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Salesforce Certified Integration Architect Sample Questions (Q128-Q133):

NEW QUESTION # 128
A company that is a leading provider of courses and training delivers courses using third-party trainers. The trainer for the company has to be verified by 10 different training accreditation verification agencies before providing training for the company. Each training accreditation agency has its own response time, which means it could take days to confirm a trainer. The company decided to automate the trainer accreditation verification process by integrating it with the agency's web service1s. What is the recommended approach to automa2te this process?3456

- A. Make an Apex callout using @future annotation to make the callout to all different agencies.
- B. Use middleware to handl7e the callout to the 10 different verific8ation services; the middleware will handle the business logic of con9solidating the verification resu10lt from the 10 services. Then, make a call-in to Salesforce and update the verification status to "verified".
- C. Use Salesforce External Service to make the callout; Salesforce External Service should check the verification agencies until the result is verified. Then, update the trainer status to "verified".

Answer: B

Explanation:
In this scenario, the primary architectural challenge is managing high-latency, multi-step orchestration involving 10 disparate external systems. Each agency has a varying response time that can span several days, making a synchronous "Request-Reply" pattern within Salesforce technically impossible due to transaction timeout limits (maximum 120 seconds).
The recommended approach is to leverage Middleware as the orchestration and state-management layer.
Middleware (such as an ESB or iPaaS) is specifically designed for Process Choreography. Salesforce initiates a single "Fire and Forget" request to the middleware. The middleware then takes responsibility for:
* Sequential or Parallel Callouts: Initiating the requests to all 10 verification agencies.
* Callback Management: Handling the asynchronous responses from each agency as they arrive over a period of days.
* Aggregation Logic: Consolidating the results and determining when the "Business Process" is complete (e.g., all 10 agencies have approved).
Once the consolidation logic is satisfied, the middleware performs a Remote Call-In to the Salesforce REST API to update the trainer's record. This pattern keeps Salesforce "clean" by moving complex, long-running orchestration logic off-platform, preventing the consumption of excessive Apex CPU time and ensuring that Salesforce only receives a single, final status update.
Option B (External Services) is unsuitable for a multi-day asynchronous process as it is designed for real- time, synchronous Flow actions. Option C (@future) is restricted by the same 120-second timeout and cannot handle the "waiting" state required for days of verification. Using middleware provides the necessary Quality of Service (QoS), durability, and error handling required for such a critical enterprise compliance process.

NEW QUESTION # 129
Northern Trail Outfitters wants to improve the quality of call-outs from Salesforce to their REST APIs. For this purpose, they will require all API clients/consumers to adhere to RESTAPI Markup Language (RAML) specifications that include field-level definition of every API request and response payload. RAML specs serve as interface contracts that Apex REST API Clients can rely on.
Which two design specifications should the Integration Architect include in the integration architecture to ensure that ApexREST API Clients unit tests confirm adherence to the RAML specs?
Choose 2 answers

- A. Call the HttpCalloutMock implementation from the Apex REST API Clients.
- B. Call the Apex REST API Clients in a test context to get the mock response.
- C. Implement HttpCalloutMock to return responses per RAML specification.
- D. Require the Apex REST API Clients to implement the HttpCalloutMock.

Answer: B,C

Explanation:
Explanation
The HttpCalloutMock interface allows testing HTTP callouts by returning a predefined response in a test context.
By implementing HttpCalloutMock to return responses per RAML specification, the Apex REST API Clients unit tests can confirm that the API requests and responses match the expected format and values.
Calling the Apex REST API Clients in a test context to get the mock response is also necessary to verify the adherence to the RAML specs. Calling the HttpCalloutMock implementation from the Apex REST API Clients or requiring the Apex REST API Clients to implement the HttpCalloutMock are not valid options because the HttpCalloutMock interface is implemented by a separate class that is passed as a parameter to the Test.setMock method2 References: 1: Idempotent REST APIs 2: Testing HTTP Callouts by Implementing the HttpCalloutMock Interface

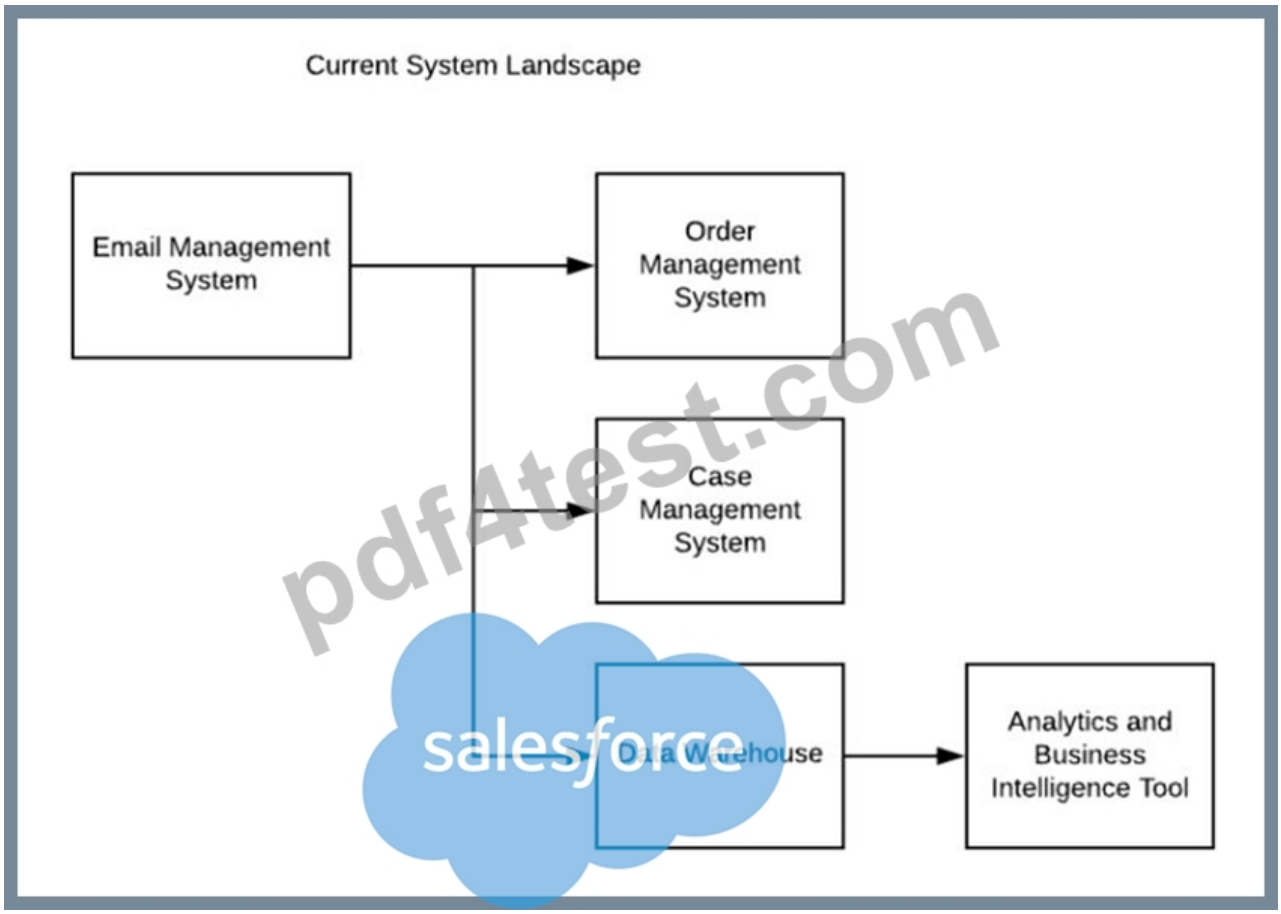
NEW QUESTION # 130
Northern Trail Outfitters is seeking to improve the performance and security of outboundintegrations from Salesforce to on-premise servers.
What should the Architect consider before recommending a solution?

- A. ShieldPlatform Encryption Limitations
- B. A Default gateway restrictions
- C. Considerations for using Deterministic Encryption
- D. External gateway products in use

Answer: D

Explanation:
Option A is correct because external gateway products in use can affect the performance and security of outbound integrations from Salesforce to on-premise servers. External gateway products are software or hardwaredevices that act as intermediaries between Salesforce and the on-premise servers, such as firewalls, proxies, load balancers, or VPNs. They can have different configurations, features, and limitations that can impact the speed, reliability, and security ofthe data transmission. For example, some external gateway products may require authentication, encryption, or compression of the data, which can add overhead and latency to the integration. Some external gateway products may also have bandwidth or throughput limits, which can affect the scalability and availability of the integration. Therefore, the architect should consider the external gateway products in use before recommending a solution.
Option B is incorrect because a default gateway restriction is not a factor that can affect the performance and security of outbound integrations from Salesforce to on-premise servers. A default gateway restriction is a feature that allows administrators to restrict outbound requests from Salesforce to a specific IP address or domain name. This can help prevent unauthorized or malicious requests from Salesforce to external systems.
However, this feature does not affect the performance or security of the outbound requests themselves, as it only acts as a filter for the destination of the requests.
Option C is incorrect because considerations for using deterministic encryption are not relevant for outbound integrations from Salesforce to on-premise servers. Deterministic encryption is a type of encryption that produces thesame ciphertext for the same plaintext input. This can help preserve some functionality and performance of encrypted data in Salesforce, such as filtering, sorting, and indexing. However, deterministic encryption is not applicable for outbound integrations from Salesforce to on-premise servers, as it is only supported for custom fields and not for standard fields or attachments. Moreover, deterministic encryption does not affect the security of the data transmission itself, as it only encrypts the data atrest in Salesforce.
Option D is incorrect because Shield Platform Encryption limitations are not relevant for outbound integrations from Salesforce to on-premise servers. Shield Platform Encryption is a feature that allows administrators to encrypt sensitive data at rest in Salesforce using AES 256-bitencryption. This can help protect data from unauthorized access or theft. However, Shield Platform Encryption limitations are not relevant for outbound integrations from Salesforce to on-premise servers, as they only affect the functionality and performance of encrypted data in Salesforce, such as searching, reporting, or validation rules. Shield Platform Encryption does not affect the security of the data transmission itself, as it only encrypts the data at rest in Salesforce.
References: Salesforce Integration Patterns and Practices : Salesforce Integration Guide : Restrict Outbound Requests with a Default Gateway : Deterministic Encryption : Shield Platform Encryption Considerations :
Shield PlatformEncryption : Shield Platform Encryption Architecture

NEW QUESTION # 131
An Enterprise Customer is planning to implement Salesforce to support case management. Below, is their current system landscape diagram.



Considering Salesforce capabilities, what should the Integration Architect evaluate when integrating Salesforce with the current system landscape?

- A. Integrating Salesforce with Data Warehouse, Order Management and Email Management System.
- B. Integrating Salesforce with Order Management System, Email Management System and Case Management System.
- C. Integrating Salesforce with Order Management System, Data Warehouse and Case Management System.
- D. Integrating Salesforce with Email Management System, Order Management System and Case Management System.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 132
An integration architect has built a Salesforce application that integrates multiple systems and keeps them synchronized via Platform Events. What is taking place if events are only being published?

- A. The platform events are published after the Apex transaction completes.
- B. The platform events are being published from Apex.
- C. The platform events are published immediately before the Apex transaction completes.

Answer: A

Explanation:
The timing of Platform Event publishing is a critical detail for an Integration Architect, as it affects data consistency and transaction integrity. In Salesforce, the default and most common behavior for publishing Platform Events from Apex is "Publish After Commit." When an architect chooses the "Publish After Commit" setting (defined at the event level), the events are held in a buffer and are only released to the event bus after the Apex transaction completes successfully. This ensures that if the database transaction fails and rolls back, the event-which might trigger external actions- is never sent. This prevents "ghost" events where an external system is told to process data that was never actually saved to the Salesforce database.
The question implies a standard scenario where events are being "published" into the bus. In this state, the events have passed the transaction boundary. If the events were only "being published from Apex" (Option C), it doesn't describe the state of the delivery or the transaction. Option B is technically incorrect for standard event publishing logic, as Salesforce explicitly separates the event bus from the database commit to maintain atomicity.
Understanding this "After Commit" behavior is vital when designing synchronization patterns. If the architect requires the event to be

sent regardless of whether the transaction succeeds (e.g., for logging a failure), they would need to configure the event as "Publish Immediately." However, in a standard synchronization use case where events are "only being published," it signifies that the source transaction has finalized, and the messages are now available for subscribers (like middleware or other Salesforce orgs) to consume.

NEW QUESTION # 133

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