

# New Plat-Arch-204 Test Vce, Plat-Arch-204 Valid Exam Objectives



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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>• 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.</li></ul>
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Evaluate Business Needs: This domain addresses gathering functional and non-functional requirements, classifying data by sensitivity, identifying CRM success factors, and understanding how business growth and regulations impact integration choices.</li></ul>

## 100% Pass Quiz 2026 Salesforce The Best Plat-Arch-204: New Salesforce Certified Platform Integration Architect Test Vce

Overall, Plat-Arch-204 is committed to helping candidates achieve success in the Salesforce Plat-Arch-204 exam. Their goal is to save students time and money, and they guarantee that candidates who use their product will pass the Plat-Arch-204 Exam on their first try. With the right study material and support team, passing the exam at the first attempt is an achievable goal.

### Salesforce Certified Platform Integration Architect Sample Questions (Q66-Q71):

#### NEW QUESTION # 66

Universal Containers (UC) is a global financial company that sells financial products and services. There is a daily scheduled Batch Apex job that generates invoices from a given set of orders. UC requested building a resilient integration for this Batch Apex job in case the invoice generation fails. What should an integration architect recommend to fulfill the requirement?

- A. Build Batch Retry and Error Handling in the middleware.
- **B. Build Batch Retry and Error Handling using BatchApexErrorEvent.**
- C. Build Batch Retry and Error Handling in the Batch Apex job itself.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Resiliency in long-running Batch Apex processes is best achieved by utilizing modern, event-driven error handling frameworks provided by the Salesforce platform. The BatchApexErrorEvent is the architecturally recommended component for monitoring and responding to failures in Batch Apex jobs.

When a Batch Apex class implements the `Database.RaisesPlatformEvents` interface, the platform automatically publishes a BatchApexErrorEvent whenever an unhandled exception occurs during the execution of a batch. This event contains critical metadata, including the exception message, the stack trace, and the scope (the specific IDs of the records that were being processed when the failure occurred).

An Integration Architect should recommend building a Platform Event Trigger that subscribes to these error events. This trigger can perform sophisticated error handling logic, such as:

- \* Logging the failure details into a custom "Integration Error" object for auditing.
- \* Initiating a retry logic by re-enqueuing only the failed records into a new batch job.
- \* Notifying administrators or external systems via an outbound call or email.

This approach is superior to Option B (internal handling) because unhandled exceptions often cause the entire batch transaction to roll back, potentially losing any error logging performed within the same scope. It is also more efficient than Option C (middleware), as it keeps the error recovery logic "close to the data," reducing the need for external systems to constantly poll for job status or parse complex logs. By using BatchApexErrorEvent, UC ensures a resilient, self-healing process that maintains the integrity of the invoice generation cycle.

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#### NEW QUESTION # 67

An integration developer is developing an HR synchronization app for a client. The app synchronizes Salesforce record data changes with an HR system that's external to Salesforce. What should the integration architect recommend to ensure notifications are stored for up to 3 days if data replication fails?

- A. Outbound Message
- **B. Change Data Capture**
- C. Callouts

**Answer: B**

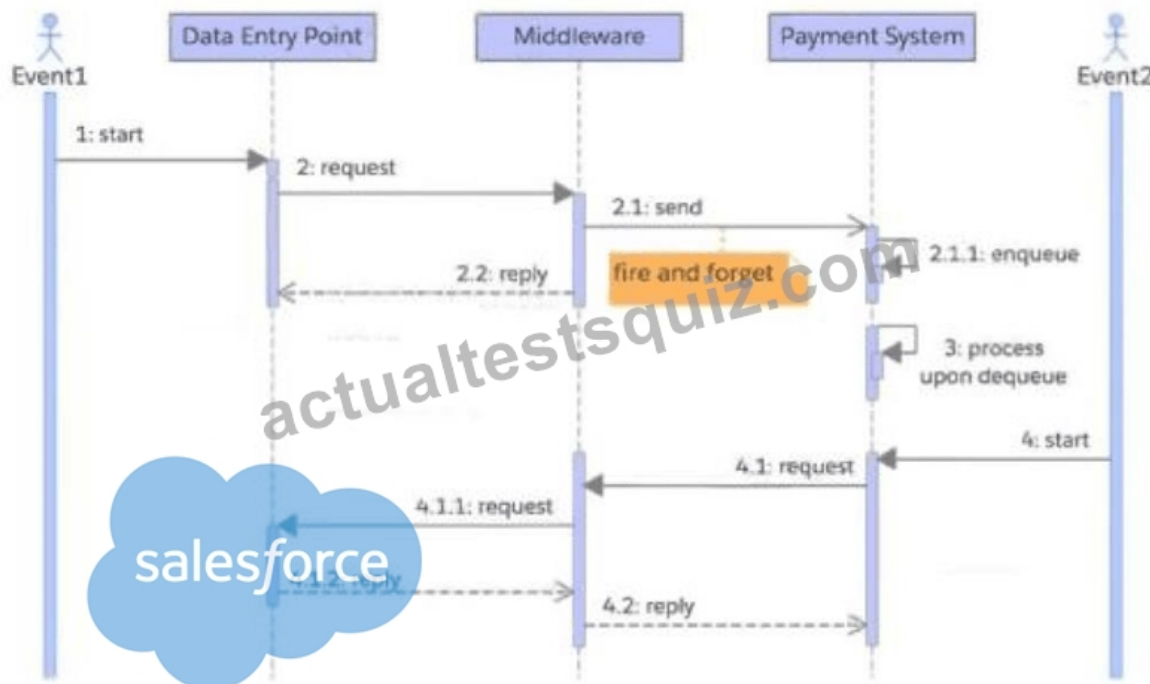
Explanation:

For HR synchronization requiring high reliability and a multi-day data retention window, Change Data Capture (CDC) is the optimal architectural choice. CDC is an event-driven integration framework that automatically publishes change events for Salesforce records (Create, Update, Delete, and Undelete). A critical feature of CDC for failure recovery is its 72-hour (3-day) retention window. If the external HR system or the replication middleware experience downtime, the change events remain stored in the Salesforce event bus for up to three days. Once the HR system is back online, the subscriber can use the Replay ID of the last successfully processed event to retrieve all missed notifications from the bus, ensuring zero data loss during the outage.

In contrast, Outbound Messaging (Option B) only provides a 24-hour retry window. If the target system is unavailable for more than one day, the notifications are dropped, making it unsuitable for a 3-day requirement. Callouts (Option C) are typically synchronous and do not have native, platform-managed storage or retry mechanisms for failed requests; once a callout fails, the data is lost unless a custom retry architecture is built. CDC's native, durable event bus provides the necessary scalability and resilience for critical HR data synchronization without requiring complex custom code for error handling and data recovery.

### NEW QUESTION # 68

A company accepts payment requests 24/7. Once the company accepts a payment request, its service level agreement (SLA) requires it to make sure each payment request is processed by its Payment System. The company tracks payment requests using a globally unique identifier created at the Data Entry Point. The company's simplified flow is as shown in the diagram.



The company encounters intermittent update errors when two or more processes try to update the same Payment Request record at the same time. Which recommendation should an integration architect make to improve the company's SLA and update conflict handling?

- A. Payment System and Middleware should automatically retry requests.
- B. Payment System should process a payment request only once.
- C. Middleware should coordinate request delivery and payment processing.

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

In high-concurrency environments like 24/7 payment processing, a common architectural failure is "race conditions," where multiple threads attempt to update the same record simultaneously. To resolve this while strictly adhering to a Service Level Agreement (SLA), the Integration Architect must shift the responsibility of orchestration to a central "nervous system"-the Middleware (e.g., MuleSoft or an ESB).

According to Salesforce Integration best practices, Middleware coordination is essential for managing the state and sequencing of asynchronous messages. By having the Middleware coordinate request delivery, it can implement a "Sequential Processing" or "First-In-First-Out" (FIFO) queue logic. This ensures that even if the Data Entry Point pushes requests at high speed, the Middleware can throttle or serialize the calls to the Payment System, preventing the record-locking errors and update conflicts mentioned in the scenario.

Furthermore, the globally unique identifier created at the Data Entry Point allows the Middleware to perform Idempotency checks. If a duplicate request arrives or an error occurs, the Middleware can use this ID to verify the status before attempting another update, ensuring that the "exactly-once" processing requirement of the SLA is met without creating duplicate payment records or conflicting status updates.

While Option B suggests retries-which are necessary for a "Fire-and-Forget" pattern-retrying without central coordination often exacerbates update conflicts rather than solving them. Option C (processing once) is a result of a well-designed system, but it does not provide the mechanism to handle the specific update conflicts described. By recommending that the Middleware coordinate the entire flow, the architect provides a robust solution that manages delivery, handles retries gracefully, and ensures data integrity across

the system landscape.

### NEW QUESTION # 69

Northern Trail Outfitters (NTO) wants to improve the quality of callouts from Salesforce to its REST APIs by requiring all API clients to adhere to RAML (REST API Markup Language) specifications. The RAML specs serve as interface contracts. Which design specification should the integration architect include in the integration architecture to ensure that Apex REST API Clients' unit tests confirm adherence to the RAML specs?

- A. Require the Apex REST API Clients to implement the HttpCalloutMock.
- **B. Implement HttpCalloutMock to return responses per RAML specification.**
- C. Call the HttpCalloutMock implementation from the Apex REST API Clients.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

In a contract-first integration approach using RAML, the specification acts as the single source of truth for request and response structures. Since Salesforce unit tests are prohibited from performing actual network callouts, the HttpCalloutMock interface must be used to simulate external API behavior.

To ensure unit tests truly confirm adherence to the RAML contract, the architect must mandate that the mock implementation specifically returns responses formatted per the RAML specification. This means the mock's JSON or XML body, headers, and HTTP status codes (e.g., 200 OK, 400 Bad Request) must exactly match the "interface contract" defined in the RAML file.

By strictly aligning the mock with the RAML spec, developers ensure that the Apex client's parsing logic (e.g., `JSON.deserialize()`) is tested against the agreed-upon data model. If the external service later changes its schema in a way that deviates from the RAML, the unit tests—which are based on that contract—will help identify where the Apex code might fail. Options B and C are technically incorrect: the client does not "call" or "implement" the mock; rather, the test runtime provides the mock instance to the client via `Test.setMock()`.

### NEW QUESTION # 70

A company has an external system that processes and tracks orders. Sales reps manage their leads and opportunity pipeline in Salesforce. The company decided to integrate Salesforce and the Order Management System (OMS) with minimal customization and code. Sales reps need to see order history in real-time. The legacy system is on-premise and connected to an ESB. There are 1,000 reps creating 15 orders each per shift, mostly with 20-30 line items. How should an integration architect integrate the two systems based on these requirements?

- A. Use Salesforce custom object, custom REST API, and extract, transform, load (ETL).
- B. Use Salesforce standard object, REST API, and extract, transform, load (ETL).
- **C. Use Salesforce external object and OData connector.**

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

To meet the requirements of minimal customization, low developer resources, and real-time visibility without data replication, the architect should utilize Salesforce Connect with External Objects and an OData connector.

Salesforce External Objects allow the OMS data to be viewed within Salesforce as if it were stored natively, but the data remains in the on-premise system. This fulfills the requirement for sales reps to see "up-to-date information" because every time they view the record, Salesforce Connect fetches the latest data via the ESB's OData endpoint. This Data Virtualization pattern is the most efficient choice for real-time history where users only need to view the data occasionally.

Options A and B involve Data Replication via ETL, which would store the order data inside Salesforce. Given the volume (15,000 orders/shift with 25 line items each = 375,000 records daily), this would rapidly consume Salesforce data storage limits and require significant custom development for the ETL logic and REST APIs. Furthermore, ETL is typically batch-oriented and would not provide the true "real-time" view requested. By using an OData connector, the architect leverages a declarative, "no-code" solution that satisfies the timeline constraints and provides immediate access to order details and line items without the cost of data storage.

### NEW QUESTION # 71

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