Salesforce Plat-Arch-204 Trustworthy Source - Reliable Plat-Arch-204 Test Question

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Useful Plat-Arch-204 Trustworthy Source, Reliable Plat-Arch-204 Test Question

Just like the old saying goes, there is no royal road to success, and only those who do not dread the fatiguing climb of gaining its numinous summits. In a similar way, there is no smoothly paved road to the Plat-Arch-204 Certification. You have to work on it and get started from now. If you want to gain the related certification, it is very necessary that you are bound to spend some time on carefully preparing for the Salesforce exam, including choosing the convenient and practical study materials, sticking to study and keep an optimistic attitude and so on.

Salesforce Plat-Arch-204 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details

Topic 1	• 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 2	• 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 3	• 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.

Salesforce Certified Platform Integration Architect Sample Questions (Q67-Q72):

NEW QUESTION # 67
Salesforce is considered to be the system of record for the customer. UC plans on using middleware to integrate Salesforce with external systems (ERP, ticketing, data lake). UC has a requirement to update the proper external system with record changes in Salesforce and vice versa. Which solution should an integration architect recommend?

- A. Locally cache external Ids at the middleware layer and design business logic to map updates between systems.
- B. Use Change Data Capture to update downstream systems accordingly when a record changes.
- C. Store unique identifiers in an External ID field in Salesforce and use this to update the proper records across systems.

Answer: C

Explanation:
In a multi-system landscape, maintaining data synchronization requires a robust Identity Mapping strategy. The standard Salesforce architectural recommendation is to use External ID fields to store the unique identifiers from each secondary system.
By storing the ERP ID, Ticketing ID, and Data Lake ID as External IDs in Salesforce, the middleware can perform upsert operations without needing to first query Salesforce for its internal ID. This reduces the number of API calls and simplifies the integration logic. Conversely, when Salesforce pushes a change to the ERP, it sends the stored ERP ID, allowing the ERP to instantly identify the correct target record.
Option B (Caching at the middleware) is a high-maintenance "anti-pattern" that introduces a new point of failure if the cache goes out of sync with the actual systems. Option C (Change Data Capture) is a mechanism for notifying systems of changes, but it does not solve the underlying identity mapping problem. Using External IDs creates a stable, searchable, and performant cross-reference that is the backbone of any successful "hub-and-spoke" integration architecture.

NEW QUESTION # 68
Northern Trail Outfitters needs to secure an integration with an external Microsoft Azure API Gateway. Which integration security mechanism should be employed?

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

Answer: C

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 # 69
A Salesforce customer is planning to roll out Salesforce for all of their sales and service staff. Senior management has requested that monitoring be in place for Operations to notify any degradation in Salesforce performance. How should an Integration consultant implement monitoring?

- A. Identify critical business processes and establish automation to monitor performance against established benchmarks.
- B. Use Salesforce API Limits to capture current API usage and configure alerts for monitoring.
- C. Use APIEVENT to track all user initiated API calls through SOAP, REST, or Bulk APIs.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Effective operational monitoring focuses on the end-user experience and business outcomes rather than just raw technical metrics. An Integration consultant should identify critical business processes (e.g., "Lead Conversion" or "Order Processing") and establish benchmarks to detect performance degradation.
Monitoring purely technical limits (Option A) or individual API events (Option C) provides "noise" without context. For example, if API usage is high but the system is responding quickly, there is no degradation. However, if a critical process that normally takes 2 seconds starts taking 10 seconds, that is a clear indicator of a performance issue that impacts the business.32 The consultant should use tools like Salesforce Event Monitoring or external APM (Application Performance Management) tools to track the execution time of these key transactions. By setting alerts when performance deviates from established benchmarks, Operations can be proactively notified before users begin to lose productivity or abandon the system. This holistic approach ensures that monitoring is aligned with business value and provides actionable insights for troubleshooting bottlenecks in code, automation, or integrations.

NEW QUESTION # 70
Northern Trail Outfitters submits orders to the manufacturing system web service. Recently, the system has experienced outages that keep service unavailable for several days. Which solution should an integration architect recommend to handle errors during these types of service outages?1718

- A. Use middleware queuing and buffering to insulate Salesforce from1920 system outages.
- B. Use Outbound Messaging to automatically retry failed service calls.
- C. Use Platform Event replayId and custom scheduled Apex process to retrieve missed events.

Answer: A

Explanation:
When a target system experiences prolonged outages (lasting "several days"), point-to-point integrations built directly within Salesforce are prone to failure because they lack the persistence required for long-term retries. The architecturally sound recommendation is to utilize middleware queuing and buffering to "insulate" Salesforce from the target system's instability.
In this architecture, Salesforce sends the order to a middleware layer (such as an ESB or iPaaS). The middleware immediately acknowledges receipt of the message, freeing up Salesforce resources. If the manufacturing system is offline, the middleware stores the order in a persistent Message Queue. Unlike Salesforce Outbound Messaging (Option B), which only retries for up to 24 hours, enterprise middleware can be configured to hold messages for days or even weeks.
Middleware also provides sophisticated Quality of Service (QoS) features, such as "Dead Letter Queues" for manual intervention and customized retry schedules (e.g., retrying every hour instead of every few minutes). This decoupling ensures that Salesforce users can continue to create and "send" orders without seeing technical errors, even while the backend manufacturing system is down. Once the manufacturing service is restored, the middleware "drains" the queue, delivering all buffered orders in the correct sequence. This strategy provides the highest level of reliability and resilience for mission-critical business processes.

NEW QUESTION # 71
A company's security assessment noted vulnerabilities on the unmanaged packages in its Salesforce orgs; notably, secrets that are

easily accessible and in plain text, such as usernames, passwords, and OAuth tokens used in callouts from Salesforce. Which persistence mechanisms should an integration architect require to be used to ensure that secrets are protected from deliberate or inadvertent exposure?

- A. Protected Custom Metadata Types and Named Credentials
- B. Named Credentials and Protected Custom Settings
- C. Encrypted Custom Fields and Protected Custom Settings

Answer: A

Explanation:
The scenario highlights vulnerabilities in unmanaged packages where secrets (usernames, passwords, OAuth tokens) are stored in plain text and easily accessible. The goal is to protect these secrets from exposure in callouts, especially in unpackaged or unmanaged code contexts.
Why A (Protected Custom Metadata Types and Named Credentials)?
Named Credentials is the primary Salesforce-recommended mechanism for securely storing authentication details (including passwords, tokens, and secrets) for HTTP callouts. Secrets are encrypted, not visible in debug logs, and Salesforce handles authentication without exposing them in Apex code.
However, in Named Credentials, admins with "Customize Application" permission can view/edit the secrets.
To further protect secrets (e.g., hide them completely from admins or in packaged scenarios), use Protected Custom Metadata Types (preferably in a managed package). These allow Apex code in the same namespace/package to access the secrets while hiding them from users, API queries, or subscriber orgs.
This combination addresses both standard callouts (via Named Credentials) and cases needing maximum obfuscation (via Protected Custom Metadata), directly mitigating plain-text exposure in unmanaged packages.
Why not B (Encrypted Custom Fields and Protected Custom Settings)?
Encrypted Custom Fields are suitable for sensitive data like PII (e.g., credit cards, SSNs) but explicitly not recommended for storing authentication secrets or credentials used in callouts (per Salesforce Secure Coding guidelines).
Protected Custom Settings offer similar protection to Protected Custom Metadata but are less preferred for configuration-like data (secrets are configuration). Custom Metadata is deployable as metadata, better for packaging and migrations.
Why not C (Named Credentials and Protected Custom Settings)?
While Named Credentials are ideal, pairing with Protected Custom Settings is valid but suboptimal. Salesforce documentation and Trailhead modules favor Protected Custom Metadata Types over Custom Settings for secret storage due to better deployability, caching, and metadata API support.
This aligns with Salesforce Trailhead ("Securely Store Secrets with Salesforce Features") and secure coding guidelines, emphasizing Named Credentials for callouts and Protected Custom Metadata for high-security secret storage in packages. For unmanaged code vulnerabilities, migrating to these mechanisms (ideally with packaging) prevents exposure.

NEW QUESTION # 72
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