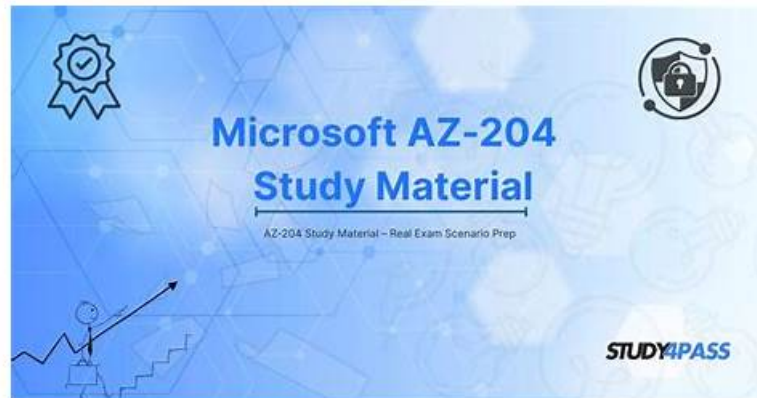


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Salesforce Plat-Arch-204 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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 2	<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 3	<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 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.

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VCEDumps offers a complete Salesforce Certified Platform Integration Architect (Plat-Arch-204) practice questions in PDF format. This Salesforce Plat-Arch-204 test questions pdf file format is simple to use and can be accessed from any device, including a desktop, tablet, laptop, Mac, or smartphone. No matter where you are, you can learn on the go. The PDF version of the Salesforce Certified Platform Integration Architect (Plat-Arch-204) exam questions is also readily printable, allowing you to keep tangible copies of the Salesforce Certified Platform Integration Architect (Plat-Arch-204) questions with you at all times.

Salesforce Certified Platform Integration Architect Sample Questions (Q25-

Q30):

NEW QUESTION # 25

Northern Trail Outfitters (NTO) uses different shipping services for each of the 34 countries it serves. Services are added and removed frequently. Sales representatives globally need to select between valid service(s) for the customer's country and request shipping estimates. Which solution should an architect propose?

- A. Invoke middleware service to retrieve valid shipping methods.
- B. Use Platform Events to construct and publish shipper-specific events.
- C. Store shipping services in a picklist that is dependent on a country picklist.

Answer: A

Explanation:

When external services are highly volatile (added/removed frequently), the goal is to decouple the Salesforce UI from the underlying service logic. An Integration Architect should propose invoking a middleware service to retrieve the valid shipping methods. By using middleware (such as an ESB or MuleSoft) as an abstraction layer, Salesforce doesn't need to "know" the details of the 34 different shipping providers. When a sales rep selects a country, Salesforce makes a single callout to the middleware. The middleware then performs the routing logic to identify which shippers are active for that region and returns a standardized list to Salesforce.

Option A is a "maintenance nightmare"; every time a shipping service changes in any of the 34 countries, an admin would need to manually update picklist values and dependencies in Salesforce, which is not scalable. Option C (Platform Events) is an asynchronous pattern unsuitable for a real-time "request-reply" scenario where a rep is waiting for an estimate during a live customer interaction. Utilizing middleware centralizes the logic, simplifies Salesforce configuration, and allows NTO to change shipping providers without any code deployments or metadata updates in the Salesforce org.

NEW QUESTION # 26

An integration architect has been tasked with integrating Salesforce with an on-premises system. Due to some established policies, this system must remain on-premises. What should the integration architect use to build a solution for this requirement?

- A. Use Salesforce Connect if the database supports Open Database Connectivity (ODBC).
- B. Use Salesforce Connect if the database supports Open Data Protocol (OData).
- C. Use Heroku Connect if the data is hosted in Heroku.

Answer: B

Explanation:

When data must reside on-premises due to security or compliance policies, but needs to be visible and actionable in Salesforce, the architect should recommend Data Virtualization via Salesforce Connect.

Salesforce Connect allows Salesforce to treat external data as if it were stored natively in the org without ever moving the data into the Salesforce cloud.²⁸ This is achieved by creating External Objects that map to the on-premises data structures. For this to work seamlessly, the on-premises system or a middleware layer must expose the data through a compatible protocol, most commonly the Open Data Protocol (OData).

Option C is incorrect because Salesforce Connect does not natively support ODBC directly; ODBC is a low-level driver protocol, whereas OData is a web-based RESTful protocol designed for cross-platform data exchange. Option B is irrelevant as the data is stated to be on-premises, not in Heroku. By using Salesforce Connect with OData, the architect satisfies the "stay on-premises" policy while providing Salesforce users with real-time, bidirectional access to the data, supporting features like Global Search and related lists without the overhead of data synchronization.

NEW QUESTION # 27

A CSR needs to obtain confirmation of payment from an external RESTful service before upgrading a customer's service. The integration must be reliable and monitored for audit purposes. What should an integration architect recommend?

- A. Make a callout to the payment gateway through ESB supporting error handling and logging for audit purposes.
- B. Use External Services feature to integrate payment gateway to Salesforce to ensure real-time updates to the CSR and support post payment processes.
- C. Build a custom Apex callout to external payment gateway service and provide a success message to the CSR; the details of callouts and responses are logged for audit purposes.

Answer: A

Explanation:

When an integration involves financial transactions (payment gateways) and strict audit and reliability requirements, the most robust architectural pattern is to use an Enterprise Service Bus (ESB) or middleware as the orchestration layer.

An ESB provides critical enterprise-grade capabilities that Salesforce cannot easily replicate natively:

Centralized Auditing/Logging: The ESB can capture the full payload of every payment request and response, storing them in a secure log for regulatory compliance and financial audits.

Sophisticated Error Handling: If the payment gateway returns a transient error, the ESB can manage retries or circuit-breaker patterns to prevent system failure.

Protocol Mediation: The ESB can bridge any technical gaps between the Salesforce UI and the external RESTful service.

Option A (External Services) and Option B (Apex Callouts) are point-to-point integrations. While they can facilitate a real-time response, they place the burden of logging, audit trail management, and complex error handling directly on the Salesforce platform. For a B2C enterprise, "hard-coding" these sensitive financial processes into Apex triggers or Flows creates a maintenance challenge and lacks the transparent, enterprise-wide visibility that a middleware solution provides. By routing the payment through an ESB, the architect ensures that the CSR gets their "real-time" confirmation while the company maintains the high level of reliability and accountability required for financial operations.

NEW QUESTION # 28

A company needs to send data from Salesforce to a homegrown system behind a corporate firewall. The data is pushed one way, doesn't need to be real-time, and averages 2 million records per day. What should an integration architect consider?

- A. Due to high volume of records, the external system will need to use a BULK API Rest endpoint to connect to Salesforce.
- B. Due to high volume of records, number of concurrent requests can hit the limit for the REST API.
- C. Due to high volume of records, a third-party integration tool is required to stage records off platform.

Answer: C

Explanation:

With a volume of 2 million records per day, this integration exceeds the practical limits of standard near-real-time patterns like Outbound Messaging or synchronous Apex Callouts. Sending 2 million individual REST requests would likely exhaust the daily API limit and could cause significant performance degradation in Salesforce due to transaction overhead.

An Integration Architect must recommend an Asynchronous Batch Data Synchronization pattern, typically facilitated by a third-party ETL/Middleware tool (e.g., MuleSoft, Informatica, or Boomi). Staging the records off-platform is essential for several reasons:

Throttling: The homegrown system behind a firewall may not be able to handle a massive, sudden burst of 2 million records. A middleware tool can ingest the data from Salesforce and "drip-feed" it into the target system at an acceptable rate.

Error Handling and Retries: Middleware provides sophisticated persistence and "Dead Letter Queues" to ensure that if the homegrown system goes offline, no data is lost.

API Efficiency: The middleware can use the Salesforce Bulk API 2.0 to extract the data in large chunks, which is significantly more efficient than individual REST calls and consumes far fewer API limits.

Option A is a valid concern but is a symptom of the wrong choice of tool (REST). Option B describes an inbound integration to Salesforce, whereas the requirement is outbound. By utilizing a third-party tool to stage and manage the 2 million record flow, the architect ensures that the integration is scalable, respects the corporate firewall constraints (via a secure agent or VPN), and maintains the performance of the Salesforce production environment.

NEW QUESTION # 29

A customer is migrating from an old legacy system to Salesforce and wants to integrate all existing systems currently working with the legacy application. Which constraint/pain-point should an integration architect consider when choosing the integration pattern/mechanism?

- A. Data volume and processing volume
- B. Reporting and usability requirements
- C. Multi-language and multi-currency requirement

Answer: A

Explanation:

When designing an integration architecture for a legacy migration, Data volume and processing volume are the primary technical constraints that dictate the choice of integration pattern.

