story Commits tab to see a list of all the commits that have been made to the user story.

Here is a step-by-step guide on how to review User Story Commits in SF Copado:

1. Navigate to the User Stories tab.
2. Select the user story that you want to review.
3. Click on the User Story Commits tab.
4. Review the list of User Story Commits.

Each User Story Commit will display the following information:
• Commit Message
• User
• Date
• Time
• Components

Users can also click on a User Story Commit to view more detailed information, such as the changes that were made to each metadata component.

## Question: 3

Pick the incorrect one: steps to set up and resolve a conflict manually.

A. From Promotion record, go to Review Merge Conflict.
B. Create a Promotion Review record from the Promotion record's related list.
C. Add the metadata types to exclude from auto resolve in the Exclude from Auto Resolve picklist field.
D. Activate the Online Conflict Resolution feature from Pipeline or Promotion.

## Answer: B

Explanation:
The incorrect option is C. Create a Promotion Review record from the Promotion record's related list. Promotion Review records are used to review and approve changes made to a promotion before it is deployed to a target environment. They are not used to resolve merge conflicts.

Here are the correct steps to set up and resolve a conflict manually in Copado:

1. From the Promotion record, go to Review Merge Conflict.
2. Click the Resolve Manually button for the file with the conflict.
3. Review the conflicting lines of code and select the desired resolution.
4. Click Save.

Copado will then automatically resolve the conflict in the promotion and you can continue with the deployment process.

To exclude metadata types from auto resolve, you can follow these steps:

1. Go to the Pipeline or Promotion record.
2. Click the Edit button.
3. In the Exclude from Auto Resolve picklist field, select the metadata types that you want to exclude.

4. Click Save.

Once you have excluded a metadata type from auto resolve, you will need to manually resolve any conflicts that occur when promoting that type of metadata.

To activate the Online Conflict Resolution feature, you can follow these steps:

1. Go to the Pipeline or Promotion record.
2. Click the Edit button.
3. Enable the Online Conflict Resolution checkbox.
4. Click Save.

Once you have enabled Online Conflict Resolution, you will be able to manually resolve merge conflicts directly from the Promotion record.

## Question: 4

Is the following a challenge to the Development Lifecycle Management?
Change Set Limitations

A. No
B. Yes

## Answer: B

Explanation:

Yes, change set limitations can be a challenge to the development lifecycle management (DLM) process in Copado.

Change sets are a native Salesforce tool for deploying changes from one Salesforce environment to another. They are easy to use, but they have a number of limitations, including:

• They do not provide version control.

• They do not allow for complex deployment pipelines.

• They can be difficult to manage for large and complex Salesforce deployments.

These limitations can make it difficult to implement a robust DLM process in Copado.

For example, without version control, it can be difficult to track changes and roll back to previous versions if something goes wrong. Without complex deployment pipelines, it can be difficult to automate the deployment of changes to multiple environments. And without good change set management, it can be difficult to keep track of which changes have been deployed to which environments.

Copado addresses these limitations by providing a number of features that make it easier to implement a robust DLM process. For example, Copado provides:

• Version control for change sets.

• A deployment pipeline engine that allows for complex deployment pipelines.

• A change set management console that makes it easy to track which changes have been deployed to which environments.

However, even with Copado, change set limitations can still be a challenge for some organizations. For example, organizations with very large and complex Salesforce deployments may find that change sets are not sufficient to meet their needs.

Overall, change set limitations are a challenge to the development lifecycle management process in Copado, but Copado provides a number of features that make it easier to implement a robust DLM

process. Organizations should carefully consider their needs when choosing a DLM solution to make sure that it can address the limitations of change sets.

## Question: 5

In copado a / an _____ can have multiple org credentials and different users of the same org. True or False?

A. Environment
B. User Story
C. Commit process

**Answer: A**

Explanation:
An environment in Copado can have multiple org credentials and different users of the same org. This is because an environment represents a specific instance of Salesforce, and each instance can have multiple users with different credentials.
A user story is a description of a feature from the perspective of the user. It is not an environment.
The commit process is the process of submitting changes to a Copado environment. It is not an environment.
Therefore, the correct answer is B. Environment.
Here is an example:
A company has a Copado environment for each of its development, staging, and production Salesforce orgs. Each environment has a different set of org credentials, and different users of the same org may have access to different environments.
For example, a developer may have access to the development and staging environments, while a business analyst may only have access to the staging environment.
Copado environments are also used to isolate changes from each other. This allows developers to work on new features without affecting the production environment.

## Question: 6

What is the name of the copado tool that offers a high-level overview of the release process?

A. Environment
B. User Story
C. Release
D. Pipeline

**Answer: D**

## Question: 7

What is defined here: A process used in Copado to link changes to a user story and record these changes in a Git repo.

A. Deployment process
B. Commit process

**Answer: B**

Explanation:
The commit process is a process used in Copado to link changes to a user story and record these changes in a Git repository.
The commit process is typically performed by a developer after they have made changes to the code or metadata of a user story. When a developer commits changes, they are required to provide a commit message that describes the changes that they have made.
Copado then creates a new branch in the Git repository for the user story and commits the changes to that branch. Copado also links the commit to the user story in the Copado platform.
Once the changes have been committed, they can be deployed to the different environments in the Copado pipeline.
The commit process is an important part of the Copado DevOps process, as it allows developers to track their changes and collaborate with other team members. It also helps to ensure that changes are deployed to the correct environments in the correct order.
The deployment process is the process of moving changes from one environment to another. It is typically performed by a Copado administrator.
The deployment process can be automated using Copado's deployment pipelines. Deployment pipelines allow you to define the steps that need to be taken to deploy changes to each environment.

## Question: 8

A branch will ONLY get pushed to the repository during a Destructive Changes commit, if the elements to be deleted DO exist in the objective environment branch.

A. FALSE
B. TRUE

**Answer: B**

Explanation:
When you commit destructive changes in Copado, it will only push the branch to the repository if the elements to be deleted exist in the objective environment branch. This is because Copado needs to ensure that the elements are actually deleted before removing them from the repository.
If the elements to be deleted do not exist in the objective environment branch, Copado will display an error message and will not push the branch to the repository.
Here are some examples:
• If you are deleting a custom field from the UAT environment, but the custom field does not exist in the UAT environment branch, Copado will display an error message and will not push the branch to the repository.

• If you are deleting a record type from the Production environment, but the record type does not exist in the Production environment branch, Copado will display an error message and will not push the branch to the repository.
It is important to note that destructive changes are permanent and cannot be undone. Therefore, it is important to carefully review all destructive changes before committing them.

## Question: 9

From which three object's records can a Static Code Analysis be triggered?

A. Pipeline, User Stories and Scheduled Jobs
B. Pipeline, Release and Scheduled Jobs
C. Credentials, User Stories and Scheduled Jobs

**Answer: C**

## Question: 10

What is defined here: The smallest unit of work in Agile framework.

A. User
B. User Story
C. Credential
D. Environment

**Answer: B**

Explanation:
The smallest unit of work in an Agile framework is a user story.
A user story is a concise description of a feature or function from the perspective of the user. It is typically written in the following format:
As a [user role], I want to [goal] so that I can [benefit].
For example:
As a customer, I want to be able to add items to my shopping cart so that I can purchase them later.
User stories are used to break down large projects into smaller, more manageable tasks. This makes it easier for teams to plan and execute their work, and to deliver value to customers quickly and frequently.
The other options are not the smallest unit of work in an Agile framework:
• User: A user is a person who uses the product or service that is being developed.
• Credential: A credential is a piece of information that is used to verify the identity of a user.
• Environment: An environment is a set of servers and software that is used to deploy and test the product or service.

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