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Salesforce Plat-Arch-204 Exam Syllabus Topics:

| Topic | Details |
|---------|--|
| Topic 1 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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. |
| Topic 2 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Build Solution: 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. |
| Topic 3 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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 4 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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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Technologies are changing at a very rapid pace. Therefore, the Salesforce Certified Platform Integration Architect in Procurement and Supply Salesforce has become very significant to validate expertise and level up career. Success in the Salesforce Certified Platform Integration Architect examination helps you meet the ever-changing dynamics of the tech industry. To advance your career, you must register for the Salesforce Certified Platform Integration Architect Plat-Arch-204 in Procurement and Supply Salesforce test and put all your efforts to crack the Salesforce Plat-Arch-204 challenging examination.

Salesforce Certified Platform Integration Architect Sample Questions (Q20-Q25):

NEW QUESTION # 20

The URL for a business-critical external service providing exchange rates changed without notice. Which solutions should be implemented to minimize potential downtime for users in this situation?

- A. Named Credentials and Content Security Policies
- B. Enterprise Service Bus (ESB) and Remote Site Settings
- C. Remote Site Settings and Named Credentials

Answer: C

Explanation:

To minimize downtime when an external endpoint changes, an Integration Architect must ensure that the URL is not "hardcoded" within Apex code or configuration. The standard Salesforce mechanism for abstracting and managing external endpoints is Named Credentials.

Named Credentials specify the URL of a callout endpoint and its required authentication parameters in one definition. If the URL changes, an administrator simply updates the "URL" field in the Named Credential setup. This change takes effect immediately across all Apex callouts, Flows, and External Services that reference it, without requiring a code deployment or a sandbox-to-production migration.

Along with Named Credentials, Remote Site Settings (or the more modern External Website Configurations) are required.

Salesforce blocks all outbound calls to URLs that are not explicitly whitelisted.

By having both in place, the remediation process is:

Update the URL in the Named Credential.

Update (or add) the new URL in the Remote Site Settings.

This approach follows the "Separation of Concerns" principle. Option B (ESB) could technically handle this, but it adds an extra layer of failure and complexity for a simple URL change. Option C (Content Security Policies) is used to control which resources (like scripts or images) a browser is allowed to load in the UI; it does not govern server-side Apex callouts. Therefore, the combination of Named Credentials and Remote Site whitelisting is the most efficient and standard way to provide architectural agility and minimize downtime.

NEW QUESTION # 21

Northern Trail Outfitters needs to make synchronous callouts to "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. How many concurrent service calls are being placed
- B. The number of batch jobs that can run concurrently
- C. The maximum query cursors open per user on the service

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 22

Universal Containers (UC) support agents would like to open bank accounts on the spot. During the process, agents execute credit

checks through external agencies. At any given time, up to 30 concurrent reps will be using the service. Which error handling mechanisms should be built to display an error to the agent when the credit verification process has failed?

- A. Handle the error in the synchronous callout and display a message to the agent. (Note: While not explicitly in the user's snippet, A and B are provided options; the standard architect answer for "displaying an error to the agent" in a synchronous flow is handling the exception in the UI layer).
- **B. Handle Integration errors in the middleware in case the verification process is down, then the middleware should retry processing the request multiple times.**
- C. In case the verification process is down, use fire and forget mechanism instead of Request and Reply to allow the agent to get the response back when the service is back online.

Answer: B

Explanation:

In a synchronous Request-Reply scenario where a bank agent is waiting "on the spot" for a credit check, the error-handling strategy must balance immediate feedback with system resilience.

Option A is the recommended architectural approach for enterprise resiliency. By placing a Middleware layer (like MuleSoft) between Salesforce and the credit agencies, the architect can implement sophisticated error-handling patterns that are invisible to the user but critical for success. If a credit agency's API is momentarily unreachable, the middleware can perform automated retries (e.g., three attempts with 500ms intervals). If the retries still fail, the middleware sends a clean, structured error response back to Salesforce.

Option B (Fire and Forget) is fundamentally unsuitable for this use case because the agent needs the result immediately to open the account; they cannot wait for a callback that might arrive hours later. Option C (Mock service) is only a testing tool and provides no value in a production environment where real financial data is required. By delegating the retry logic to the middleware, the architect protects Salesforce's concurrent request limits (since the agent only occupies a thread for the duration of the final response) and ensures that transient network issues do not result in a "failed" bank account application for the customer.

NEW QUESTION # 23

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.

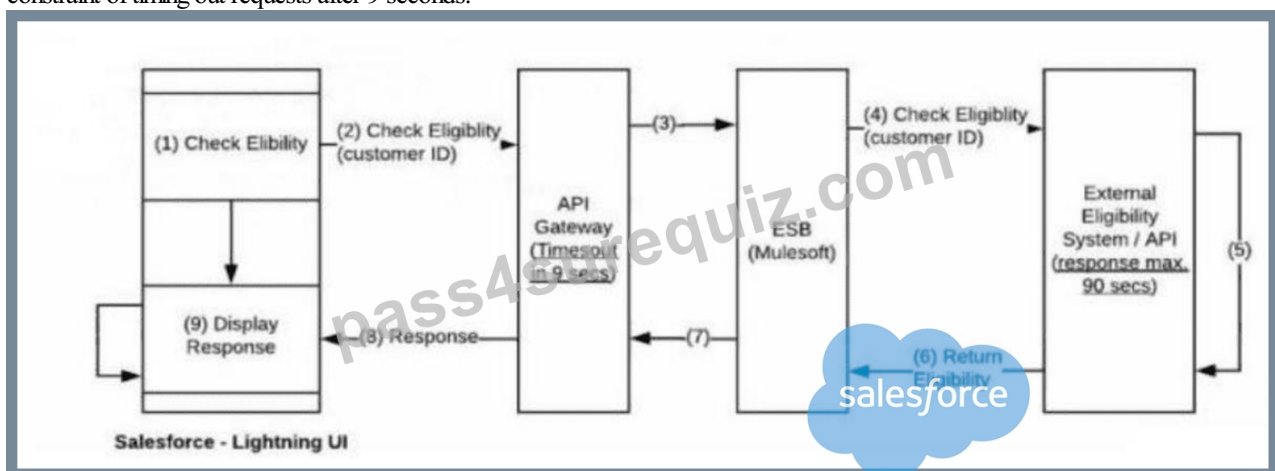
About 3,000 phone sales agents use a Salesforce Lightning user interface (UI) concurrently to check eligibility of a customer for a qualifying offer.

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. 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 Gateway timeout.
- C. Use Continuation callouts to make the eligibility check request from Salesforce Lightning UI at page load.

Answer: A

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 (empA11PI): 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 # 24

Northern Trail Outfitters (NTO) has a requirement to encrypt a few widely-used standard fields. NTO also wants to be able to use these fields in record-triggered flows.

Which security solution should an integration architect recommend to fulfill the business use case?

- **A. Shield Platform Encryption**
- B. Classic Encryption
- C. Data Masking

Answer: A

Explanation:

To satisfy the requirement of encrypting standard fields while maintaining their functionality within record-triggered flows, Shield Platform Encryption is the recommended architectural solution.1 Shield Platform Encryption is a modern security layer that allows for encryption at rest while 2preserving critical platform features. Unlike Classic Encryption (Option B)-which is limited to a specific "Encrypted Text" custom field type and often breaks platform features like search and automation-Shield is designed to work with standard fields such as Name, Email, and Phone.

Key architectural considerations for Shield include:

Compatibility with Automation: Shield fields can be used in Flows, Apex triggers, and validation rules. This allows NTO to implement the required record-triggered business logic without needing to decrypt the data manually in code.

Search and Filtering: By using Deterministic Encryption, Shield allows users to filter and search for records based on encrypted fields, which is often a requirement for "widely-used" standard fields.

Compliance and Governance: Shield provides advanced key management (Bring Your Own Key - BYOK) and auditing, ensuring that NTO meets corporate security guidelines while data is being processed by the platform.

Data Masking (Option C) is primarily used for sandboxes to obfuscate PII during testing and is not a production encryption-at-rest solution. By recommending Shield, the architect provides a transparent security model that protects sensitive data without sacrificing the declarative power of Flow Builder.

NEW QUESTION # 25

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