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Salesforce Plat-Arch-204 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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.
Topic 2	• 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	• Design Integration Solutions: This domain centers on selecting integration patterns, designing complete solutions with appropriate components, understanding trade-offs and limitations, choosing correct Salesforce APIs, and determining required standards and security mechanisms.
Topic 4	• Evaluate Business Needs: This domain addresses gathering functional and non-functional requirements, classifying data by sensitivity, identifying CRM success factors, and understanding how business growth and regulations impact integration choices.

Topic 5	• 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.

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Salesforce Certified Platform Integration Architect Sample Questions (Q10-Q15):

NEW QUESTION # 10
A customer imports data from an external system into Salesforce using Bulk API. These jobs have batch sizes of 2,000 and are run in parallel mode. The batches fail frequently with the error "Max CPU time exceeded". A smaller batch size will fix this error. What should be considered when using a smaller batch size?

- A. Smaller batch size may exceed the concurrent API request limits.
- B. Smaller batch size can trigger "Too many concurrent batches" error.
- C. Smaller batch size may increase time required to execute bulk jobs.

Answer: C

Explanation:
The Bulk API is designed to process massive datasets by breaking them into smaller batches that Salesforce processes asynchronously. When a batch fails with the "Max CPU time exceeded" error, it typically indicates that the complexity of the operations triggered by the record-such as Apex triggers, Flows, or complex sharing calculations-exceeds the 10,000ms limit within a single transaction.
Reducing the batch size is the standard architectural remedy because it reduces the number of records processed in a single transaction, thereby lowering the total CPU time consumed by those records. However, the architect must consider the impact on the overall throughput and execution time.
When batch sizes are smaller, the total number of batches required to process the same dataset increases. For instance, moving from a batch size of 2,000 to 200 for a 1-million-record dataset increases the number of batches from 500 to 5,000. Each batch carries its own overhead for initialization and finalization within the Salesforce platform. Consequently, while the individual batches are more likely to succeed, the total time required to complete the entire job will increase.
The architect should also be aware of the daily limit on the total number of batches allowed (typically 15,000 in a 24-hour period). While Option C mentions API request limits, the Bulk API is governed more strictly by its own batch limits. Option B is less likely because "parallel mode" naturally manages concurrency. Thus, the primary trade-off the architect must present to the business is a gain in reliability (successful processing) at the cost of total duration (increased sync time).

NEW QUESTION # 11
What is the first thing an integration architect should validate if a callout from a Lightning web component (LWC) to an external endpoint is failing?

- A. The endpoint domain has been added to Cross-Origin Resource Sharing (CORS).
- B. The endpoint URL has been added to Content Security Policies (CSP).
- C. The endpoint URL has been added to Remote Site Settings.

Answer: B

Explanation:

When an integration initiated from the client-side (the browser) fails, the architect must first look at the browser's security policies. In Salesforce, Lightning Web Components are subject to the Lightning Component framework's Content Security Policy (CSP).
CSP is a security layer that prevents cross-site scripting (XSS) and other code injection attacks by restricting which domains the browser is allowed to communicate with. If an LWC attempts to make a fetch() call to an external REST endpoint, the browser will block the request unless that specific domain is whitelisted in CSP Trusted Sites.
Option B (Remote Site Settings) is a common distractor; these settings are strictly for server-side Apex callouts and have no effect on client-side JavaScript requests. Option A (CORS) is also a browser security mechanism, but it must be configured on the external server to allow Salesforce to access its resources. While CORS is necessary, the first thing to validate within the Salesforce environment for a failing LWC callout is the CSP Trusted Site entry. Without this whitelisting, the request will be terminated by the browser before it even leaves the client, regardless of how the external server is configured.

NEW QUESTION # 12
An integration architect has designed a mobile application for Salesforce users to get data while on the road using a custom user interface (UI). The application is secured with OAuth and is currently functioning well. There is a new requirement where the mobile application needs to obtain the GPS coordinates and store them on a custom geolocation field. The geolocation field is secured with field-level security, so users can view the value without changing it. What should be don4e to meet the requirement?

- A. The 15mobile device makes a REST API inboun16d call.
- B. The mobil10e device makes a REST Apex inbound call.
- C. The mobile device receives19 a REST Apex callout call.

Answer: A

Explanation:
When a custom mobile application already secured with OAuth needs to update a record in Salesforce, the standard architectural recommendation is to use the REST API. The REST API is optimized for mobile environments because it uses lightweight JSON payloads and follows standard HTTP methods (such as PATCH for updates), which are highly compatible with mobile development frameworks.
In this specific scenario, the architect must address the Field-Level Security (FLS) constraint. Because the geolocation field is set to read-only for users, a standard UI-based update would typically fail. However, when using an inbound REST API call with a properly authorized integration user or via a "System Mode" context (if utilizing a custom Apex REST resource), the system can be configured to bypass UI-level restrictions while maintaining data integrity.
The mobile device captures the coordinates via the device's native GPS capabilities and initiates an inbound call to the Salesforce REST endpoint. Option A (Apex inbound call) is a subset of REST functionality but is only necessary if complex server-side logic is required that the standard REST API cannot handle. Option C is technically incorrect as mobile devices do not typically "receive" callouts from Salesforce in this pattern; they initiate the requests. By leveraging the standard REST API, the architect ensures a scalable, secure, and standardized integration that adheres to Salesforce's mobile-first integration principles.

NEW QUESTION # 13
Northern Trail Outfitters (NTO) wants to improve the quality of callouts from Salesforce to its REST APIs by requiring all API clients to adhere to RAML (REST API Markup Language) specifications. The RAML specs serve as interface contracts. Which design specification should the integration architect include in the integration architecture to ensure that Apex REST API Clients' unit tests confirm adherence to the RAML specs?

- A. Implement HttpCalloutMock to return responses per RAML specification.
- B. Require the Apex REST API Clients to implement the HttpCalloutMock.
- C. Call the HttpCalloutMock implementation from the Apex REST API Clients.

Answer: A

Explanation:
In a contract-first integration approach using RAML, the specification acts as the single source of truth for request and response structures. Since Salesforce unit tests are prohibited from performing actual network callouts, the HttpCalloutMock interface must be used to simulate external API behavior.
To ensure unit tests truly confirm adherence to the RAML contract, the architect must mandate that the mock implementation specifically returns responses formatted per the RAML specification. This means the mock's JSON or XML body, headers, and HTTP status codes (e.g., 200 OK, 400 Bad Request) must exactly match the "interface contract" defined in the RAML file.
By strictly aligning the mock with the RAML spec, developers ensure that the Apex client's parsing logic (e.g., JSON.deserialize()) is tested against the agreed-upon data model. If the external service later changes its schema in a way that deviates from the RAML,

the unit tests-which are based on that contract-will help identify where the Apex code might fail. Options B and C are technically incorrect: the client does not "call" or "implement" the mock; rather, the test runtime provides the mock instance to the client via Test.setMock().

NEW QUESTION # 14
Northern Trail Outfitters needs to secure an integration with an external Microsoft Azure API Gateway. Which integration security mechanism should be employed?

- A. Configure a connected app with an authorization endpoint of the API Gateway and configure OAuth settings.
- B. Configure mutual server authentication with two-way SSL using certification authority (CA) signed certificates.
- C. Use an API-only user profile and implement an external identity provider with federated API access.

Answer: B

Explanation:
For outbound integrations from Salesforce to an external cloud gateway like Microsoft Azure API Gateway, securing the communication at the transport layer is a fundamental requirement. While standard SSL provides one-way encryption where the client (Salesforce) verifies the server (Azure), Mutual Server Authentication (Two-Way SSL/TLS) ensures that both parties are verified before data is exchanged.
In this architecture, Salesforce presents a digital certificate to the Azure API Gateway during the TLS handshake. For production environments, Salesforce architects recommend using certificates signed by a Certification Authority (CA) rather than self-signed certificates to establish a trusted chain of identity that complies with enterprise security standards. This mechanism prevents unauthorized clients from connecting to the Azure endpoint, effectively mitigating man-in-the-middle attacks and unauthorized data exfiltration.
While a Connected App and OAuth (Option B) are essential for inbound requests where external systems call Salesforce, they do not natively secure the point-to-point connection when Salesforce acts as the client. Similarly, a federated API access model (Option A) focuses on user identity but does not address the transport layer security between the two cloud platforms. By configuring two-way SSL, Northern Trail Outfitters ensures that the Azure API Gateway only processes requests originating from a trusted, authenticated Salesforce instance, fulfilling the high security and trust requirements of modern integration architecture.

NEW QUESTION # 15
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