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Salesforce Certified Integration Architect Sample Questions (Q41-Q46):

NEW QUESTION # 41

Northern Trail Outfitters is creating a distributable Salesforce package for other Salesforce orgs within the company. The package needs to call into a custom ApexREST endpoint in the central org. The security team wants to ensure a specific integration account is used in the central org that they will authorize after installation of the package.

Which three items should an architect recommend to secure the integration in the package?

Choose 3 answers

- A. Contact Salesforce support and create a case to temporarily enable API access for managed packages.
- B. Use an encrypted field to store the password that the security team enters and use password management for external orgs and set the encryption method to TLS 1.2.
- C. Use the Auth Provider configured and select the identity type as Named Principal with OAuth 2.0 as the protocol and Select Start Authentication Flow on Save.
- D. Create a connected app in the central org and add the callback URL of each org the package is installed in to redirect to after successful authentication.
- E. Create an Auth provider in the package and set the consumer key and consumer secret of the connected app in the central org.

Answer: C,D,E

Explanation:

Explanation

Answer A is valid because creating an Auth provider in the package and setting the consumer key and consumer secret of the connected app in the central org can allow the package to authenticate with the central org using OAuth 2.0. An Auth provider is a configuration that specifies how to connect to an external service that uses a specific identity protocol. A connected app is an application that can access Salesforce resources using APIs and standard protocols. The consumer key and consumer secret are credentials that identify the connected app to Salesforce.

Answer C is valid because creating a connected app in the central org and adding the callback URL of each org the package is installed in to redirect to after successful authentication can enable the package to obtain an access token from the central org using OAuth 2.0. The callback URL is a parameter that specifies where the user should be redirected after granting or denying permission to access Salesforce resources. The access token is a credential that can be used to invoke the custom Apex REST endpoint in the central org.

Answer E is valid because using the Auth Provider configured and selecting the identity type as Named Principal with OAuth 2.0 as the protocol and selecting Start Authentication Flow on Save can initiate the authentication flow when installing the package. The identity type determines how the package accesses Salesforce resources on behalf of users or an application. The Named Principal identity type means that the package uses a single credential, such as a username and password or an access token, to access Salesforce resources for all users. The Start Authentication Flow on Save option means that the package will prompt the user to enter the credential when saving the Auth Provider configuration.

Answer B is not valid because contacting Salesforce support and creating a case to temporarily enable API access for managed packages is not a necessary or recommended action. API access for managed packages is enabled by default and does not require any special permission or configuration from Salesforce support. Moreover, this action does not address the security requirement of using a specific integration account in the central org that will be authorized after installation of the package.

Answer D is not valid because using an encrypted field to store the password that the security team enters and using password management for external orgs and setting the encryption method to TLS 1.2 is not a secure or reliable solution. An encrypted field is a custom field that encrypts sensitive data at rest and masks it on the user interface. However, this field does not prevent unauthorized access or leakage of data, as it can be decrypted by users who have the View Encrypted Data permission or by Apex code that runs in system mode. Moreover, this field does not support encryption methods such as TLS 1.2, which are used for

securing data in transit, not at rest.

References: Auth Provider: Connected Apps : OAuth 2.0 Web Server Authentication Flow : Named Credentials as Callout

Endpoints : API Access in Packages : Encrypted Fields : Encryption Methods Available in Salesforce

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NEW QUESTION # 42

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

Answer: A

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 # 43

An architect decided to use Platform Events for integrating Salesforce with an external system for a company.

Which three things should an architect consider when proposing this type of integration mechanism?

Choose 3 answers

- A. Error handling must be performed by the remote service because the event is effectively handed off to the remote system for further processing.
- B. To subscribe to an event, the integration user in Salesforce needs read access to the event entity.
- C. To publish an event, the integration user in Salesforce needs create permission on the event entity.
- D. Salesforce needs to be able to store information about the external system in order to know which event to send out.
- E. External system needs to have the same uptime in order to be able to keep up with Salesforce Platform Events.

Answer: A,B,C

Explanation:

Platform Events are a type of event-driven architecture that allows you to publish and subscribe to events in Salesforce and external systems. To subscribe to an event, the integration user in Salesforce needs read access to the event entity, which defines the schema and properties of the event message. To publish an event, the integration user in Salesforce needs create permission on the event entity, which is a special type of sObject that can be inserted into the platform event queue. Error handling must be performed by the remote service because the event is effectively handed off to the remote system for further processing. Salesforce does not guarantee

the delivery or acknowledgment of the event by the external system. The external system should implement its own logic to handle errors, such as retrying failed events, logging errors, or sending notifications. References: Certification - Integration Architect - Trailhead, [Platform Events Developer Guide]

NEW QUESTION # 44

Universal Containers is a global financial company that sells financial products and services including, bank accounts, loans, and insurance. UC uses Salesforce Service cloud to service their customer via calls, live chat.

The support agents would open bank accounts on the spot for customers who are inquiring about UC bank accounts.

UC Core banking system is the system of record for bank accounts and all accounts opened in salesforce have to be synced in real-time to the core banking system. Support agents need to inform the customers with the newly created bank account ID which has to be generated from the core banking system.

Which integration pattern is recommended for this use case?

- A. Use salesforce platform event.
- B. Use streaming API to generate push topic.
- C. Use request and reply.
- D. Use outbound message.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Using request and reply is the recommended integration pattern for this use case because it allows the support agents to send a request to the core banking system and receive a response with the bank account ID in real-time. This way, the support agents can inform the customers with the newly created bank account ID without any delay or inconsistency. Using streaming API to generate push topic is not a good solution because it is used for event-driven integration, not for web-service integration. Using outbound message is also not a good solution because it is a Salesforce-specific feature that uses SOAP web services, which may not be compatible with the core banking system. Using Salesforce platform event is also not a good solution because it is used for event-driven integration, not for web-service integration. Reference: Salesforce Integration Architecture Designer Resource Guide, page 29-30

NEW QUESTION # 45

An Integration Architect has built a solution using REST API, updating Account, Contact, and other related information. The data volumes have increased, resulting in higher API calls consumed, and some days the limits are exceeded. A decision was made to decrease the number of API calls using bulk updates. The customer prefers to continue using REST API to avoid architecture changes.

Which REST API composite resources should the Integration Architect use to allow up to 200 records in one API call?

- A. Batch
- B. Composite
- C. SObject Tree
- D. SObject Collections

Answer: D

Explanation:

Explanation

SObject Collections is a REST API composite resource that allows you to create, update, or delete up to 200 records in one API call. You can specify the type of operation (create, update, or delete) for each record in the request body, and the response body will contain the status and IDs of each record. SObject Collections is suitable for bulk operations on records that are not related to each other¹.

SObject Tree is another REST API composite resource that allows you to create up to 200 records in one API call. However, unlike SObject Collections, SObject Tree requires the records to be related to each other in a hierarchy. You can specify the parent and child records in a JSON tree structure, and the response body will contain the reference IDs and URLs of each record. SObject Tree is suitable for creating nested data in one request².

Batch is a REST API composite resource that allows you to combine up to 25 requests in one API call. Each request can be a different type of operation (query, create, update, delete, etc.) on different objects. The response body will contain the status and results of each request. Batch is suitable for grouping multiple requests into one transaction³.

Composite is a REST API composite resource that allows you to execute a series of REST API requests in one API call. You can use the output of one request as the input of another request using a reference ID. The response body will contain the status and

