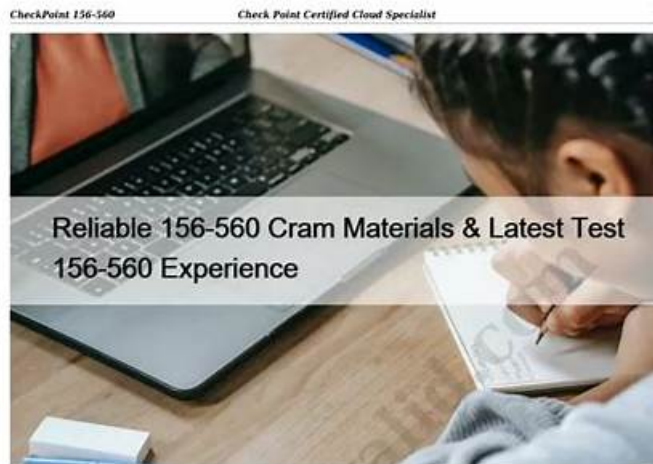


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Salesforce Plat-Arch-204 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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 2	<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 3	<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 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.
Topic 5	<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.

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Salesforce Certified Platform Integration Architect Sample Questions (Q92-Q97):

NEW QUESTION # 92

What is the first thing an integration architect should validate if a callout from a Lightning web component to an external endpoint is failing?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

When an integration callout initiated from a Lightning Web Component (LWC) fails, the architect must distinguish between client-side and server-side security layers. Unlike Apex callouts, which are governed by Remote Site Settings at the server level, LWC requests originate directly from the user's browser. Consequently, they are subject to the browser's Content Security Policy (CSP). CSP is a security layer that helps detect and mitigate certain types of attacks, including Cross-Site Scripting (XSS) and data injection attacks. It prevents a website from loading content from a third party unless that domain is explicitly safe-listed. If an LWC attempts to connect to an external API endpoint that is not listed in the CSP Trusted Sites in Salesforce Setup, the browser will block the request before it is even sent, often returning a "Refused to connect because it violates the document's Content Security Policy" error. While Cross-Origin Resource Sharing (CORS) is also a browser-level security mechanism, it must be configured on the external server to allow the browser to access its resources; however, the first validation step within the Salesforce environment for a failing LWC callout is ensuring the domain is allowed by the org's CSP.

NEW QUESTION # 93

Universal Containers (UC) support agents would like to open bank accounts on the spot. During the process, agents execute credit checks through external agencies. At any given time, up to 30 concurrent reps will be using the service. Which error handling

mechanisms should be built to display an error to the agent when the credit verification process has failed?

- **A. Handle Integration errors in the middleware in case the verification process is down, then the middleware should retry processing the request multiple times.**
- B. Handle the error in the synchronous callout and display a message to the agent. (Note: While not explicitly in the user's snippet, A and B are provided options; the standard architect answer for "displaying an error to the agent" in a synchronous flow is handling the exception in the UI layer).
- C. In case the verification process is down, use fire and forget mechanism instead of Request and Reply to allow the agent to get the response back when the service is back online.

Answer: A

Explanation:

In a synchronous Request-Reply scenario where a bank agent is waiting "on the spot" for a credit check, the error-handling strategy must balance immediate feedback with system resilience.

Option A is the recommended architectural approach for enterprise resiliency. By placing a Middleware layer (like MuleSoft) between Salesforce and the credit agencies, the architect can implement sophisticated error-handling patterns that are invisible to the user but critical for success. If a credit agency's API is momentarily unreachable, the middleware can perform automated retries (e.g., three attempts with 500ms intervals). If the retries still fail, the middleware sends a clean, structured error response back to Salesforce.

Option B (Fire and Forget) is fundamentally unsuitable for this use case because the agent needs the result immediately to open the account; they cannot wait for a callback that might arrive hours later. Option C (Mock service) is only a testing tool and provides no value in a production environment where real financial data is required. By delegating the retry logic to the middleware, the architect protects Salesforce's concurrent request limits (since the agent only occupies a thread for the duration of the final response) and ensures that transient network issues do not result in a "failed" bank account application for the customer.

NEW QUESTION # 94

A customer's enterprise architect has identified requirements around caching, queuing, error handling, alerts, retries, event handling, etc. Which recommendation should the integration architect make?

- A. Message transformation and protocol translation should be done within Salesforce.
- **B. Event handling in a publish/subscribe scenario; the middleware can be used to route requests or messages to active data-event subscribers from active data-event publishers.**
- C. Transform a Fire and Forget mechanism to Request and Reply, which should be handled by middleware tools (like ETL/ESB) to improve performance.

Answer: B

Explanation:

When an enterprise architect identifies complex infrastructure needs such as caching, queuing, and sophisticated event routing, it signals that a point-to-point integration architecture is insufficient. In such cases, the Integration Architect should recommend a Middleware-mediated architecture.

Middleware tools, such as an Enterprise Service Bus (ESB) or an iPaaS (Integration Platform as a Service), are specifically designed to fulfill these complex "Quality of Service" (QoS) requirements. In a publish/subscribe scenario, the middleware acts as the central orchestrator. It can receive a single "Fire and Forget" event from a publisher (like Salesforce) and then manage the technical complexities of routing that message to multiple active subscribers.

Middleware handles infrastructure-level tasks such as message queuing for offline systems, automatic retries with exponential backoff, and error handling with alerts-capabilities that are either unavailable or difficult to scale within Salesforce natively. Performing message transformation and protocol translation (e.g., SOAP to REST) within the middleware layer also protects Salesforce's Apex CPU limits. By leveraging middleware for these concerns, the architect ensures that Salesforce remains a performant engagement layer while the middleware provides the robust technical backbone for a resilient enterprise landscape.

NEW QUESTION # 95

A customer is migrating from an old legacy system to Salesforce. As part of the modernization effort, the customer would like to integrate all existing systems that currently work with its legacy application with Salesforce. Which constraint/pain-point should an integration architect consider when choosing the integration pattern/mechanism?

- A. Reporting and usability requirements
- **B. Multi-language and multi-currency requirement**

- C. System types APIs, File systems, Email

Answer: C

Explanation:

When migrating from a legacy landscape to a modern platform like Salesforce, the most immediate technical hurdle is the diversity of system types and communication protocols used by the existing systems.

In a legacy environment, integrations are often not standardized. An architect may encounter systems that communicate via modern REST/SOAP APIs, but they will also likely find older systems that rely on Flat File exchanges (FTP/SFTP), Email-based triggers, or direct Database connections. These "System Types" are a fundamental constraint because they dictate the choice of integration middleware. For example, Salesforce cannot natively poll a file system or read an on-premise database; therefore, an architect must identify these constraints to justify the need for an ETL or ESB tool that can bridge these legacy protocols with Salesforce's API-centric architecture.

While reporting (Option B) and multi-currency (Option C) are important functional requirements for the Salesforce implementation, they do not dictate the integration pattern (e.g., Request-Reply vs. Batch) as much as the technical interface of the source/target systems does. By evaluating the APIs, file systems, and email capabilities of the legacy landscape first, the architect ensures that the chosen integration mechanism—whether it be the Streaming API, Bulk API, or middleware orchestration—is technically capable of actually communicating with the legacy debt.

NEW QUESTION # 96

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 # 97

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