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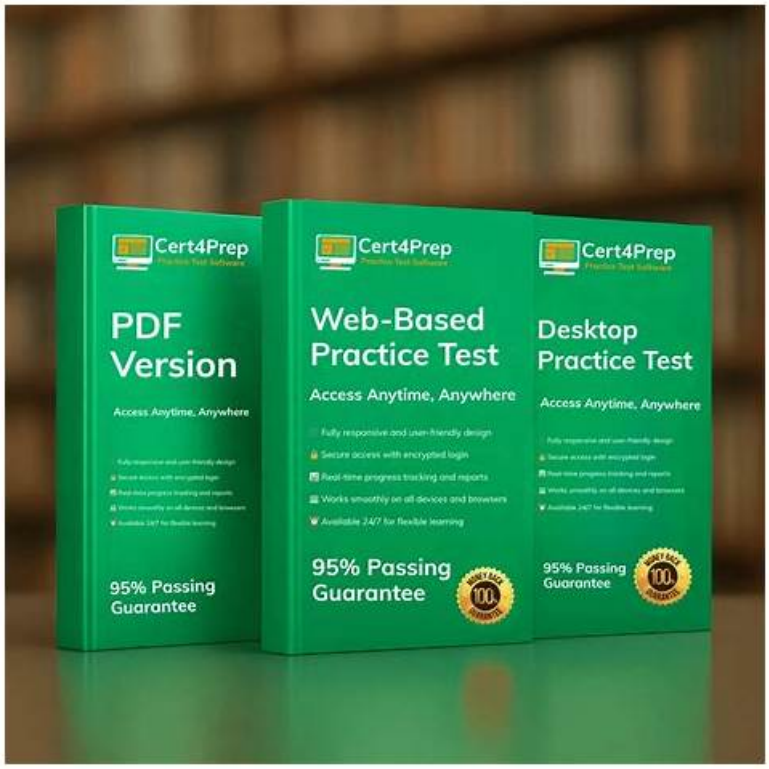

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Salesforce Plat-Arch-204 Exam Syllabus Topics:

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	• 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	• 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 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.

Salesforce Certified Platform Integration Architect Sample Questions (Q99-Q104):

NEW QUESTION # 99
A new Salesforce program has the following high-level abstract requirement: Business processes executed on Salesforce require data updates between their internal systems and Salesforce. Which relevant detail should an integration architect seek to specifically solve for integration architecture needs of the program?

- A. Integration skills, SME availability, and Program Governance details
- B. Core functional and non-functional requirements for User Experience design, Encryption needs, Community, and license choices
- C. Timing aspects, real-time/near real-time (synchronous or asynchronous), batch and update frequency

Answer: C

Explanation:
In the discovery and translation phase of a Salesforce project, an Integration Architect must move beyond high-level business goals to define the technical "DNA" of the data exchange. While organizational readiness and user experience are vital to project success, they do not dictate the architectural patterns required to move data between systems.
The most critical details for designing an integration architecture are the Timing and Volume requirements. Identifying whether a business process is Synchronous or Asynchronous is the primary decision point. For example, if a Salesforce user requires an immediate validation from an external system before they can save a record, a synchronous "Request-Reply" pattern using an Apex Callout is required. If the data update can happen in the background without blocking the user, an asynchronous "Fire-and-Forget" pattern is preferred to improve system performance and user experience.
Furthermore, understanding the Update Frequency (e.g., real-time, hourly, or nightly) and the Data Volume (e.g., 100 records vs. 1 million records) allows the architect to select the appropriate Salesforce API. High-volume, low-frequency updates are best handled by the Bulk API to minimize API limit consumption, while low-volume, high-frequency updates are better suited for the REST API or Streaming API. By specifically seeking out these timing and frequency aspects, the architect ensures that the chosen solution is scalable, stays within platform governor limits, and meets the business's Service Level Agreements (SLAs). Without these details, the architect risks designing a solution that is either too slow for the business needs or too taxing on system resources.

NEW QUESTION # 100
A company captures orders and needs to send them to the Order fulfillment system. The user is not required to have confirmation from the fulfillment system. Which system constraint question should be considered when designing this integration?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:
When a business process does not require immediate confirmation from a target system, the architecture can move from a synchronous Request-Reply pattern to an asynchronous Fire-and-Forget pattern. In this transition, the most critical "non-functional" requirement for the Integration Architect is to define acceptable latency.
Latency determines the technical stack. If the fulfillment system must receive the order within seconds (Near Real-Time), the

architect might choose Salesforce Outbound Messaging or a Flow-triggered Platform Event. If the order only needs to arrive within 4-12 hours, a Batch ETL process is more efficient as it conserves API limits and can handle much higher volumes more reliably. While address validation (Option B) is a functional requirement, it does not define the architectural framework. Option C is a specific solution implementation question rather than a fundamental design constraint. By asking about latency, the architect identifies the time boundary between "Data Entry" in Salesforce and "Processing" in the fulfillment system. This answer directly informs the choice of pattern, the retry logic required, and the error-handling strategy needed to ensure the "Order-to-Cash" cycle is completed successfully without blocking the sales rep's productivity.

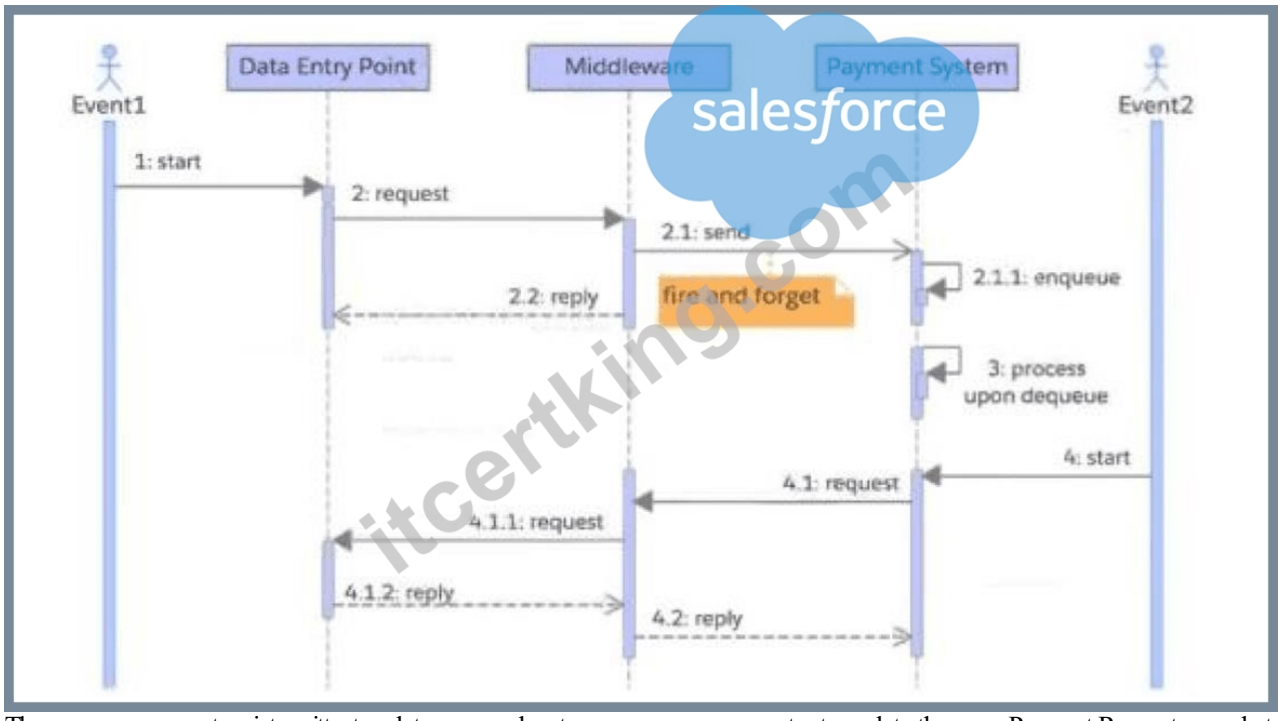
NEW QUESTION # 101
The URL for a business-critical external service providing exchange rates changed without notice. Which solutions should be implemented to minimize potential downtime for users in this situation?

- A. Remote Site Settings and Named Credentials
- B. Enterprise Service Bus (ESB) and Remote Site Settings
- C. Named Credentials and Content Security Policies

Answer: A

Explanation:
To minimize downtime when an external endpoint changes, an Integration Architect must ensure that the URL is not "hardcoded" within Apex code or configuration. The standard Salesforce mechanism for abstracting and managing external endpoints is Named Credentials.
Named Credentials specify the URL of a callout endpoint and its required authentication parameters in one definition. If the URL changes, an administrator simply updates the "URL" field in the Named Credential setup. This change takes effect immediately across all Apex callouts, Flows, and External Services that reference it, without requiring a code deployment or a sandbox-to-production migration.
Along with Named Credentials, Remote Site Settings (or the more modern External Website Configurations) are required. Salesforce blocks all outbound calls to URLs that are not explicitly whitelisted.
By having both in place, the remediation process is:
Update the URL in the Named Credential.
Update (or add) the new URL in the Remote Site Settings.
This approach follows the "Separation of Concerns" principle. Option B (ESB) could technically handle this, but it adds an extra layer of failure and complexity for a simple URL change. Option C (Content Security Policies) is used to control which resources (like scripts or images) a browser is allowed to load in the UI; it does not govern server-side Apex callouts. Therefore, the combination of Named Credentials and Remote Site whitelisting is the most efficient and standard way to provide architectural agility and minimize downtime.

NEW QUESTION # 102
A company accepts payment requests 24/7. Once the company accepts a payment request, its service level agreement (SLA) requires it to make sure each payment request is processed by its Payment System. The company tracks payment requests using a globally unique identifier created at the Data Entry Point. The company's simplified flow is as shown in the diagram.



The company encounters intermittent update errors when two or more processes try to update the same Payment Request record at the same time. Which recommendation should an integration architect make to improve the company's SLA and update conflict handling?

- A. Payment System sho46uld process a payment request only once.
- B. Payment System and Middleware should automatically retry requests.
- C. Middleware should coordinate request delivery and payment processing.

Answer: C

Explanation:
In high-concurrency environments like 24/7 payment processing, a common architectural failure is "race conditions," where multiple threads attempt to update the same record simultaneously. To resolve this while strictly adhering to a Service Level Agreement (SLA), the Integration Architect must shift the responsibility of orchestration to a central "nervous system"-the Middleware (e.g., MuleSoft or an ESB).
According to Salesforce Integration best practices, Middleware coordination is essential for managing the state and sequencing of asynchronous messages. By having the Middleware coordinate request delivery, it can implement a "Sequential Processing" or "First-In-First-Out" (FIFO) queue logic. This ensures that even if the Data Entry Point pushes requests at high speed, the Middleware can throttle or serialize the calls to the Payment System, preventing the record-locking errors and update conflicts mentioned in the scenario.
Furthermore, the globally unique identifier created at the Data Entry Point allows the Middleware to perform Idempotency checks. If a duplicate request arrives or an error occurs, the Middleware can use this ID to verify the status before attempting another update, ensuring that the "exactly-once" processing requirement of the SLA is met without creating duplicate payment records or conflicting status updates.
While Option B suggests retries-which are necessary for a "Fire-and-Forget" pattern-retrying without central coordination often exacerbates update conflicts rather than solving them. Option C (processing once) is a result of a well-designed system, but it does not provide the mechanism to handle the specific update conflicts described. By recommending that the Middleware coordinate the entire flow, the architect provides a robust solution that manages delivery, handles retries gracefully, and ensures data integrity across the system landscape.

NEW QUESTION # 103
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 and functional limitations.
- B. Encrypt the data using the most current key.
- C. Encrypt all the data so that it is secure.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Prior to implementing Shield Platform Encryption, the most critical step for an Integration Architect is to perform a comprehensive Review of Shield Platform Encryption configurations and their impact on existing platform functionality. Encryption at rest is not a "set-and-forget" feature; it changes how the Salesforce database interacts with various features, and failing to review these limitations beforehand can lead to significant business disruption.
Salesforce documentation emphasizes that encryption affects several core areas:
SOQL/SOSL Limitations: Encrypted fields have restricted capabilities in WHERE, GROUP BY, and ORDER BY clauses.1 For example, if Social Security Numbers (SSNs) are encrypted using Probabilistic Encryption, they cannot be filtered or sorted in a query.2 This could break existing integrations or reports that rely on finding specific records by SSN.
Search Functionality: While Salesforce supports searching for encrypted data, there are specific behaviors to consider regarding how search indexes are built and updated.
AppExchange and Managed Packages: If the SSN field is used by a third-party app or a managed package, encrypting it might cause those external tools to fail if they are not designed to handle encrypted data types.
Field Attributes: Encrypted fields cannot be used as Unique or External IDs if using the probabilistic scheme, which is a vital consideration for data synchronization architectures.3 Therefore, the architect must first conduct a Business Impact Analysis. This includes identifying where the sensitive data (SSNs) is used in Apex code, Flows, validation rules, and reports. By reviewing the configurations and functional limitations first, the architect can decide between Probabilistic (higher security) and Deterministic (allows filtering) encryption strategies.4 Option A is a step taken during or after implementation (Background Encryption), and Option C is an anti-pattern, as encrypting "everything" leads to unnecessary performance overhead and massive functional loss. Only after a thorough review can the architect safely proceed with the technical implementation of Shield.

NEW QUESTION # 104
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