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Salesforce Certified Platform Integration Architect (Plat-Arch-204) Practice exams (desktop and web-based) are designed solely to help you get your Salesforce Certified Platform Integration Architect (Plat-Arch-204) certification on your first try. Our Salesforce Plat-Arch-204 mock test will help you understand the Salesforce Certified Platform Integration Architect (Plat-Arch-204) exam inside out and you will get better marks overall. It is only because you have practical experience of the Salesforce Certified Platform Integration Architect (Plat-Arch-204) exam even before the exam itself.

Salesforce Plat-Arch-204 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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 2	<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 3	<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 4	<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.

Salesforce Certified Platform Integration Architect Sample Questions (Q49-Q54):

NEW QUESTION # 49

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. Composite
- B. Batch
- C. **SObject Tree**

Answer: C

Explanation:

When designing high-volume integrations, the Salesforce Platform Integration Architect must distinguish between standard REST resources and "Composite" resources to optimize API consumption. The Salesforce REST API provides several composite resources to group multiple operations into a single call, thereby reducing the overhead of multiple HTTP requests and helping to stay within daily API limits.

According to Salesforce documentation on Composite Resources, the sObject Tree resource (/services/data/vXX.X/composite/tree/) is specifically designed to handle multiple records in a single request. While it is primarily marketed for creating complex hierarchies (parent-child relationships), it has a unique limit that allows for up to 200 records to be processed in a single call. These records can even be unrelated records of the same type. This is a significant advantage over the standard Batch and Composite resources.

The Composite resource and the Batch resource both have a much lower limit of 25 subrequests per call. While each subrequest in a Batch call could technically be a collection operation, the question specifically asks for the resource that natively supports the "200 records" threshold preferred for bulk-style updates within the REST framework. By utilizing the sObject Tree resource, the architect can bundle 200 record updates into a single transaction, effectively reducing API consumption by a factor of 200 compared to individual REST calls. This aligns with the requirement to avoid major architectural changes (like switching to the Bulk API 2.0) while solving the immediate problem of exceeding daily governor limits. In the context of the Integration Architect exam, understanding these specific payload limits is crucial for selecting the most efficient "Request-Reply" or "Data Synchronization" pattern.

NEW QUESTION # 50

Northern Trail Outfitters is creating a distributable Salesforce package. The package needs to call into a Custom Apex REST 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. Which item should an architect recommend?

- A. Use an encrypted field to store the password that the security team enters.

- B. Create a connected app in the central org and add the callback URL for each org in the package it is installed in to redirect after a successful authentication.
- C. Contact Salesforce Support and create a case to temporarily enable API access for managed packages.

Answer: B

Explanation:

For a distributable package to securely access a central "Hub" org, the architecture must support the OAuth 2.0 Web Server Flow. This flow is designed for applications (like the package installed in a "Spoke" org) that can securely store a Client Secret and need to act on behalf of a specific user.

The Connected App in the central org acts as the "Identity and Access" gatekeeper. A critical component of the Connected App configuration is the Callback URL (Redirect URI). When a user in the "Subscriber" org clicks "Authorize," Salesforce redirects them to the central org to log in. After successful authentication, the central org needs to know where to send the "Authorization Code" back to.

In a multi-org packaging scenario, each subscriber org will have a unique instance URL (e.g., na15.salesforce.com). The architect must ensure that the Connected App's callback URLs are correctly configured to handle these redirects.

Option C (Encrypted Passwords) is a major security risk and is considered an "anti-pattern" in modern integration. Option A is unnecessary, as API access is a standard feature. By using the Connected App with correct Callback URLs, the architect allows the security team in the central org to oversee exactly which "Spoke" orgs have authorized access. They can use the "Connected Apps OAuth Usage" page to monitor, rotate secrets, or revoke access for individual orgs, providing the granular security control required for an enterprise-grade distributed Salesforce architecture.

NEW QUESTION # 51

Northern Trail Outfitters is creating a distributable Salesforce package. The package needs to call into a custom Apex REST 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 item should an architect recommend to secure the integration?

- A. Create a connected app in the central org and add the callback URL for each org in the package it is installed in to redirect after a successful authentication.
- B. Contact Salesforce Support and create a case to temporarily enable API access for managed packages.
- C. Use an encrypted field to store the password.

Answer: A

Explanation:

To securely integrate a distributed package with a central "Hub" org, the architect should utilize the OAuth 2.0 Web Server Flow. In this model, a Connected App is created in the central org to act as the identity and access provider. A critical component of this setup is the Callback URL (Redirect URI). When a user in the "Subscriber" org (where the package is installed) initiates the connection, Salesforce redirects them to the central org to authorize the access. After successful authentication, the central org needs the correct callback URL to return the authorization code to the specific subscriber org.

Using this flow satisfies the security team's requirement for a specific integration account. The administrator in the central org can pre-authorize specific profiles or permission sets to use the Connected App, ensuring that only the designated integration user's credentials are used to fulfill requests. Option A is a security "anti-pattern" (storing passwords in fields), and Option C is unnecessary as API access is a standard feature. This OAuth-based approach provides a secure, revocable, and standardized way to manage cross-org communication in a multi-tenant environment.

NEW QUESTION # 52

What should an integration architect recommend to ensure all integrations to the Northern Trail Outfitters' company portal use SSL mutual authentication?

- A. Enforce SSL/TLS Mutual Authentication.
- B. Generate a certification authority (CA) signed certificate.
- C. Enable My Domain and SSL/TLS.

Answer: A

Explanation:

To ensure that all integrations calling into a Salesforce portal are secured with Mutual Authentication, the architect must enable and configure specific platform-level security settings. The primary recommendation is to Enforce SSL/TLS Mutual Authentication for the

relevant integration users.

Mutual Authentication (Two-way SSL) adds a layer of trust beyond the standard session-based authentication. When enforced, the Salesforce server requires the calling client to present a valid CA-signed certificate that matches a certificate stored in the org. This ensures that only authorized systems with the correct private key can establish a connection.

To implement this, the architect must first work with Salesforce support to enable the feature. Once enabled, a Mutual Authentication Certificate must be uploaded to the org, and a specific user profile-cloned for integration purposes-must have the "Enforce SSL/TLS Mutual Authentication" permission enabled. This configuration forces the client to use port 8443 (the dedicated port for mutual TLS) for API calls, providing a highly secure, server-to-server connection that protects against impersonation and unauthorized data access.

NEW QUESTION # 53

An architect decided to use Platform Events for integrating Salesforce with an external system for a company. What should an architect consider when proposing this type of integration mechanism?

- A. External system needs to have the same uptime in order to be able to keep up with Salesforce Platform Events.
- **B. To subscribe to an event, the integration user in Salesforce needs Read access to the event entity.**
- C. Salesforce needs to be able to store information about the external system in order to know which event to send out.

Answer: B

Explanation:

When proposing Platform Events as an integration mechanism, an architect must ensure that the security model is correctly configured to allow for the publication and subscription of events. Unlike standard objects, Platform Events have specific permission requirements for the "Integration User" or any system entity interacting with the event bus.

For an external system to subscribe to a Platform Event stream (via CometD or the Pub/Sub API), the user account used to authenticate the connection must have the "Read" permission on the specific Platform Event entity. Similarly, if the external system needs to publish events back into Salesforce, the user must have "Create" permissions. These permissions are typically managed through a Profile or a Permission Set assigned to the Integration User.

Regarding the other options, Option A is incorrect because Platform Events are designed for asynchronous communication. They are inherently decoupled; the external system does not need the same uptime as Salesforce. High-volume platform events are stored in the event bus for 72 hours, allowing an external system to "catch up" using a Replay ID once it comes back online. Option C is also incorrect because Platform Events follow a Publish/Subscribe pattern. Salesforce "broadcasts" the event to the bus without needing to know which specific external systems are listening. This decoupling is a primary advantage of event-driven architecture, as it allows for a "one-to-many" distribution model where multiple systems can consume the same message without additional configuration within Salesforce. Thus, ensuring the correct object-level permissions (Read/Create) is the most critical technical consideration for the architect to guarantee successful message delivery.

NEW QUESTION # 54

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