最高のPlat-Arch-204学習範囲 &合格スムーズPlat-Arch-204日本語版問題集 | 100%合格率のPlat-Arch-204模擬対策問題

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>> Plat-Arch-204学習範囲 <<

更新するPlat-Arch-204学習範囲試験-試験の準備方法-素晴らしいPlat-Arch-204日本語版問題集

Plat-Arch-204トレーニングガイドSalesforceでは、PDFバージョン、PCバージョン、APPオンラインバージョンを含む3つのバージョンを強化しています。 Plat-Arch-204テストガイドは非常に効率的で、回答と質問の形式は同じです。バージョンが異なると、独自の機能と使用方法が強化され、クライアントは最も便利な方法を選択できます。たとえば、Plat-Arch-204ガイドトレントのpdf形式は印刷可能で、ダウンロードへの即時アクセスを促進します。いつでも学習でき、1年の任意の日にPlat-Arch-204試験問題を自由に更新できます。

Salesforce Plat-Arch-204 認定試験の出題範囲：

トピック	出題範囲

トピック 1	• 統合ソリューションの設計: このドメインは、統合パターンの選択、適切なコンポーネントを使用した完全なソリューションの設計、トレードオフと制限の理解、適切な Salesforce API の選択、必要な標準とセキュリティ メカニズムの決定に重点を置きます。
トピック 2	• 現在のシステム ランドスケープの評価: このドメインでは、既存の技術環境を分析して、現在のシステム、その標準、プロトコル、制限、境界を理解し、制約と認証 • 承認の要件を特定します。
トピック 3	• ニーズを統合要件に変換する: この領域では、システムとパターンを文書化し、制約を評価し、セキュリティ要件を定義し、ボリューム、応答時間、待機時間などのパフォーマンス ニーズを決定することによって、ビジネス ニーズを技術仕様に変換します。
トピック 4	• 統合の維持: このドメインは、統合パフォーマンスの監視、エラー処理および回復手順の定義、エスカレーション プロセスの実装、継続的な統合の健全性監視のレポート ニーズの確立に重点を置いています。
トピック 5	• ビジネス ニーズを評価する: この領域では、機能要件と非機能要件の収集、機密性によるデータの分類、CRM の成功要因の特定、ビジネスの成長と規制が統合の選択にどのように影響するかの理解について説明します。

Salesforce Certified Platform Integration Architect 認定 Plat-Arch-204 試験問題 (Q123-Q128):

質問 # 123
Northern Trail Outfitters (NTO) has recently changed its Corporate Security Guidelines. The guidelines require that all cloud applications pass through a secure firewall before accessing on-premise resources. NTO is evaluating middleware solutions to integrate cloud applications with on-premise resources and services. Which consideration should an integration architect evaluate before choosing a middleware solution?

- A. The middleware solution is able to interface directly with databases via an Open Database Connectivity (ODBC) connection string.
- B. The middleware solution enforces the OAuth security protocol.
- C. The middleware solution is capable of establishing a secure API Gateway between cloud applications and on-premise resources.

正解：C

解説：
When corporate guidelines mandate that all cloud-to-on-premise traffic must pass through a secure firewall, the architecture must support a Demilitarized Zone (DMZ) or "Perimeter Network" strategy. The Integration Architect must evaluate whether the middleware solution includes a robust API Gateway component.
A secure API Gateway acts as the single entry point for all external requests. It is typically deployed within the DMZ to terminate incoming TLS connections from the cloud (Salesforce) and perform deep packet inspection, IP whitelisting, and authentication before proxying the request to internal on-premise resources. This provides a critical layer of insulation, ensuring that internal services-such as an ERP or legacy database-are never exposed directly to the public internet.
While OAuth enforcement (Option B) is a common requirement for authorization, it does not fulfill the specific network-level firewall requirement described. Similarly, ODBC connectivity (Option C) is a low-level internal database protocol that should generally be avoided for cross-firewall communication due to its inherent security risks. By selecting a middleware solution with integrated API Gateway capabilities, Northern Trail Outfitters can provide the security team with centralized control over encryption, rate limiting, and threat protection, thereby strictly adhering to the new Corporate Security Guidelines while enabling seamless hybrid cloud integration.

質問 # 124
Northern Trail Outfitters has a registration system that is used for workshops offered at its conferences. Attendees use Salesforce Community to register for workshops, but the scheduling system manages workshop availability based on room capacity. It is expected that there will be a big surge of requests for workshop reservations when the conference schedule goes live. Which Integration pattern should be used to manage the influx in registrations?

- A. Batch Data Synchronization
- B. Remote Process Invocation Fire and Forget
- C. Remote Process Invocation Request and Reply

正解：B

解説：
When dealing with a "big surge" or high-volume influx of requests, a synchronous pattern like Request and Reply (Option A) can lead to significant performance bottlenecks. In a synchronous model, each Salesforce user thread must wait for the external scheduling system to respond, which could lead to "Concurrent Request Limit" errors during peak times.
The Remote Process Invocation-Fire and Forget pattern is the architecturally sound choice for managing surges. In this pattern, Salesforce captures the registration intent and immediately hands it off to an asynchronous process or a middleware queue. Salesforce does not wait for the external system to process the room capacity logic; instead, it receives a simple acknowledgment that the message was received.23 This pattern decouples the front-end user experience from the back-end processing limits. Middleware can then "drip-feed" these registration4s into the scheduling system at a rate it can handl5e. If the scheduling system becomes overwhelmed or goes offline, the messages remain safely in the queue. Option C (Batch) is unsuitable because users expect near real-time feedback on their registration attempt, even if the final confirmation is sent a few minutes later. By utilizing Fire and Forget, NTO ensures a responsive Community Experience during the critical launch window while maintaining system stability.

質問 # 125
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

正解：C

解説：
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.

質問 # 126
A new Salesforce program requires data updates between internal systems and Salesforce. Which relevant detail should an integration architect seek to solve for integration architecture needs?

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

正解：A

解説：
In the "Discovery" phase of integration architecture, the architect must translate abstract business needs into technical requirements. The most critical variables that define the Integration Pattern are Timing and Volume.

An architect cannot choose between the REST API, Streaming API, Bulk API, or Outbound Messaging without knowing:
Latency Requirements: Does the business need the update in 200 milliseconds (Synchronous), 2 minutes (Near Real-Time), or 24 hours (Batch)?
Frequency: Is the data updated every time a user clicks a button, or once at the end of the day?
Volume: Are we moving 10 records at a time or 10 million?
Option A focuses on UI/UX and licensing, which are project management concerns. Option B focuses on resource allocation and governance. While important for the project, they do not inform the technical design of the data flow.
By specifically seeking out Timing aspects (Synchronous vs. Asynchronous) and Update Frequency, the architect can apply the Salesforce Integration Decision Matrix. For instance, a "Real-time" requirement for small volumes leads to a Request-Reply pattern via Apex Callouts. A "Nightly" requirement for large volumes leads to a Batch Data Synchronization pattern via the Bulk API.
Identifying these "Non-Functional Requirements" (NFRs) early is the only way to ensure the architecture is scalable and stays within platform governor limits.

質問 # 127
Northern Trail Outfitters (NTO) wants to improve the quality of callouts from Salesforce to its REST APIs by adhering to RAML (REST API Markup Language) specifications. The RAML specs serve as interface contracts. Which design specification should the integration architect include to ensure that Apex REST API Clients' unit tests confirm adherence to the RAML specs?

- A. Call the HttpCalloutMock implementation from the Apex REST API Clients.
- B. Call the Apex REST API Clients in a test context to get the mock response.
- C. Require the Apex REST API Clients to implement the HttpCalloutMock.

正解：C

解説：
In Salesforce, you cannot perform real HTTP callouts during unit tests. To test integration logic, developers must use the HttpCalloutMock interface to simulate the API's response. To ensure that the Apex code adheres to the RAML contract, the architect should require that the test mock implementation strictly follows the RAML specifications.
By requiring the Apex REST API Clients to implement the HttpCalloutMock (or more specifically, creating a mock class that implements it), the developer creates a controlled testing environment. The mock class should be coded to return a payload that matches the RAML-defined structure (fields, data types, and status codes). When the test runs, the Apex client receives this "contract-compliant" response. The unit test then uses assertions to verify that the Apex code correctly parses and handles this specific data structure.
Option B is technically imprecise; you don't "call" the mock from the client, you provide the mock to the test runtime using Test.setMock(). Option C describes the general process of testing but does not address the "design specification" needed to ensure contract adherence. By mandating a mock implementation that mirrors the RAML contract, the architect ensures that if the API contract changes in the RAML file, the unit tests will fail if the Apex code is not updated to match, thereby maintaining high integration quality and preventing runtime errors.

質問 # 128
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