

Integration-Architect Actual Lab Questions & Integration-Architect Certification Training & Integration-Architect Pass Ratio



P.S. Free 2026 Salesforce Integration-Architect dumps are available on Google Drive shared by FreePdfDump:
<https://drive.google.com/open?id=1jwcY-UXKOLvljQt4ooQBcqJg-FhNncQ>

With FreePdfDump's Salesforce Integration-Architect Exam Training materials you can pass the Salesforce Integration-Architect exam easily. The training tools which designed by our website can help you pass the exam the first time. You only need to download the FreePdfDump Salesforce Integration-Architect exam training materials, namely questions and answers, the exam will become very easy. FreePdfDump guarantee that you will be able to pass the exam. If you are still hesitant, download our sample of material, then you can know the effect. Do not hesitate, add the exam material to your shopping cart quickly. If you miss it you will regret for a lifetime.

The Integration-Architect exam covers a wide range of topics, including data integration, security and access, data modeling, and integration patterns. It is a comprehensive exam that requires a deep understanding of Salesforce and its integration capabilities. Integration-Architect Exam is divided into two parts: the first part includes multiple-choice questions, while the second part is a hands-on exam that tests a professional's ability to integrate Salesforce with other systems.

>> Latest Integration-Architect Test Labs <<

Valid Integration-Architect Practice Materials & Valid Integration-Architect Test Objectives

The top Salesforce Integration-Architect certification benefits are proven skills, more career opportunities, an increase in salary, instant promotion, and membership in professional community groups. Surely all these Integration-Architect certification benefits are immediately available after passing the Salesforce Integration-Architect Certification Exam. To do this you just need to pass the Integration-Architect certification exam which is not easy to pass.

Salesforce Integration-Architect (Salesforce Certified Integration Architect) Exam is an important certification that attests to one's expertise in Salesforce integration architecture. It is a challenging exam that requires candidates to display their ability to design and implement solutions that integrate Salesforce with other enterprise systems. Candidates who complete this certification become experts in the field of data and application integration.

Salesforce Certified Integration Architect Sample Questions (Q45-Q50):

NEW QUESTION # 45

An integration architect has received a request to prevent employees that leave the company from accessing data in Salesforce after they are deactivated in the company's HR system. What should the integration architect determine before recommending a solution?

- A. Inbound integration requirements, then identify frequency
- B. Data access prevention requirements, then identify frequency
- C. Data access prevention requirements, integration requirements, and system constraints

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 46

Northern Trail Outfitters needs to make synchronous callouts "available to promise" services to query product availability and reserve inventory during customer checkout process.

Which two considerations should an integration architect make when building a scalable integration solution?

Choose 2 answers

- A. The typical and worst-case historical response times.
- B. The number batch jobs that can run concurrently.
- C. How many concurrent service calls are being placed.
- D. The maximum query cursors open per user on the service.

Answer: A,C

Explanation:

Explanation

The typical and worst-case historical response times, and how many concurrent service calls are being placed are two considerations that an integration architect should make when building a scalable integration solution for synchronous callouts to "available to promise" services. These two factors can affect the performance, reliability, and availability of the integration solution, as well as the user experience of the customer checkout process. The integration architect should design the solution to handle high volumes of service calls, optimize the response times, handle errors and timeouts, and avoid hitting governor limits or service quotas.

References: Certification - Integration Architect - Trailhead, [Callout Limits and Limitations], [Integration Patterns and Practices]

NEW QUESTION # 47

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. 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.
- B. Recommend synchronous Apex callouts from Lightning UI to External Systems via Mule and implement polling on an API Gat8eway timeout.
- C. Implement a "Check Update" button that passes a requestID received from ESB (user action needed).

Answer: A

Explanation:

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.

NEW QUESTION # 48

Northern Trail Outfitters' (NTO) Salesforce org usually goes through 8k-10k batches a day to synch data from external sources. NTO's Integration Architect has received requirements for a new custom object, FooBarc, for which 90M records will need to be loaded into the org. Once complete, 20GB (about 30M records) needs to be extracted to an external auditing system.

What should the architect recommend using to meet these requirements in a day?

- A. Insert and query using Bulk API 2.0.
- B. Insert and query using Bulk API 1.0.
- C. Insert using Bulk API 1.0 and query using REST API.
- D. Insert using Bulk API 2.0 and query using REST API.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Answer D is valid because using Bulk API 2.0 for both inserting and querying data can meet the requirements of loading and extracting large volumes of data in a day. Bulk API 2.0 is a RESTful API that allows creating, updating, deleting, or querying millions of records asynchronously by uploading or downloading CSV or JSON files. Bulk API 2.0 has several advantages over Bulk API 1.0, such as:

It does not count against the daily limit of 5,000 batches per rolling 24-hour period.

It supports PK Chunking for queries, which automatically splits large data sets into manageable chunks based on the primary key.

It simplifies the job lifecycle and reduces the number of API calls needed to perform a bulk operation.

Answer A is not valid because using Bulk API 2.0 for inserting data and REST API for querying data is not an optimal solution for handling large volumes of data in a day. REST API is a synchronous API that allows creating, updating, deleting, or querying individual records or small batches of records using HTTP methods.

REST API has several limitations and drawbacks for this use case, such as:

It counts against the daily limit of 15,000 API requests per 24-hour period.

It does not support PK Chunking for queries, which means that large data sets may exceed the query timeout or heap size limits.

It requires more API calls and processing time to perform a bulk operation than Bulk API 2.0.

Answer B is not valid because using Bulk API 1.0 for both inserting and querying data is not a feasible solution for handling large volumes of data in a day. Bulk API 1.0 is a SOAP-based API that allows creating, updating, deleting, or querying millions of records asynchronously by uploading or downloading XML or CSV files. Bulk API 1.0 has several limitations and drawbacks compared to Bulk API 2.0, such as:

It counts against the daily limit of 5,000 batches per rolling 24-hour period, which may not be enough to load and extract 90M and 30M records respectively.

It does not support JSON format for data files, which may not be compatible with some external systems or applications.

It requires more API calls and complexity to manage the job lifecycle and handle errors or retries than Bulk API 2.0.

Answer C is not valid because using Bulk API 1.0 for inserting data and REST API for querying data is not a suitable or reliable solution for handling large volumes of data in a day. As explained above, both Bulk API 1.0 and REST API have limitations and drawbacks that may affect the performance, efficiency, and scalability of the integration.

NEW QUESTION # 49

A customer's enterprise architect has identified requirements around caching, queuing, error handling, alerts, retries, event handling, etc. The company has asked the integration architect to help fulfill such aspects with its Salesforce program. Which recommendation should the integration architect make?

- A. Event handling in a publish/subscribe scenario; the middleware can be used to route requests or messages to active data-

event subscribers from active data-event publishers.

- B. Transform a Fire and Forget mechanism to Request and Reply, which should be handled by middleware tools (like ETL/ESB) to improve performance.
- C. Message transformation and protocol translation should be done within Salesforce. Recommend leveraging Salesforce native protocol conversion capabilities as middleware tools are NOT suited for such tasks.

Answer: A

Explanation:

When an enterprise architect identifies infrastructure-level requirements such as caching, queuing, and complex event handling, it signals a need for a dedicated integration layer. Salesforce is an engagement platform, not a dedicated message broker or Enterprise Service Bus (ESB). For complex event handling in a publish/subscribe scenario, the architect should recommend leveraging middleware to act as the central nervous system of the integration landscape.

The middleware provides a robust environment to manage the lifecycle of a message. It can receive a single event from a publisher (like Salesforce via Platform Events) and then route that message to multiple active subscribers. This decoupling ensures that Salesforce doesn't need to manage the connection state or retry logic for every downstream system. Middleware tools are specifically designed to handle "Quality of Service" (QoS) requirements like guaranteed delivery, message sequencing, and dead-letter queuing, which are difficult to manage natively at scale within Salesforce limits.

Option A is incorrect because shifting from Fire-and-Forget to Request-Reply generally decreases performance and scalability due to the synchronous nature of the wait time. Option C is also incorrect; protocol translation (e.g., SOAP to REST) and heavy message transformation are exactly what middleware tools are built for. By performing these tasks in middleware, you conserve Salesforce's Apex CPU limits and maintain a cleaner, more maintainable CRM environment. Therefore, using middleware for routing and event handling is the standard architectural recommendation for a mature enterprise program.

NEW QUESTION # 50

.....

Valid Integration-Architect Practice Materials: <https://www.freepdfdump.top/Integration-Architect-valid-torrent.html>

- Integration-Architect Exam Learning Latest Integration-Architect Exam Objectives Integration-Architect Braindumps Search for Integration-Architect and download it for free on  www.examcollectionpass.com website Integration-Architect Updated Testkings
- Salesforce Integration-Architect PDF Questions - Best Exam Preparation Strategy Open              <img alt="star" data-bbox="8070 5

- www.stes.tyc.edu.tw, kumu.io, myportal.utt.edu.tt, www.stes.tyc.edu.tw, www.stes.tyc.edu.tw, learn.csisafety.com.au, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, www.stes.tyc.edu.tw, www.stes.tyc.edu.tw, Disposable vapes

What's more, part of that FreePdfDump Integration-Architect dumps now are free: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1jwcY-UXKOLvrljQt4ooQBcqJg-FhNncQ>