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Salesforce Net Zero Cloud Accredited Professional Exam

Salesforce Salesforce-Net-Zero-Cloud

Version Demo

Total Demo Questions: 7

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Topic Break Down

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Topic 1, Sustainability Basics	24
Topic 2, Net Zero Cloud Basics	9
Topic 3, Data Management	12
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Total	70

QUESTION NO: 1

Ohana Inc. has purchased a new company shuttle. What type of record should the shuttle be entered as?(I)

A. Organizational Asset - Vehicle

B. Energy Use Record - Fleet Vehicle

C. Carbon Footprint - Vehicles

D. Organizational Asset - General

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

Organizational Asset - Vehicle is correct because a company shuttle is a physical vehicle that the organization owns or controls and that may be used in operations over time. In Net Zero Cloud, organizational assets provide the foundational inventory of assets used to organize sustainability data and support emissions calculations. Selecting the Vehicle asset type captures the shuttle with the asset classification appropriate to a road-going company vehicle. This lets the organization maintain the vehicle as an asset and associate relevant operational and emissions-related information with it as needed, such as fleet activity or fuel and energy consumption records. Establishing the shuttle as a vehicle asset also supports consistent asset management and reporting, because the asset represents the actual equipment while usage records represent the activity attributable to that equipment. Salesforce's Net Zero Cloud learning materials describe how emissions data is collected and managed across organizational operations, including mobile sources such as company-owned vehicles. For additional context, see the Net Zero Cloud Basics Trailhead module and Salesforce's Net Zero Cloud product overview.

QUESTION NO: 2

Which three answers are greenhouse gases? (3 options)

A. Carbon Monoxide

B. Hydrogen

C. Hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs)

D. Water vapor

E. Carbon dioxide

ANSWER: C D E

Explanation:

Hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs), water vapor, and carbon dioxide are greenhouse gases because each absorbs and re-emits outgoing infrared radiation, which affects Earth's energy balance. Carbon dioxide is the principal long-lived greenhouse gas emitted through human activities, especially fossil-fuel combustion and land-use change. Its atmospheric concentration and persistence make it a central focus of corporate greenhouse-gas accounting and climate mitigation. HCFCs are synthetic fluorinated gases that have strong heat-trapping properties; although they were introduced as transitional replacements for certain ozone-depleting chemicals and are being phased out under international controls, they are still greenhouse gases. Water vapor is also a greenhouse gas and is important to the natural greenhouse effect. In climate science, its atmospheric amount responds mainly to temperature and therefore acts primarily as a feedback that can amplify warming caused by long-lived forcing gases such as carbon dioxide. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency identifies carbon dioxide and fluorinated gases among greenhouse gases, while NASA explains the greenhouse role of water vapor and its feedback relationship to warming. See the EPA overview of greenhouse gases and NASA's greenhouse-effect overview.

QUESTION NO: 3

Which three answers are Paris Climate Agreement? (3 options)

A. Adopt the Sustainable Development Goals

B. Hold global warming well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels and pursue efforts to limit it to 1.5°C

C. Innovate to adopt new technology frameworks that reverse global warming

D. All countries communicate and update nationally determined contributions (NDCs)

E. Europe and Asia compliance

F. Submit successive nationally determined contributions every five years, representing progression over time

ANSWER: B D F

Explanation:

The Paris Agreement establishes a collective temperature objective: hold the increase in global average temperature to *well below 2°C* above pre-industrial levels and pursue efforts to limit warming to 1.5°C. This wording is important because 1.5°C is an aspirational limit pursued through strengthened action, rather than simply a statement that warming must be “below 1.5 degrees.”

It also creates a framework in which every Party communicates a nationally determined contribution (NDC), describing its planned climate action. NDCs are nationally determined, but all Parties participate in the recurring submission and updating process. This broad participation is central to the Agreement’s approach to reducing greenhouse-gas emissions and improving climate resilience.

Finally, Parties are expected to communicate successive NDCs every five years, with each successive contribution representing progression and reflecting the highest possible ambition. The five-year cycle supports increasing climate ambition over time and is connected to global stocktakes that assess collective progress toward the Agreement’s purpose and long-term goals. These elements are set out in the Agreement’s temperature-goal and NDC provisions. See the official Paris Agreement text and the UNFCCC’s overview of nationally determined contributions.

QUESTION NO: 4

Kevin is reviewing an Energy use Record for an office building that his company owns. There are only Scope 2 emissions being calculated and no Scope 1 emissions. What does he need to change? (1)

A. Input the correct Emissions Factor - Electricity record

B. Fill in the electricity consumption field

C. Ensure that the Company-Owned Asset checkbox is selected on the Organization Asset

D. Change the record type to General

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

Ensure that the Company-Owned Asset checkbox is selected on the Organization Asset. In Net Zero Cloud, the ownership classification of the asset associated with an Energy Use Record is essential to correct emissions categorization. For an office building that the company owns, identifying its Organization Asset as company-owned enables Net Zero Cloud to account for applicable direct emissions generated from energy use at that asset. These direct emissions, such as those associated with on-site stationary fuel combustion, belong in Scope 1. Purchased electricity continues to be treated as Scope 2, so an owned building can appropriately produce emissions in both scopes when the relevant energy-use data and emission factors are present. This setting helps ensure the asset reflects the company’s operational boundary and that calculations align with the GHG Protocol distinction between direct emissions from owned or controlled sources and indirect emissions from purchased electricity. Salesforce Net Zero Cloud supports emissions accounting based on organizational assets and activity data; see the Salesforce Net Zero Cloud overview and the GHG Protocol Scope 1 and Scope 2 Inventory Guidance.

QUESTION NO: 5

How does the client update Net Zero Cloud each time a new update is released? (1)

A. Press the commit button to update

B. Search for the AppExchange listing and click update now

C. Find the install link in the Partner Community

D. The email contains a link to the same private AppExchange page that was used to install the app originally

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

The email contains a link to the same private AppExchange page that was used to install the app originally. Net Zero Cloud package updates are distributed through the private AppExchange listing associated with the customer's original installation, rather than through a general in-product update control. When a new version is available, Salesforce communicates the release and provides the installation or upgrade path in the notification email. The client follows that link to access the authorized private listing and start the managed-package upgrade in the appropriate Salesforce org.

This approach ensures that updates are obtained from the correct, Salesforce-provided package source and that the client receives the version intended for its Net Zero Cloud deployment. During the upgrade flow, an administrator selects the installation scope and completes any required post-installation steps. Salesforce's package documentation describes upgrades as installations of a newer package version into an org, while AppExchange documentation explains that package access and installation are handled through the listing and its installation flow. See Salesforce package upgrade documentation and Salesforce documentation for installing packages from AppExchange.

QUESTION NO: 6

What is an example of Upstream Scope 3 GHG? (1)

A. Processing of sold products

B. Investments

C. Business travel

D. Operation of assets leased by the reporting company

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

Business travel is an upstream Scope 3 greenhouse-gas emissions source. Scope 3 covers indirect emissions occurring across an organization's value chain, outside of sources it owns or directly controls. Under the GHG Protocol Scope 3 Standard, business travel is Category 6 and includes emissions from transportation used by employees for business-related activities in vehicles not owned or controlled by the reporting company, such as commercial flights, rail travel, taxis, rental vehicles, and hotel stays where applicable to the organization's inventory methodology. It is classified as upstream because the reporting company purchases these travel services as part of operating its business, rather than because the emissions arise from the use or end-of-life treatment of products it sells. In Net Zero Cloud, organizations can use appropriate activity data, such as distance travelled, travel spend, travel mode, or supplier-specific emissions information, to calculate and report these indirect emissions. This categorization supports consistent value-chain reporting and helps identify opportunities to reduce emissions through travel policies, lower-carbon travel choices, and virtual collaboration. The GHG Protocol lists business travel among the upstream Scope 3 categories in its Scope 3 Standard, Chapter 6. Salesforce also describes Scope 3 reporting concepts in its Net Zero Cloud resources.

QUESTION NO: 7

An auditor needs to see the dashboards in Analytics Studio. What three permission set licenses and permission sets should the auditor be assigned? (3)

A. Sustainability App Auditor

B. Event Monitoring Analytics App

C. Sustainability App Manager

D. Event Monitoring Analytics User

E. Event Monitoring Analytics Admin

ANSWER: A B D

Explanation:

An auditor who needs to view Net Zero Cloud dashboards in Analytics Studio requires both the Net Zero Cloud auditor-level access and the analytics entitlements that enable Analytics Studio access. **Sustainability App Auditor** provides the appropriate read-oriented Sustainability/Net Zero Cloud access for an auditing persona, allowing the user to review the sustainability information that feeds reporting and analysis without receiving manager-level administrative responsibilities. **Event Monitoring Analytics App** is the required permission set license that makes the associated Analytics application permissions available for assignment. **Event Monitoring Analytics User** is then assigned to grant the user-level Analytics Studio capabilities needed to open and consume dashboards. Together, these assignments pair least-privilege business access for the auditor with the licensing and user permissions needed to access Analytics Studio content. Salesforce describes Net Zero Cloud's reporting and analytics capabilities in its Net Zero Cloud Basics learning material. For general guidance on assigning permissions through permission sets and permission set licenses, see Salesforce's Permission Sets documentation.