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Salesforce Plat-Arch-204 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Build Solution: This domain covers implementing integrations including API design considerations, choosing outbound methods, building scalable solutions, implementing error handling, creating security solutions, and ensuring resilience during system updates.
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Translate Needs to Integration Requirements: This domain involves converting business needs into technical specifications by documenting systems and patterns, evaluating constraints, defining security requirements, and determining performance needs like volumes, response times, and latency.
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Maintain Integration: This domain focuses on monitoring integration performance, defining error handling and recovery procedures, implementing escalation processes, and establishing reporting needs for ongoing integration health monitoring.
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Evaluate the Current System Landscape: This domain covers analyzing existing technical environments to understand current systems, their standards, protocols, limitations, and boundaries, while identifying constraints and authentication• authorization requirements.

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Salesforce Certified Platform Integration Architect Sample Questions (Q65-Q70):

NEW QUESTION # 65

A customer's enterprise architect has identified requirements around caching, queuing, error handling, alerts, retries, event handling, etc. The company has asked the integration architect to help fulfill such aspects with its Salesforce program. Which recommendation should the integration architect make?

- A. Message transformation and protocol translation should be done within Salesforce.
- B. Transform a Fire and Forget mechanism to Request and Reply, which should be handled by middleware tools.
- C. Provide true message queuing for integration scenarios given that a middleware solution is required.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Salesforce is a highly capable CRM platform, but it is not a dedicated messaging or orchestration engine. When requirements include complex message queuing, process choreography, and guaranteed quality of service (QoS), the Integration Architect must recommend a middleware solution (ESB or iPaaS).

"True message queuing" involves holding messages in a persistent state until the target system is ready to receive them, handling sophisticated retry logic (such as exponential backoff), and providing dead-letter queues for failed messages. While Salesforce has basic asynchronous tools like Outbound Messaging or Platform Events, they lack the granular control over queuing and orchestration that enterprise middleware provides.

Option A is incorrect because performing heavy transformation and protocol translation (like XML to JSON or SOAP to REST) within Salesforce consumes excessive Apex CPU time and is better handled by middleware designed for that purpose. Option B is conceptually backward; usually, architects move away from synchronous Request-Reply toward asynchronous Fire-and-Forget to improve scalability. By recommending a middleware solution to handle these infrastructure-level concerns, the architect ensures that Salesforce remains performant for its users while the middleware manages the technical complexities of reliably connecting the enterprise.

NEW QUESTION # 66

Northern Trail Outfitters wants to use Salesforce as a front end for creating accounts using the lead-to-opportunity process. An order is created in Salesforce when the opportunity is Closed/Won, but the back-end Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) system is the data Master for order.

The customer wants to be able to see within Salesforce all the stages of order processing, like Order Created, Order Shipped, and Order Paid, that are within the retention window.

Which message durability consideration should an integration architect make when designing a solution to meet these business requirements?

- A. When subscribing to Salesforce Event Bus, ReplayID is used with a value of -2 to be able to see old and new events.
- B. High-volume event messages are stored for 24 hours (1 day).
- C. When subscribing to Salesforce Event Bus, ReplayID is used with a value of -1 to be able to see new events.

Answer: A

Explanation:

When designing an event-driven architecture to track order processing stages (Created, Shipped, Paid), the Integration Architect must ensure the solution provides "durability"-the ability to recover messages that were sent while a subscriber was offline or during a

system failure. In Salesforce, this is managed through the Event Bus and the ReplayID mechanism.

For High-Volume Platform Events and Change Data Capture, Salesforce provides a standard retention window of 72 hours (3 days). This means that events are stored in the bus for this duration, allowing clients to "replay" events that occurred in the past. To leverage this durability, the subscribing client must specify where in the event stream they wish to begin receiving messages.

There are two special values for the ReplayID:

ReplayID = -1 (Tip of the Stream): The subscriber receives only new events that are published after the subscription is established. Any events published while the client was disconnected are missed. This does not meet the requirement of seeing processing stages that occurred within the retention window if the connection was interrupted.

ReplayID = -2 (All Available Events): The subscriber receives all events that are currently stored in the event bus (up to 72 hours old) as well as all new events.

By recommending the use of ReplayID = -2, the architect ensures that even if the Salesforce frontend or the integration middleware experiences downtime, the system can "catch up" by retrieving all order status updates (Shipped, Paid, etc.) that were published during that window. This provides a robust and resilient user experience, ensuring that the Opportunity and Order records in Salesforce accurately reflect the state of the ERP system without data gaps. This configuration is essential for maintaining data synchronization in a distributed landscape where Salesforce acts as the engagement layer for a back-end ERP master.

NEW QUESTION # 67

Northern Trail Outfitters has recently implemented middleware for orchestration of services across platforms. The Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) system being used requires transactions be captured near real-time at a REST endpoint initiated in Salesforce when creating an Order object. Additionally, the Salesforce team has limited development resources and requires a low-code solution. Which option should fulfill the use case requirements?

- A. Use Remote Process Invocation fire and forget pattern on insert on the order object using Flow Builder.
- B. Use Lightning Flow to create a platform event, selecting the record type as the platform event name on insert of record.
- C. Implement Change Data Capture on the Order object and leverage the replay ID in the middleware solution.

Answer: A

Explanation:

To satisfy a requirement for near real-time REST updates with limited development resources, the architect should utilize Flow Builder. Flow Builder is Salesforce's primary low-code tool for automating complex business logic and outbound integrations. The Remote Process Invocation-Fire and Forget pattern is the most efficient way to signal an external system (or middleware) that a record was created without blocking the user. Using a Record-Triggered Flow on the Order object, the architect can configure an Action (such as an External Service or a simple HTTP Callout) to send the order data to the middleware's REST endpoint. Option A is slightly incorrect because creating a platform event is just one step in an event-driven flow; the "Fire and Forget" pattern more accurately describes the end-to-end intent. Option B (Change Data Capture) is a powerful tool, but it is considered a "pro-code" or high-configuration solution on the middleware side, requiring the middleware to manage Replay IDs and Bayeux subscriptions. Option C leverages the native strengths of Flow to fulfill the requirement declaratively, allowing the team to deliver a functional integration without writing Apex code while meeting the near-real-time performance expectations of the ERP.

NEW QUESTION # 68

A customer is evaluating the Platform Events solution and would like help in comparing/contrasting it with Outbound Messaging for real-time/near-real time needs. They expect 3,000 customers to view messages in Salesforce. What should be evaluated and highlighted when deciding between the solutions?

- A. Message sequence is possible in Outbound Messaging, but not guaranteed with Platform Events. Both offer very high reliability. Fault handling and recovery are fully handled by Salesforce.
- B. Both Platform Events and Outbound Messaging are highly scalable. However, unlike Outbound Messaging, only Platform Events have Event Delivery and Event Publishing limits to be considered.
- C. In both Platform Events and Outbound Messaging, the event messages are retried by and delivered in sequence, and only once. Salesforce ensures there is no duplicate message delivery.

Answer: B

Explanation:

When comparing Platform Events and Outbound Messaging for a near-real-time architecture, a Salesforce Platform Integration Architect must evaluate fundamental differences in their delivery models and governance. While both provide declarative, asynchronous "Fire-and-Forget" capabilities, their technical constraints differ significantly, particularly regarding scalability and platform limits.

The key architectural highlight in this scenario is that Platform Events operate on a specialized event bus with specific Event Publishing and Event Delivery limits. Unlike Outbound Messaging, which is governed by more general daily outbound call limits (often tied to user licenses), Platform Events have a dedicated allocation for the number of events that can be published per hour and delivered in a 24-hour period to external clients via the Pub/Sub API or CometD. For example, the number of concurrent subscribers to a Platform Event channel is typically capped at 2,000 for standard configurations. Since the customer expects 3,000 customers to view these messages, this limit is a critical evaluation point; the architecture would need to account for this gap, perhaps by using middleware to fan out messages to the larger audience.

In contrast, Outbound Messaging does not have an "Event Delivery" limit in the same sense. It is a point-to-point SOAP-based push mechanism where Salesforce manages retries for up to 24 hours if the receiving endpoint is unavailable. However, it is less flexible for multi-consumer scenarios because it requires a separate configuration for every unique destination.

Regarding the other options: Option A is incorrect because neither system strictly guarantees "exactly-once" delivery without the possibility of duplicates; in fact, Outbound Messaging may deliver a message more than once if it doesn't receive a timely acknowledgment. Option B is incorrect because Platform Events do not have built-in "fault recovery" handled by Salesforce in the same way as Outbound Messaging's automatic retry queue; with Platform Events, it is the subscriber's responsibility to use a Replay ID to retrieve missed events within the 72-hour retention window. Therefore, highlighting the unique delivery and publishing limits is the most vital step for the architect.

NEW QUESTION # 69

Northern Trail Outfitters needs to use Shield Platform Encryption to encrypt social security numbers in order to meet a business requirement. Which action should an integration architect take prior to the implementation of Shield Platform Encryption?

- A. Review Shield Platform Encryption configurations.
- B. Encrypt all the data so that it is secure.
- C. Use Shield Platform Encryption as a user authentication or authorization tool.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Implementing Shield Platform Encryption is a significant architectural change that requires careful planning before activation. The architect's first priority must be to Review Shield Platform Encryption configurations and understand the platform's functional limitations.

Encryption at rest affects how data interacts with other platform features. For example, encrypting a field can impact the ability to use that field in SOQL WHERE clauses, report filters, list views, or as a unique/external ID. Before encrypting Social Security Numbers, the architect must audit all existing integrations, Apex code, and reports that reference that field to ensure they will still function correctly.

Option A is incorrect because unnecessarily encrypting all data can negatively impact system performance and break standard functionality. Encryption should be applied selectively to sensitive fields based on a clear data classification policy. Option B is factually wrong; Shield is a data protection tool, not an authentication or authorization mechanism like OAuth or SSO. By reviewing the configurations first, the architect can identify potential "blockers"-such as a field being used in a formula or a criteria-based sharing rule-and address them before the encryption keys are generated and applied.

NEW QUESTION # 70

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