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2026 Salesforce - Plat-Arch-204 - Pass Salesforce Certified Platform Integration Architect Test Guide

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Salesforce Plat-Arch-204 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details

Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 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"> 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	<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 5	<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.

Salesforce Certified Platform Integration Architect Sample Questions (Q53-Q58):

NEW QUESTION # 53

A security assessment noted vulnerabilities on unmanaged packages; notably, secrets like usernames, passwords, and OAuth tokens are stored in plain text. Which persistence mechanisms should an integration architect require to ensure that secrets are protected from deliberate or inadvertent exposure?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 54

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 done to meet the requirement?

- A. The mobile device makes a REST Apex inbound call.
- B. The mobile device makes a REST API inbound call.**
- C. The mobile device receives a REST Apex callout call.

Answer: B

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.

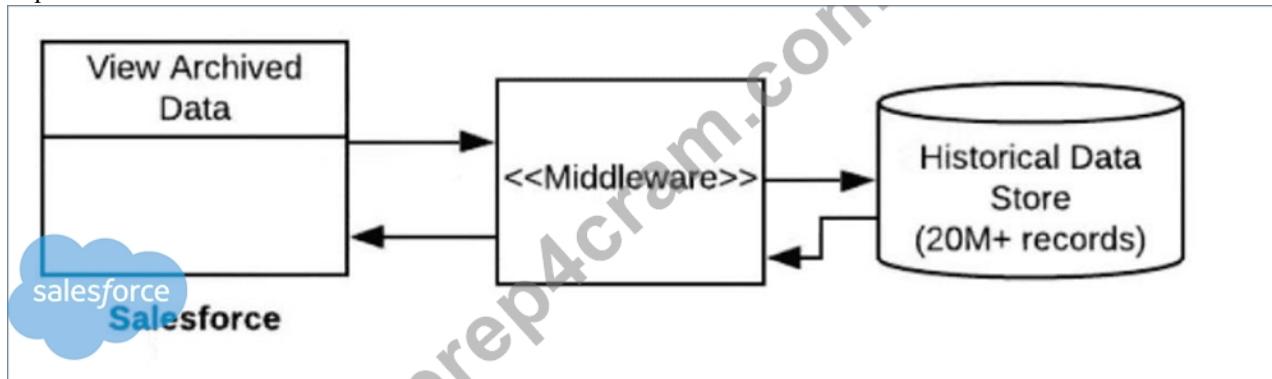
In this specific scenario, the architect must address the Field-Level Security (FLS) constraint. Because the geolocation field is set to read-only for users, a standard UI-based update would typically fail. However, when using an inbound REST API call with a properly authorized integration user or via 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 # 55

Given the diagram above, a Salesforce org, middleware, and Historical Data store exist with connectivity between them. Historical records are archived from Salesforce, moved to a Historical Data store (which houses 20 million records and growing), and fine-tuned to be performant with search queries. When reviewing occasional special cases, call center agents that use Salesforce have requested access to view the historical case items that relate to submitted cases.



Which mechanism and patterns are recommended to maximize declarative configuration?

- A. Use an ESB tool with a Request and Reply pattern, and then make a real-time Apex callout to the ESB endpoint to fetch3 and display historical Data in a custom Lightning compo4ment related to the Case object.
- B. Use an ESB tool with a Fire and Forget pattern, and then publish a platform event for the requested historical data.
- C. Use an ESB tool with a Data Virtualization pattern, expose the OData endpoint, and then use Salesforce Connect to consume and display the External object alongside the Case object.12

Answer: C

Explanation:

When designing a solution to view large volumes of archived data (over 20 million records) without physically storing them back in Salesforce, a Data Virtualization pattern is the architecturally preferred approach. This pattern allows users to view and interact with external data in real-time without the overhead of data replication, which would otherwise consume significant storage and impact platform performance.

To maximize declarative configuration, the Salesforce Platform Integration Architect should recommend Salesforce Connect. Salesforce Connect allows for the creation of External Objects, which behave much like standard objects but point to data residing outside of Salesforce. This is achieved by having the middleware (ESB) expose the Historical Data store via an OData (Open Data Protocol) endpoint. Once configured, call center agents can view historical case items directly on the Case record page using standard related lists or lookups, all configured through the point-and-click interface rather than custom code.

The provided landscape diagram illustrates a clear path from Salesforce through middleware to the Historical Data Store. Option A leverages this by using the ESB to bridge the protocol gap. Because the data store is already "fine-tuned to be performant with search queries," Salesforce Connect can efficiently query only the specific historical records needed for the current case view.

In contrast, Option B requires a "Request and Reply" pattern using Apex callouts and custom Lightning components. While functional, this is a code-heavy approach that increases technical debt and does not meet the "maximize declarative configuration" requirement. Option C, using "Fire and Forget" with Platform Events, is unsuitable for a synchronous "view data" request; Platform Events are asynchronous and would require a complex, custom-built UI to "wait" for and display the response. Therefore, the combination of OData and Salesforce Connect provides the most seamless, scalable, and low-maintenance solution for call center agents.

NEW QUESTION # 56

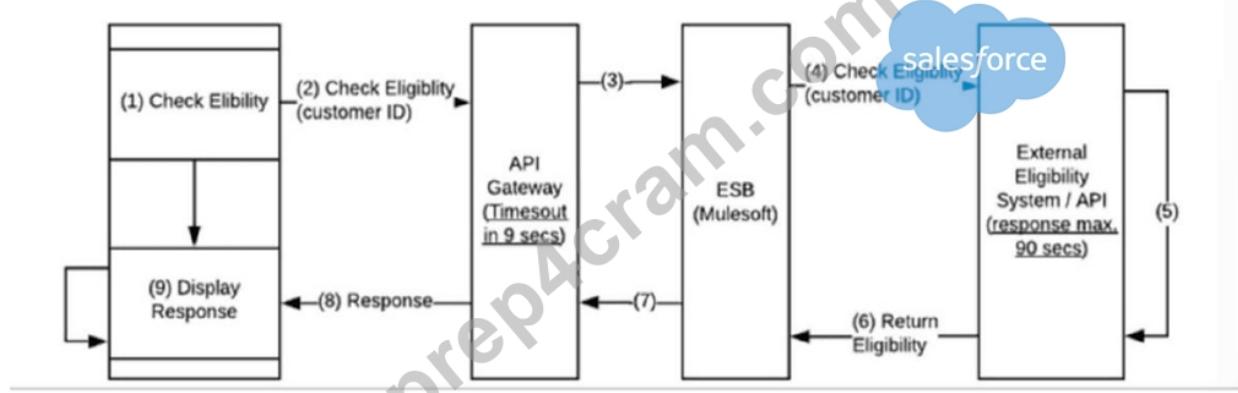
An enterprise architect has requested the Salesforce integration architect to review the following (see diagram and description) and provide recommendations after carefully considering all constraints of the enterprise systems and Salesforce Platform limits.

There are multiple eligibility systems that provide this service and are hosted externally.³⁴ However, their current response times could take up to 90 seconds to process and return.

These eligibility systems can be accessed through APIs orchestrated via ESB (MuleSoft).

All requests from Salesforce must traverse the customer's API Gateway layer, which imposes a constraint of timing out requests

after 9 seconds.



Which recommendation should the integration architect make?

- A. Recommend synchronous Apex callouts from Lightning UI to External Systems via Mule and implement polling on an API Gateway timeout.
- B. Create a platform event in Salesforce via Remote Call-In and use the empAPI in the Lightning UI to serve 3,000 concurrent users when responses are received by Mule.
- C. Use Continuation callouts to make the eligibility check request from Salesforce Lightning UI at page load.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 57

A company captures orders and needs to send them to the Order fulfillment system. The user is not required to have confirmation from the Order fulfillment system. Which system constraint question should be considered when designing an integration to send orders from Salesforce to a fulfillment system?

- A. Which system will validate order shipping addresses?
- B. What latency is acceptable for orders to reach the fulfillment system?
- C. Can the fulfillment system implement a contract-first Outbound Messaging interface?

Answer: B

Explanation:

When designing an integration where the user does not require immediate confirmation, the architect is moving away from a synchronous "Request-Reply" pattern toward an asynchronous "Fire-and-Forget"¹⁶ or "Batch Processing" pattern. In such scenarios, the most critical architectural constraint is defining the latency requirements.

Latency dictates the technical choice of the integration tool. If the fulfillment system needs the order within seconds of creation to begin a high-speed picking process, the architect might choose Salesforce Outbound Messaging or an Apex Callout triggered by a Platform Event. If the system only needs to process orders once an hour or overnight, a Batch ETL process is more appropriate. Understanding the acceptable delay (latency) ensures that the solution meets business expectations without over-engineering for real-time performance where it isn't required.

While Option B (Outbound Messaging) is a valid technical capability, it is a specific solution rather than a high-level "system constraint question" that drives the initial design phase. Option C (Address Validation) is a functional requirement regarding data integrity, but it does not define the architectural framework of the integration as effectively as latency does. By identifying the latency threshold, the architect can determine if the integration should be near real-time, hourly, or daily, which in turn influences how the system handles error recovery, retries, and transaction volumes.

NEW QUESTION # 58

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