

Plat-Arch-204模擬対策問題 & Plat-Arch-204合格内容



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JPNTTestは長い歴史を持っているSalesforceのPlat-Arch-204トレーニング資料が提供されるサイトです。IT領域で長い時間に存在していますから、現在のよく知られていて、知名度が高い状況になりました。これは受験生の皆様に助けた結果です。JPNTTestが提供したSalesforceのPlat-Arch-204トレーニング資料は問題と解答に含まれていて、IT技術専門家たちによって開発されたものです。SalesforceのPlat-Arch-204認定試験を受けたいのなら、JPNTTestを選ぶのは疑いないことです。

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>> Plat-Arch-204模擬対策問題 <<

Plat-Arch-204合格内容 & Plat-Arch-204トレーニング資料

弊社のPlat-Arch-204問題集のメリットはいろいろな面で記述できます。価格はちょっと高いですが、Plat-Arch-204試験に最も有効な参考書です。Plat-Arch-204問題集は便利で、どこでもいつでも勉強できます。また、時間を節約でき、短い時間で勉強したら、Plat-Arch-204試験に参加できます。

Salesforce Plat-Arch-204 認定試験の出題範囲:

トピック	出題範囲
トピック 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ソリューションの構築: この領域では、API設計上の考慮事項、アウトバウンドメソッドの選択、スケーラブルなソリューションの構築、エラー処理の実装、セキュリティソリューションの作成、システム更新時の回復力の確保など、統合の実装について扱います。
トピック 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 設計統合ソリューション: この領域は、統合パターンの選択、適切なコンポーネントを用いた完全なソリューションの設計、トレードオフと制約の理解、適切なSalesforce APIの選択、および必要な標準とセキュリティメカニズムの決定に重点を置いています。
トピック 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 現在のシステム環境を評価する: この領域では、既存の技術環境を分析し、現在のシステム、その標準、プロトコル、制限、境界を理解するとともに、制約と認証/認可要件を特定します。
トピック 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ビジネスニーズの評価: この領域では、機能要件と非機能要件の収集、機密性によるデータの分類、CRMの成功要因の特定、およびビジネスの成長と規制が統合の選択にどのように影響するかを理解することについて扱います。

Salesforce Certified Platform Integration Architect 認定 Plat-Arch-204 試験問題 (Q88-Q93):

質問 # 88

A new Salesforce program requires data updates between internal systems and Salesforce. Which relevant detail should an integration architect seek to solve for integration architecture needs?

- A. Integration skills, SME availability, and Program Governance details
- **B. Timing aspects, real-time/near real-time (synchronous or asynchronous), batch and update frequency**
- C. Core functional and non-functional requirements for User Experience design, Encryption needs, Community and license choices

正解: B

解説:

In the "Discovery" phase of integration architecture, the architect must translate abstract business needs into technical requirements. The most critical variables that define the Integration Pattern are Timing and Volume.

An architect cannot choose between the REST API, Streaming API, Bulk API, or Outbound Messaging without knowing:

Latency Requirements: Does the business need the update in 200 milliseconds (Synchronous), 2 minutes (Near Real-Time), or 24 hours (Batch)?

Frequency: Is the data updated every time a user clicks a button, or once at the end of the day?

Volume: Are we moving 10 records at a time or 10 million?

Option A focuses on UI/UX and licensing, which are project management concerns. Option B focuses on resource allocation and governance. While important for the project, they do not inform the technical design of the data flow.

By specifically seeking out Timing aspects (Synchronous vs. Asynchronous) and Update Frequency, the architect can apply the Salesforce Integration Decision Matrix. For instance, a "Real-time" requirement for small volumes leads to a Request-Reply pattern via Apex Callouts. A "Nightly" requirement for large volumes leads to a Batch Data Synchronization pattern via the Bulk API.

Identifying these "Non-Functional Requirements" (NFRs) early is the only way to ensure the architecture is scalable and stays within platform governor limits.

質問 # 89

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

- C. Require the Apex REST API Clients to implement the HttpCalloutMock.

正解: A

解説:

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().

質問 # 90

An integration architect has designed a mobile application for Salesforce users to get data while on the road using a custom user interface (UI). The application is secured with OAuth and is currently functioning well. There is a new requirement where the mobile application needs to obtain the GPS coordinates and store them on a custom geolocation field. The geolocation field is secured with field-level security, so users can view the value without changing it. What should be done to meet the requirement?

- A. The mobile device receives a REST Apex callout call.
- B. The mobile device makes a REST Apex inbound call.
- C. The mobile device makes a REST API inbound call.

正解: C

解説:

When a custom mobile application already secured with OAuth needs to update a record in Salesforce, the standard architectural recommendation is to use the REST API. The REST API is optimized for mobile environments because it uses lightweight JSON payloads and follows standard HTTP methods (such as PATCH for updates), which are highly compatible with mobile development frameworks.

In this specific scenario, the architect must address the Field-Level Security (FLS) constraint. Because the geolocation field is set to read-only for users, a standard UI-based update would typically fail. However, when using an inbound REST API call with a properly authorized integration user or via a "System Mode" context (if utilizing a custom Apex REST resource), the system can be configured to bypass UI-level restrictions while maintaining data integrity.

The mobile device captures the coordinates via the device's native GPS capabilities and initiates an inbound call to the Salesforce REST endpoint. Option A (Apex inbound call) is a subset of REST functionality but is only necessary if complex server-side logic is required that the standard REST API cannot handle. Option C is technically incorrect as mobile devices do not typically "receive" callouts from Salesforce in this pattern; they initiate the requests. By leveraging the standard REST API, the architect ensures a scalable, secure, and standardized integration that adheres to Salesforce's mobile-first integration principles.

質問 # 91

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. Recommend synchronous Apex callouts from Lightning UI to External Systems via Mule and implement polling on an API Gateway timeout.
- B. 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.

- C. Implement a "Check Update" button that passes a requestID received from ESB (user action needed).

正解: B

解説:

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.

質問 #92

NTO is merging two orgs but needs the retiring org available for lead management (connected to web forms). New leads must be in the new instance within 30 minutes. Which approach requires the least amount of development effort?

- A. Configure named credentials in the source org.
- B. Use the Tooling API with Process Builder to insert leads in real time.
- C. Use the Composite REST API to aggregate multiple leads in a single call.

正解: C

質問 #93

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Salesforce Certified Platform Integration Architect衝動的にまたは考慮せずに何かを購入すると、望ましくない選択につながる可能性があります。その結果を防ぐために、Salesforce Certified Platform Integration Architectトレーニング資料を用意しました。これらは、保証期間中の専門的な練習資料です。参考のために許容できる価格に加えて、3つのバージョンのすべての資料は、10年以上にわたってこの分野の専門家によって編集されています。さらに、一連の利点があります。したがって、Salesforce Certified Platform Integration Architectの実際のテストの重要性は言うまでもありません。今すぐご注文いただいた場合、1年間無料の更新をお送りします。これらのサブリメントはすべて、Salesforce Certified Platform Integration ArchitectのPlat-Arch-204模擬試験にも役立ちます。

Plat-Arch-204合格内容: <https://www.jpntest.com/shiken/Plat-Arch-204-mondaishu>

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