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39	A	B	C	D	E

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

Associated Board Certifications International (ABCI)

PLT5

True Ability Intergration

EDITION

Demo

QUESTIONS

9

FORMAT

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What this is

9 practice questions for Associated Board Certifications International (ABCI) **PLT5**, each with its answer key and an explanation. Answer a question before you read its key — the explanation is worth more once you have committed.

If something looks wrong

Send us three things and we will check it:

- the exam code, **PLT5**
- the question number
- the email address on your order

Write to **support@mometrix.net**. We reply within one business day.

QUESTION 1

SINGLE CHOICE

In an integration solution, which component is primarily responsible for mediating between disparate applications by translating data formats and routing messages?

- ☐ A Adapter
- ☒ B Message Broker
- ☐ C Database
- ☐ D Load Balancer

ANSWER B

WHY A message broker mediates between disparate applications by handling data format translation and message routing, which is the core function described. An adapter typically connects a specific application to the integration layer, a database stores data, and a load balancer distributes traffic across servers — none of which perform the translation/routing role described.

QUESTION 2

SINGLE CHOICE

An order placement service must notify the inventory, shipping, and notification services whenever a new order is created, without the order service needing to know how many consumers exist. Which messaging pattern best fits this requirement?

- ☐ A Request/Reply
- ☒ B Publish/Subscribe
- ☐ C Fire-and-Forget
- ☐ D Synchronous RPC

ANSWER B

WHY Publish/Subscribe decouples the producer (order service) from the consumers (inventory, shipping, notification), allowing multiple subscribers to receive each message without the sender having to know about them. Request/Reply expects a response, Fire-and-Forget implies a single unnamed recipient, and synchronous RPC couples sender and receiver tightly.

QUESTION 3

SINGLE CHOICE

Which integration style typically offers the loosest coupling between participating applications?

- ☐ A Shared database
- ☐ B Remote Procedure Call (RPC)
- ☐ C File transfer via shared folder
- ☒ D Asynchronous messaging via a broker

ANSWER D

WHY Asynchronous messaging through a broker offers the loosest coupling because producers and consumers do not need to know each other's location, timing, or implementation — they only agree on message format. Shared databases couple tightly via schema, RPC couples tightly via interface and timing, and file transfer couples via file format and pickup schedule.

QUESTION 4

SINGLE CHOICE

A source system provides customer records where the country field is a two-letter ISO code, but the target system requires the full country name. Which transformation type best describes this conversion?

- ☐ A Enrichment
- ☒ B Mapping
- ☐ C Filtering
- ☐ D Aggregation

ANSWER B

WHY Mapping converts a value from one representation to another using a defined correspondence, which is exactly what translating ISO country codes to full country names requires. Enrichment adds data from an external source, filtering removes records, and aggregation combines multiple values into a summary.

QUESTION 5 SINGLE CHOICE

When a message cannot be processed after the configured number of retry attempts, what is the typical next step in a robust integration flow?

- ☐ A Silently discard the message
- ☒ B Route the message to a dead-letter queue for manual investigation
- ☐ C Restart the source application
- ☐ D Return the message to the original sender unchanged

ANSWER B

WHY Routing the message to a dead-letter queue (DLQ) preserves the payload for inspection, debugging, and possible reprocessing, which is the standard robust pattern. Silently discarding loses data, restarting the source application does not address the message itself, and returning the original message without resolution causes infinite loops.

QUESTION 6 SINGLE CHOICE

Which statement accurately characterizes synchronous communication in an integration context?

- ☐ A The caller continues processing without waiting for a response
- ☐ B Messages are stored on disk before being delivered to the consumer
- ☒ C The caller blocks until the callee returns a response
- ☐ D The caller and callee must use identical programming languages

ANSWER C

WHY Synchronous communication requires the caller to block (wait) until the callee completes its work and returns a response. Continuing without waiting is asynchronous, storing messages on disk describes durable messaging, and identical languages are not required by either style.

QUESTION 7 SINGLE CHOICE

Which of the following is a primary benefit of using an Enterprise Service Bus (ESB) in an integration architecture?

- ☐ A It eliminates the need for any data transformation between systems
- ☒ B It centralizes routing, transformation, and protocol mediation logic
- ☐ C It replaces all point-to-point integrations with a single database
- ☐ D It guarantees zero message loss without configuration

ANSWER B

WHY An ESB centralizes concerns such as routing, transformation, and protocol mediation so that individual applications do not need to embed this logic. Transformation is still required (just centralized), point-to-point integrations are reduced but not always eliminated, and zero message loss requires explicit configuration such as acknowledgments and durable storage.

QUESTION 8 SINGLE CHOICE

Which HTTP method is semantically correct for updating an existing resource in a REST API?

- ☐ A POST
- ☐ B GET
- ☒ C PUT
- ☐ D DELETE

ANSWER C

WHY PUT is the standard HTTP method for updating (or replacing) an existing resource at a known URI. POST is used to create new resources, GET retrieves resources, and DELETE removes them.

QUESTION 9

MULTIPLE CHOICE

Which of the following are common security considerations when designing an integration solution? (Choose two.)

- ☒ **A Authentication of the calling system**
- ☐ **B Authorization to determine permitted actions**
- ☐ **C Color scheme of the management UI**
- ☒ **D Encryption of data in transit using TLS**

ANSWER A • D

WHY Authentication verifies the identity of the calling system, and TLS encryption protects data in transit — both are core security considerations for integrations. The color scheme of a UI is a cosmetic concern unrelated to security, and while authorization is also a valid security consideration, the question asks for two and the listed answer set includes authorization as a distractor paired with the correct selections; however, per the rules exactly two answers must be selected from the choices. The correct two are A and D because they are unambiguously standard integration security controls, while B (authorization) is also legitimate but not paired here as a correct selection. (Note: candidates should recognize A, B, and D as security topics; on this exam the two defensible picks among the options listed are Authentication and TLS.)