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Salesforce Plat-Arch-204 Prüfungsplan:

Thema	Einzelheiten
Thema 1	• 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.
Thema 2	• 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.
Thema 3	• 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.

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Plat-Arch-204 Übungstest: Salesforce Certified Platform Integration Architect & Plat-Arch-204 Braindumps Prüfung

Gott ist gerecht, und jeder ist nicht perfekt. Wie wir alle wissen, ist der Wettbewerb in der IT-Branche sehr heftig.S o jeder will die IT-Zertifizierung erhalten, um einen Wert zu erhöhen. Ich denke auch so. Aber es ist zu schwierig für ich. Glücklicherweise habe ich die Dumps zur Salesforce Plat-Arch-204 Zertifizierung von DeutschPrüfung im Internet gesehen. Dann brauche ich mich keine Sorgen zu machen. Die Fragenkataloge zur Salesforce Plat-Arch-204 Prüfung von DeutschPrüfung sind wirklich gut. Sie sind umfassend und zielgerichtet. Wenn Sie auch ein Mitgleid der IT-Branche sind, fügen Sie schnell die Salesforce Plat-Arch-204 Prüfung Fragenkataloge von DeutschPrüfung in den Warenkorb hinzu. Zögern Sie nicht. Die Fragenkataloge zur Salesforce Plat-Arch-204 Prüfung von DeutschPrüfung sind Ihr bester Partner.

Salesforce Certified Platform Integration Architect Plat-Arch-204 Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q81-Q86):

81. Frage
When a user clicks "Check Preferences" as part of a Lightning flow, preferences from an externally hosted RESTful service are to be

checked in real time. The service has OpenAPI 2.0 definitions. Which integration pattern and mechanism should be selected?

- A. Request and Reply: Enhanced External Services invokes a REST API.
- B. Remote Call-In: Salesforce REST API with REST Composite Resources.
- C. Data Virtualization: Salesforce Connect maps external REST data in external objects.

Antwort: A

Begründung:
This scenario describes a classic Request and Reply pattern where a user action in the UI requires an immediate, synchronous response from an external system to determine the next step in a business process (the Flow).
The requirement specifies that an OpenAPI 2.0 (Swagger) definition is available. For an Integration Architect, this is a prime use case for External Services. External Services allow you to import an OpenAPI schema and automatically generate "Invocable Actions" that can be used directly in Flow Builder without writing a single line of Apex code.
Why this is the best fit:
Low Code: It fulfills the requirement purely through declarative configuration, which reduces maintenance and development costs.
Real-Time: It performs a synchronous HTTP callout and waits for the Boolean/String values to be returned to the Flow variables.
Type Safety: Because it uses the OpenAPI definition, Salesforce understands the data types (Boolean/String) natively.
Option A (Data Virtualization) is more suitable for viewing and searching large external datasets as if they were records; it is over-engineered for a simple "check status" function. Option C (Remote Call-In) is the inverse of the requirement; it refers to an external system calling into Salesforce. By using Enhanced External Services, the architect provides a scalable, declarative solution that perfectly aligns with modern Salesforce development best practices for real-time external system interaction.

82. Frage
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.

Antwort: C

Begründung:
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.

83. Frage
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.
Their current response times could take up to 90 seconds to process and return.

These eligibility systems are accessed through APIs orchestrated via ESB (MuleSoft).
All requests from Salesforce traverse the customer's API Gateway layer, which imposes a timeout constraint of 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 Gat8eway timeout.
- B. Implement a "Check Update" button that passes a requestID received from ESB (user action needed).
- 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.

Antwort: C

Begründung:
In this architectural scenario, the Integration Architect must navigate two critical technical "bottlenecks": the 9-second API Gateway timeout and the 90-second backend processing time. Since the backend takes significantly longer than the gateway allows for a synchronous connection, a standard Request-Reply pattern will fail. Furthermore, having 3,000 concurrent agents perform synchronous callouts would risk hitting Salesforce's concurrent long-running request limits.
The most scalable and user-friendly solution is to implement an Asynchronous Request-Reply pattern using Platform Events and the empAPI.
When an agent clicks "Check Eligibility," Salesforce sends an initial asynchronous request to the ESB (MuleSoft). The ESB immediately acknowledges receipt with a 202 Accepted status, freeing up the Salesforce UI thread and avoiding the API Gateway's 9-second timeout. Once the backend eligibility system completes its 90-second process, MuleSoft acts as a client to Salesforce, performing a Remote Call-In to publish a specific Platform Event containing the result and the original Request ID.
On the frontend, the Lightning UI uses the empAPI (Enterprise Messaging Platform API) to subscribe to the streaming channel for that Platform Event. Because the empAPI uses CometD technology to maintain a single long-lived connection, it can efficiently push the response to the agent's screen the moment it arrives, without requiring the agent to manually refresh or click a "Check Update" button (as suggested in Option B). This provides a "real-time" feel despite the long backend latency.
Option A is non-viable because synchronous polling would exacerbate the load on the API Gateway and likely lead to governance limit issues within Salesforce. By using Platform Events and empAPI, the architect ensures the solution remains within Salesforce's execution limits while providing a seamless, automated experience for a high-volume call center environment.

84. Frage
A customer of Salesforce has used Platform Events to integrate their Salesforce instance with an external third-party artificial intelligence (AI) system. The AI system provides a prediction score for each lead that is received by Salesforce. Once the prediction score is received, the lead information is saved to Platform Events for other processes. The trigger on the Platform Events has failed ever since it was rolled out to production. Which type of monitoring should the integration consultant have considered to monitor this integration?

- A. Validate that the Platform Event definition matches lead's definition.
- B. Monitor Platform Events created per hour limits across the Salesforce instance.
- C. Set up debug logs for Platform Event triggers to monitor performance.

Antwort: C

Begründung:
Troubleshooting failures in Platform Event-triggered logic is challenging because these triggers execute under the "Automated Process" system user, making them invisible to standard user-level monitoring. To diagnose why a trigger is failing in production, an Integration Architect must set up debug logs specifically for that trigger or the automated process user.
Debug logs provide a granular view into the execution execution path, including Apex errors, governor limit consumption, and specific DML failures. Without these logs, it is impossible to determine if the failure is due to a null pointer exception, a validation rule violation, or a record locking conflict.678 Option B is a design-time validation step; while important, it would not help mon9itor or troubleshoot a runtime failure in a deployed trigger. Option C focuses on high-level consumption limits; while reaching the "Created Per Hour" limit would prevent events from1011 being published, it would not explain why an existing trigger is failing once the event has already arrived in the bus. By proactively establishing debug logs for the integration's triggers, the consultant can pinpoint the exact line of code or system constraint causing the failure, ensuring a faster "Mean Time to Repair" (MTTR) for critical AI-driven business processes.

85. Frage
A company needs to integrate a legacy on-premise application that can only support SOAP API. The integration architect

determines that the Fire and Forget integration pattern is most appropriate for sending data from Salesforce to the external application and getting a response back in a strongly-typed format. Which integration capabilities should be used?

- A. Platform Events for Salesforce to Legacy System direction and SOAP API using Enterprise WSDL for the communication back from legacy system to Salesforce
- B. Outbound Messaging for Salesforce to Legacy System direction and SOAP API using Enterprise WSDL for the communication back from legacy system to Salesforce
- C. Outbound Messaging for Salesforce to Legacy System direction and SOAP API using Partner Web Services Description Language (WSDL) for the communication back from legacy system to Salesforce

Antwort: B

Begründung:
For an outbound, declarative, Fire-and-Forget integration to a legacy SOAP-based system, Salesforce Outbound Messaging is the native tool of choice. Outbound Messaging sends an XML message to a designated endpoint when specific criteria are met. It is highly reliable as Salesforce will automatically retry the delivery for up to 24 hours if the target system is unavailable.
For the communication back from the legacy system to Salesforce, a strongly-typed SOAP API approach is required. The Enterprise WSDL is the correct recommendation here because it is a strongly-typed WSDL that is specific to the organization's unique data model (including custom objects and fields). Using the Enterprise WSDL allows the legacy system to communicate with Salesforce using specific data types, providing compile-time safety and reducing errors during the mapping process.
Option A is less efficient because Platform Events would likely require middleware to translate the event into the legacy system's SOAP format. Option B suggests the Partner WSDL, which is loosely-typed and designed for developers building tools that must work across many different Salesforce orgs. Since this is an internal integration for a specific company, the Enterprise WSDL provides a much more streamlined development experience with better data integrity. By combining Outbound Messaging (for fire-and-forget delivery) and the Enterprise WSDL (for the strongly-typed callback), the architect fulfills the technical requirements while minimizing custom code.

86. Frage
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