SALESFORCE INTEGRATION ARCHITECT PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

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How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 – 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

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Questions

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1. Which of the following is NOT a core Web Services API call?

A. create()

B. delete()

C. search()

D. clone()

2. What typically characterizes a ground-to-cloud integration use case?

A. Pushing data from Salesforce to an external cloud

B. Pushing and pulling data from Salesforce from your on-premise infrastructure

C. Only pulling data from external sources to Salesforce

D. Only pushing data from Salesforce to an external database

3. What is one of the benefits of utilizing middleware in system integrations?

A. It provides real-time analytics

B. It simplifies process management

C. It guarantees data accuracy

D. It replaces development teams

4. Which of the following is NOT a legitimate HTTP method?

A. GET

B. UPDATE

C. POST

D. DELETE

5. Where can an administrator specify the requirement of two-factor authentication for a specific user?

A. Login History

B. Two-Factor Authentication Settings

C. User Roles

D. User Profile

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6. What is the default timeout duration for callouts or web service calls in Salesforce?

A. 5 seconds

B. 10 seconds

C. 15 seconds

D. 30 seconds

7. Are urlMappings case sensitive in Salesforce?

A. No

B. Yes

C. Only in certain contexts

D. Case sensitivity varies by organization

8. What is the impact of API Client Whitelisting on Dataloader?

A. Dataloader is granted unrestricted access

B. Dataloader access is denied unless configured

C. Dataloader can be accessed by all users

D. Dataloader permissions are unaffected

9. What integration pattern should an architect recommend for moving data between ERP, financial, and a legacy shipping system to minimize throwaway code?

A. Point-to-point

B. Web Mashup

C. Middleware

D. Apex Batch Processing

10. True or False: When using upsert(), all records must be of the same sObject type.

A. True

B. False

C. Only if using external IDs

D. Only for bulk operations

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Answers

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1. D
2. B
3. B
4. B
5. D
6. B
7. B
8. B
9. C
10. A

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Explanations

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1. Which of the following is NOT a core Web Services API call?

A. create()

B. delete()

C. search()

D. clone()

The correct answer is "clone()" because it is not considered a core call in the Salesforce Web Services API. The core API calls primarily include operations that allow for the creation, retrieval, updating, and deletion of records, which are encapsulated in the create(), delete(), and search() functions. The create() function is used to insert records into Salesforce, the delete() function removes records, and the search() function allows querying of records based on specified criteria. In contrast, the clone() function is specific to certain user interface operations and is not part of the foundational API operations typically utilized for integrating with Salesforce. The absence of clone() in core API calls emphasizes its limited usage, primarily for user operations rather than programmatic integration, distinguishing it from the main CRUD (Create, Read, Update, Delete) operations that are essential in API interactions.

2. What typically characterizes a ground-to-cloud integration use case?

A. Pushing data from Salesforce to an external cloud

B. Pushing and pulling data from Salesforce from your on-premise infrastructure

C. Only pulling data from external sources to Salesforce

D. Only pushing data from Salesforce to an external database

A ground-to-cloud integration use case usually involves a seamless interaction between on-premises systems and cloud-based applications. This type of integration is characterized by the ability to push and pull data, allowing for a bi-directional flow of information. In this context, the integration facilitates synchronization and communication between local infrastructures and cloud environments, enabling businesses to operate efficiently across both realms. By choosing a model that supports both pushing data to the cloud and pulling data from the cloud, organizations can ensure that their on-premises systems are constantly updated with the latest information, while also making data available in the cloud for broader access and integration with other applications. This flexibility is essential for businesses striving to maintain data integrity and optimal performance across hybrid environments. The other options focus on more limited scenarios, such as only pushing or pulling data, which do not capture the full essence of ground-to-cloud integrations that typically require robust two-way data exchanges.

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3. What is one of the benefits of utilizing middleware in system integrations?

A. It provides real-time analytics

B. It simplifies process management

C. It guarantees data accuracy

D. It replaces development teams

Utilizing middleware in system integrations offers several benefits, and one of the most significant is that it simplifies process management. Middleware acts as a bridge between different software applications or systems, facilitating communication and data exchange among them. By providing a standardized interface and set of functionalities, middleware reduces the complexity involved in integrating various systems. This simplification allows organizations to manage their processes more efficiently, streamlining workflows and reducing the need for custom code. Middleware can handle tasks such as message routing, data transformation, and transaction management, which can often be challenging when integrating disparate systems directly. As a result, teams can focus on higher-level process optimization rather than getting bogged down with the intricacies of individual system communication. In contrast, while options such as providing real-time analytics or guaranteeing data accuracy may be features of specific middleware solutions, they are not universal benefits of middleware itself. Additionally, middleware does not replace development teams; instead, it can assist them by automating certain tasks and simplifying integration efforts, allowing developers to direct their efforts toward creating value-added features rather than dealing with low-level integration challenges.

4. Which of the following is NOT a legitimate HTTP method?

A. GET

B. UPDATE

C. POST

D. DELETE

The reason why "UPDATE" is not a legitimate HTTP method lies in the standardized set of methods defined by the HTTP protocol. HTTP methods, also known as verbs, define the type of action that is to be performed on resources on the web. The common methods include GET, POST, DELETE, and PATCH. GET is used to retrieve data from a server without modifying it. POST is utilized to send data to the server to create a new resource. DELETE performs the action of removing a specified resource from the server. PATCH is often used to apply partial modifications to a resource. However, "UPDATE" is not recognized as an official HTTP method in the specification of the protocol. Instead, the appropriate method to update resources is typically PATCH or sometimes PUT, depending on whether you are updating part or all of the resource. Understanding this distinction is crucial for anyone working with web-based APIs and integrations, as it ensures proper implementation and communication between clients and servers.

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5. Where can an administrator specify the requirement of two-factor authentication for a specific user?

A. Login History

B. Two-Factor Authentication Settings

C. User Roles

D. User Profile

The correct choice relates to the User Profile, as this is where an administrator can set specific security policies that apply to individual users. In Salesforce, User Profiles serve as a foundational security mechanism that defines what users can do within the system, including permissions and access settings. When it comes to enabling two-factor authentication (2FA) for a specific user, the User Profile is the central location where such security settings are typically managed. Each user can be assigned a profile with different permissions and settings, allowing the administrator to enforce two-factor authentication for users assigned to that profile. If a user needs 2FA, their profile can be configured to require an additional authentication method, thereby enhancing security. Other options do not serve this purpose directly. For instance, Login History provides information on the login activity of users but doesn't allow configuration of security requirements. Two-Factor Authentication Settings indicate broader 2FA rules for the organization and not specific users. User Roles are related to data access and visibility but do not directly manage authentication requirements.

6. What is the default timeout duration for callouts or web service calls in Salesforce?

A. 5 seconds

B. 10 seconds

C. 15 seconds

D. 30 seconds

In Salesforce, the default timeout duration for callouts or web service calls is indeed 10 seconds. This timeout setting is crucial as it dictates how long Salesforce will wait for a response from an external web service before it terminates the callout due to inactivity or non-responsiveness. A 10-second timeout is generally appropriate for many integrations, balancing the need for relatively quick responses while allowing enough time for slower network conditions or backend processing. When designing integrations, it's essential to consider this timeout behavior, as exceeding the limitation could result in errors or failed transactions in your applications. Understanding the default settings helps architects effectively plan for scenarios where longer processing times may be expected, prompting them to implement appropriate error handling, retry mechanisms, or to consider alternative architectural designs if necessary. Being aware of this timeout is critical when working with external APIs, as it influences how systems communicate and ensures a resilient and responsive integration strategy that aligns with business needs.

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7. Are urlMappings case sensitive in Salesforce?

A. No

B. Yes

C. Only in certain contexts

D. Case sensitivity varies by organization

URL mappings in Salesforce are indeed case sensitive. This means that the URL paths defined in the mappings need to be matched exactly as they are defined, including any uppercase or lowercase letters. If there are discrepancies in case, the application may not be able to correctly route the requests to the intended endpoints, leading to errors or failed integrations. Understanding this behavior is crucial when designing and implementing integrations or custom applications, as it can impact how users access resources or how external systems interact with Salesforce. Ensuring that the correct casing is used in URL mappings can help avoid confusion and integration issues. While there are contexts in different systems or programming languages where case sensitivity might vary, in the context of Salesforce URL mappings, it remains consistently case sensitive across all organizations.

8. What is the impact of API Client Whitelisting on Dataloader?

A. Dataloader is granted unrestricted access

B. Dataloader access is denied unless configured

C. Dataloader can be accessed by all users

D. Dataloader permissions are unaffected

API Client Whitelisting is a security feature in Salesforce that allows administrators to control which API clients can access the Salesforce organization. When this feature is enabled, only clients that are explicitly allowed (whitelisted) can connect to the Salesforce APIs. In the context of Dataloader, if API Client Whitelisting is in effect, Dataloader will not be able to access Salesforce unless it has been specifically configured to be an authorized client. Therefore, if Dataloader is not included in the whitelist setup, any attempts to use it for accessing Salesforce data will be denied by the system. This reinforces the idea that security is paramount, as it restricts unauthorized access and ensures that only approved applications interact with sensitive data. The other options do not accurately reflect this control mechanism, as they suggest either unrestricted access or imply that permissions and access are not influenced by the whitelisting feature. In reality, the whitelisting process directly impacts whether Dataloader can function correctly without prior configuration.

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9. What integration pattern should an architect recommend for moving data between ERP, financial, and a legacy shipping system to minimize throwaway code?

A. Point-to-point

B. Web Mashup

C. Middleware

D. Apex Batch Processing

The recommended integration pattern for moving data between an ERP, financial systems, and a legacy shipping system, while minimizing throwaway code, is middleware. Middleware serves as an intermediary layer that facilitates communication and data transfer between different applications and systems, making it an ideal choice for this scenario. Using middleware offers several advantages. It allows for the orchestration of data exchanges between various systems, which can be complex and involve different data formats and protocols. By decoupling the systems involved, middleware reduces the direct dependencies between them. This modular approach not only enhances maintainability but also makes it easier to update or replace one system without significantly impacting others. Moreover, middleware often supports message queuing, data transformation, and orchestration capabilities, which can help streamline the integration process. This prevents the creation of one-off solutions or throwaway code, as the middleware can be designed to handle multiple integrations in a reusable manner, thereby promoting scalability and flexibility. In contrast, point-to-point integrations tend to create tightly coupled systems, leading to a scenario where changes in one system can necessitate modifications in multiple others, often resulting in throwaway code. Web mashups may also be limited in scope and not suitable for complex data operations between critical enterprise systems. Apex Batch Processing, while

10. True or False: When using upsert(), all records must be of the same sObject type.

A. True

B. False

C. Only if using external IDs

D. Only for bulk operations

The statement is true because the upsert() operation in Salesforce is designed to either update existing records or insert new records based on a specified unique field. This means that when using upsert(), the operation is limited to records of a single sObject type. Each sObject type in Salesforce, such as Account, Contact, or Custom Objects, has its own unique set of fields and behaviors. Therefore, when you attempt to perform an upsert operation, all records must belong to the same sObject type to ensure that the Salesforce platform can correctly interpret which fields to check for existing records and which fields to populate in new records. This constraint is important for maintaining data integrity and ensuring that operations are executed without errors. Attempting to mix records from different sObject types would lead to confusion and potential failures in the operation, as the system would not be able to reconcile the diverse structures and rules governing those objects. Using upsert with different sObject types is not valid and would be rejected by Salesforce. Thus, the requirement that all records must be of the same sObject type is a fundamental aspect of the upsert() function.

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Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

https://salesforceintegrationarchi.examzify.com

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

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