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Plat-Arch-204

ExamName: Salesforce Certified Platform Integration Architect Exam

Exam Version: 25.0

Questions & Answers Sample PDF

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Salesforce Plat-Arch-204 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	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	- 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 3	• 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.
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Salesforce Certified Platform Integration Architect Sample Questions (Q65-Q70):

NEW QUESTION # 65

Northern Trail Outfitters needs to make synchronous callouts "available-to-promise" services to query product availability and reserve inventory during the customer checkout process. What should an integration architect consider when building a scalable integration solution?

- A. The number of batch jobs that can run concurrently
- B. The maximum query cursors open per user on the service
- **C. The typical and worst-case historical response times**

Answer: C

Explanation:

In a Synchronous Request-Reply pattern, the user's experience is directly tied to the performance of the external service. For a mission-critical "Available-to-Promise" (ATP) service during checkout, the most vital scalability consideration is the typical and worst-case historical response times of the target system.

Salesforce imposes strict Governor Limits on synchronous callouts to protect platform health. Specifically, if an ATP callout takes longer than 120 seconds, the transaction will time out. More importantly, Salesforce limits the number of long-running requests (those lasting longer than 5 seconds). If multiple users are checking out simultaneously and the external inventory system begins to respond slowly (worst-case), those requests can quickly occupy all available slots in the concurrent request queue, leading to "Concurrent Request Limit Exceeded" errors for all users in the org.

By analyzing historical response times, the architect can determine if the service is reliable enough for a synchronous callout. If the worst-case response time frequently exceeds 5 seconds, the architect should consider a more resilient pattern, such as the Continuation pattern or an asynchronous approach, to prevent blocking the UI thread and hitting platform limits. Options A and C are irrelevant to synchronous checkout performance; query cursors relate to database state, and batch jobs are asynchronous background processes that do not impact real-time user checkout latency.

NEW QUESTION # 66

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. Salesforce needs to be able to store information about the external system in order to know which event to send out.
- **C. To subscribe to an event, the integration user in Salesforce needs Read access to the event entity.**

Answer: C

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 # 67

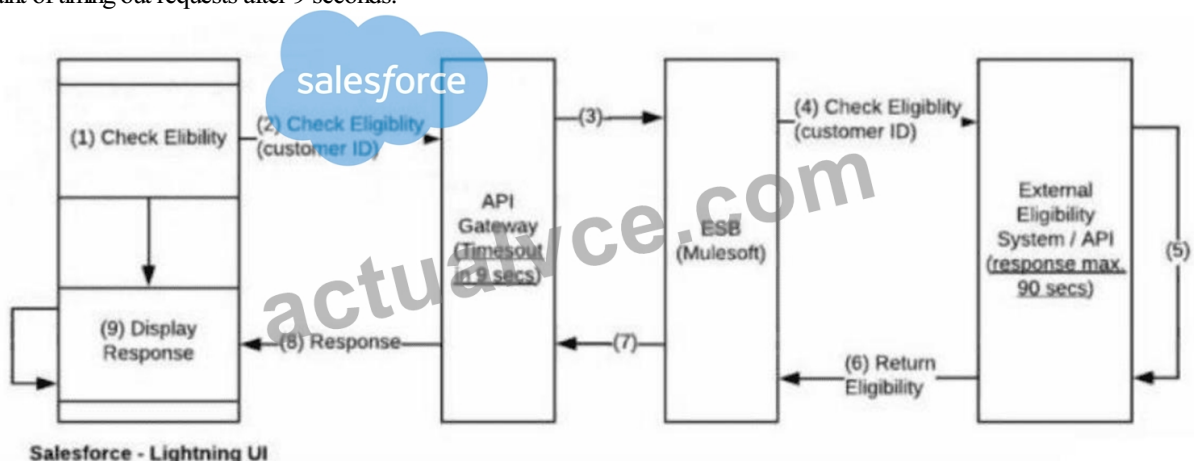
An enterprise architect has requested the Salesforce integration architect to review the following (see diagram and description) and provide recommendations after carefully considering all constraints of the enterprise systems and Salesforce Platform limits. About 3,000 phone sales agents use a Salesforce Lightning user interface (UI) concurrently to check eligibility of a customer for a qualifying offer.

There are multiple eligibility systems that provide this service and are hosted externally.

However, their current response times could take up to 90 seconds to process and return (there are discussions to reduce the response times in the future, but no commitments are made).

These eligibility systems can be accessed through APIs orchestrated via ESB (MuleSoft).

All requests from Salesforce will have to traverse through the customer's API Gateway layer, and the API Gateway imposes a constraint of timing out requests after 9 seconds.



Which recommendation should the integration architect make?

- A. Recommend synchronous Apex callouts from Lightning UI to External Systems via Mule and implement polling on an API Gateway timeout.
- B. Use Continuation callouts to make the eligibility check request from Salesforce Lightning UI at page load.
- C. Create a platform event in Salesforce via Remote Call-In and use the empAPI in the Lightning UI to serve 3,000 concurrent users when responses are received by Mule.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The primary architectural challenge in this scenario is the massive discrepancy between the backend response time (up to 90 seconds) and the API Gateway timeout constraint (9 seconds). In any synchronous integration pattern, the connection must remain open across the entire path; if the API Gateway closes the connection at 9 seconds, a standard Salesforce "Request-Reply" callout will fail long before the 90-second eligibility check is complete.

Option A is non-viable because synchronous polling at a high scale (3,000 concurrent users) would likely hit Salesforce concurrent request limits and place an immense, unnecessary load on the API Gateway. Option B, using Continuation, is designed to handle long-running callouts (up to 120 seconds) without blocking Salesforce threads, but it still requires the external connection path to remain open. It does not bypass the 9-second timeout imposed by the customer's API Gateway.

The optimal recommendation is Option C, which implements an Asynchronous Request-Reply pattern using Platform Events and the

empAPI.12 Request Phase: The Salesforce UI initiates the request. To bypass the 9-second gateway timeout, the ESB (MuleSoft) should be configured to receive the request³ and immediately return an acknowledgment (e.g.,⁴ HTTP 202 Accepted). This allows the initial Salesforce callout to complete successfully within the 9-second window.⁵⁶ Processing Phase: MuleSoft then proceeds with the long-running (up to 90 seconds) call to the external eligibility systems.⁷⁸ Callback Phase (Remote Call-In)⁹: Once the eligibility result is received, MuleSoft calls back into Salesforce via the REST API to publish a Platform Event containing the result.¹⁰ UI Update (empAPI1PI): The 3,000 sales agents' browsers, having subscribed to the event channel using the empAPI (Lightning's built-in library for streaming events), receive the notification in real-time. The UI then updates to display the "Display Response" step. This event-driven architecture effectively "insulates" Salesforce and the API Gateway from the backend's high latency, ensures scalability for 3,000 concurrent users, and provides a seamless, real-time user experience without hitting governor limits or timeout constraints.

NEW QUESTION # 68

Northern Trail Outfitters uses a custom Java application to display code coverage and test results for all enterprise applications. Which Salesforce API should an integration architect use to include Salesforce in this application?

- A. Tooling API
- B. Metadata API
- C. Analytics REST API

Answer: A

Explanation:

The Tooling API is specifically designed for developer-centric tools that need fine-grained access to Salesforce metadata and runtime information. It exposes specialized objects like ApexCodeCoverage, ApexCodeCoverageAggregate, and ApexTestResult. These objects allow external applications to query the results of test runs and specific line-by-line coverage metrics. While the Metadata API (Option A) is used for deployments, it does not provide the same granular query access to test execution results. The Tooling API is the industry standard for integrating Salesforce into enterprise CI/CD pipelines and quality dashboards.

NEW QUESTION # 69

Northern Trail Outfitters has had an increase in requests from other business units to integrate opportunity information with other systems from Salesforce. The developers have started writing asynchronous @future callouts directly into the target systems. The CIO is concerned about the viability of this approach and scaling for future growth. What should be done to mitigate the CIO's concerns?

- A. Implement an Enterprise Service Bus for service orchestration, mediation, routing, and decouple dependencies across systems.¹⁰
- B. Implement an extract, transform, load (ETL) tool and perform nightly batch data loads to reduce network traffic.
- C. Refactor the existing @future methods to use Enhanced External Services, import Open API 2.0 schemas, and update flows to use services instead of Apex.⁷⁸

Answer: A

Explanation:

The CIO's concern regarding "viability" and "scaling" is rooted in the risks associated with tightly coupled, point-to-point integrations. Using @future methods for direct callouts creates a "spaghetti" architecture where Salesforce must manage the specific endpoints, authentication, and error logic for every external system.

The architect should recommend implementing an Enterprise Service Bus (ESB). An ESB acts as a centralized middleware layer that provides mediation, routing, and orchestration. By moving the integration logic to an ESB, Salesforce only needs to send a single message to the bus. The ESB then takes responsibility for delivering that data to multiple business units and external systems. This decouples Salesforce from the downstream systems; if a target system changes its API or is replaced, only the ESB configuration needs to be updated, not the Salesforce Apex code.

While External Services (Option A) provide a low-code way to call APIs, they still represent point-to-point connections and do not solve the broader orchestration and scaling challenges. ETL tools (Option C) are designed for bulk data movement and would not satisfy the need for the near real-time updates that the existing callout logic likely supports. An ESB provides the "quality of service" features—such as guaranteed delivery, retries, and protocol transformation—that are necessary for a growing enterprise to maintain a stable and scalable integration landscape.

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