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## EXAMFORSURE

### AZ-204 Dumps Demo Questions:

**Demo Question: 1**

You need to support the requirements for the Shipping Logic App. What should you use?

- A. Azure Active Directory Application Proxy
- B. Point-to-Site (P2S) VPN connection
- C. Site-to-Site (S2S) VPN connection
- D. On-premises Data Gateway

**Answer: D**

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### Salesforce Plat-Arch-204 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 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</li><li>• authorization requirements.</li></ul>
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 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.</li></ul>

Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Maintain Integration:</b> 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.</li> </ul>
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Build Solution:</b> 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.</li> </ul>
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Translate Needs to Integration Requirements:</b> 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.</li> </ul>

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## Quiz Plat-Arch-204 - Salesforce Certified Platform Integration Architect Pass-Sure Valid Exam Tutorial

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### Salesforce Certified Platform Integration Architect Sample Questions (Q87-Q92):

#### NEW QUESTION # 87

A company captures orders and needs to send them to the Order fulfillment system. The user is not required to have confirmation from the Order fulfillment system. Which system constraint question should be considered when designing an integration to send orders from Salesforce to a fulfillment system?

- A. What latency is acceptable for orders to reach the fulfillment system?
- B. Which system will validate order shipping addresses?
- C. Can the fulfillment system implement a contract-first Outbound Messaging interface?

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

When designing an integration where the user does not require immediate confirmation, the architect is moving away from a synchronous "Request-Reply" pattern toward an asynchronous "Fire-and-Forget" or "Batch Processing" pattern. In such scenarios, the most critical architectural constraint is defining the latency requirements.

Latency dictates the technical choice of the integration tool. If the fulfillment system needs the order within seconds of creation to begin a high-speed picking process, the architect might choose Salesforce Outbound Messaging or an Apex Callout triggered by a Platform Event. If the system only needs to process orders once an hour or overnight, a Batch ETL process is more appropriate. Understanding the acceptable delay (latency) ensures that the solution meets business expectations without over-engineering for real-time performance where it isn't required.

While Option B (Outbound Messaging) is a valid technical capability, it is a specific solution rather than a high-level "system constraint question" that drives the initial design phase. Option C (Address Validation) is a functional requirement regarding data integrity, but it does not define the architectural framework of the integration as effectively as latency does. By identifying the latency threshold, the architect can determine if the integration should be near real-time, hourly, or daily, which in turn influences how the system handles error recovery, retries, and transaction volumes.

#### NEW QUESTION # 88

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. Use External Services feature to integrate payment gateway to Salesforce to ensure real-time updates to the CSR and support post payment processes.
- B. 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.
- C. Make a callout to the payment gateway through ESB supporting error handling and logging for audit purposes.

**Answer: C**

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 # 89

What should an integration architect consider when recommending Platform Events as an integration solution?

- A. When an event definition is deleted, it's permanently removed and can't be restored.
- B. Subscribe to an AssetTokenEvent stream to monitor OAuth 2.0 authentication activity.
- C. Event Monitoring is used to track user activity, such as logins and running reports.

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

When recommending Platform Events, an architect must account for the metadata lifecycle and the permanence of administrative actions. Unlike standard or custom objects, which can often be recovered from the Recycle Bin for a limited time, Platform Event definitions are handled with stricter permanence. Once a Platform Event definition is deleted, it is permanently removed from the organization's metadata, and it cannot be restored. This deletion also immediately invalidates any associated triggers, subscriptions, and stored events in the bus.

Beyond metadata management, the architect must consider the Event Retention window. High-volume platform events are stored for 72 hours, allowing subscribers to use a Replay ID to recover missed messages. However, this durability is predicated on the definition existing; if the definition is deleted, the historical data in the bus becomes inaccessible. Option A refers to Real-Time Event Monitoring, which is a separate product feature used for security auditing rather than general integration. Option B describes a specific system event (AssetTokenEvent) used for IoT device authentication, which is a niche use case and not a general consideration for platform event architecture. Therefore, understanding the permanent nature of metadata deletion is a fundamental "Maintenance" and "Governance" consideration that the architect must highlight to ensure the stability of the enterprise's event-driven landscape.

#### NEW QUESTION # 90

Northern Trail Outfitters is planning to perform nightly batch loads into Salesforce from an external system with a custom Java application using the Bulk API. The CIO is curious about monitoring recommendations for the jobs from the technical architect. Which recommendation should help meet the requirements?

- A. Use the `getBatchInfo` method in the Java application to monitor the status of the jobs from the Java application.
- B. Set the Salesforce debug logs level to "finest", and add the user ID running the job to monitor in the "Debug Logs" in the setup menu.
- C. Write the error response from the Bulk API status to a custom error logging object in Salesforce using an Apex trigger, and create reports on the object.

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

For high-volume data loads using the Bulk API, monitoring should be performed programmatically by the orchestrating client—in this case, the custom Java application. The Bulk API is asynchronous, meaning that when you submit a job, Salesforce acknowledges the request and processes it in the background.

The Java application must actively track the state of its own jobs. Using the `getBatchInfo` (or `getJobInfo` in Bulk API 2.0) method allows the application to retrieve the real-time status of each batch. The application can check for statuses such as `Queued`, `InProgress`, `Completed`, or `Failed`. Once a batch is marked as `Completed`, the application can then call `getBatchResult` to retrieve a list of successes and failures for individual records.

Option B is architecturally unsound because Bulk API operations are designed to bypass most synchronous Apex logic to ensure performance; furthermore, creating custom records for every error in a "nightly batch load" would likely hit other platform limits (like storage or CPU) and defeat the purpose of using the Bulk API. Option C is ineffective for Bulk API monitoring, as debug logs do not capture the background processing of bulk batches and would quickly hit the log size limits.

By recommending Option A, the architect ensures that the Java application maintains full control over the integration lifecycle. The application can log errors locally, implement automated retries for transient failures, and provide the CIO with accurate, high-level reporting on the success rate of the nightly loads without placing unnecessary overhead on the Salesforce platform.

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**NEW QUESTION # 91**

A large consumer goods manufacturer operating in multiple countries is planning to implement Salesforce for its sales and support operations globally. The Manufacturer has the following security requirements:

Internal users from each country have to be authenticated with their local active directory.

Customers can create their own login or use Google login.

Partners have to be authenticated through a central system which is to be determined.

Internal users will have access to the central Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) with their credentials maintained in the ERP system.

Additional internal systems will be integrated with Salesforce for sales and support business processes.

Which requirement should the integration architect evaluate while designing the integration needs of this project?

- **A. Consider a third-party single sign-on (SSO) solution supporting all user authentication including customer and partner.**
- B. Evaluate Salesforce native authentication mechanism for all users including customers and partners.
- C. Evaluate the build of a custom authentication mechanism for users in each country and support for customers and partners.

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

Managing identity across a global enterprise with diverse user personas (Employees, Customers, Partners) requires a centralized Identity and Access Management (IAM) strategy. In a landscape involving multiple local Active Directories, social logins (Google), and a central ERP system, attempting to manage authentication natively within Salesforce or through custom-built local silos would result in high technical debt and security vulnerabilities.

The architect should recommend a third-party Single Sign-On (SSO) solution, acting as a central Identity Provider (IdP). This IdP serves as the orchestration layer for all authentication requests.

For Internal Users: The IdP can federate with the various local Active Directories, allowing users to log in with their existing corporate credentials.

For Customers: The IdP can handle "Social Sign-On" (OpenID Connect) with Google and manage self-registration.

For Partners: It provides the "central system" required for their authentication.

By using a central SSO solution, Salesforce acts as a Service Provider (SP). When a user attempts to access Salesforce, the request is redirected to the IdP via the SAML 2.0 or OpenID Connect protocol. Once the IdP validates the user against the appropriate backend (AD, Google, or its own directory), it sends a secure assertion back to Salesforce to grant access.

Furthermore, this central IdP can facilitate access to the ERP system and other internal systems. If these systems support SAML, the same SSO session used for Salesforce can be extended to them, providing a true single sign-on experience. This architecture centralizes security auditing, simplifies user de-provisioning (the "kill switch" effect), and ensures a consistent user experience across the global manufacturing landscape. Implementing a third-party IdP is the industry-standard approach for complex integrations where security, scalability, and multi-protocol support are primary requirements.

**NEW QUESTION # 92**

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