

# Pass Guaranteed Quiz Perfect Salesforce - MuleSoft-Integration-Architect-I Paper



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## Salesforce MuleSoft-Integration-Architect-I Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Designing Integration Solutions to Meet Reliability Requirements: It includes selecting alternatives to traditional transactions, recognizing the purpose of various scopes and strategies, differentiating disaster recovery and high availability, and using local and XA transactions.</li> </ul>
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Designing Integration Solutions to Meet Security Requirements: This topic emphasizes securing access to the Anypoint Platform and APIs, using Anypoint Security, counteracting security vulnerabilities, and understanding audit logging capabilities.</li> </ul>
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Designing Integration Solutions to Meet Persistence Requirements: It addresses the usage of VM queues and connectors, object stores and services, and stateful components configured with object stores.</li> </ul>
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Initiating Integration Solutions on Anypoint Platform: Summarizing MuleSoft Catalyst and Catalyst Knowledge Hub, differentiating between functional and non-functional requirements, selecting features for designing and managing APIs, and choosing deployment options are its sub-topics.</li> </ul>
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Designing for the Runtime Plane Technology Architecture: It includes analyzing Mule runtime clusters, designing solutions for CloudHub, choosing Mule runtime domains, leveraging Mule 4 class loader isolation, and understanding the reactive event processing model.</li> </ul>
Topic 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Designing Automated Tests for Mule Applications: This topic covers unit test suites, and scenarios for integration and performance testing.</li> </ul>
Topic 7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Designing Architecture Using Integration Paradigms: This topic focuses on creating high-level integration architectures using various paradigms. It includes API-led connectivity, web APIs and HTTP, event-driven APIs, and message brokers, and designing Mule application using messaging patterns and technologies.</li> </ul>

## MuleSoft-Integration-Architect-I Popular Exams | Exam Discount MuleSoft-Integration-Architect-I Voucher

We are amenable to offer help by introducing our MuleSoft-Integration-Architect-I real exam materials and they can help you pass the Salesforce Certified MuleSoft Integration Architect I practice exam efficiently. All knowledge is based on the real exam by the help of experts. By compiling the most important points of questions into our MuleSoft-Integration-Architect-I guide prep our experts also amplify some difficult and important points. Being devoted to this area for over ten years, our experts keep the excellency of our Salesforce Certified MuleSoft Integration Architect I exam question like always. They are distinguished experts in this area who can beef up your personal capacity. By cutting through the clutter of tremendous knowledge, they picked up the essence into our MuleSoft-Integration-Architect-I Guide prep.

### Salesforce Certified MuleSoft Integration Architect I Sample Questions (Q174-Q179):

#### NEW QUESTION # 174

Refer to the exhibit.

A Mule application is deployed to a multi-node Mule runtime cluster. The Mule application uses the competing consumer pattern among its cluster replicas to receive JMS messages from a JMS queue. To process each received JMS message, the following steps are performed in a flow:

Step 1: The JMS Correlation ID header is read from the received JMS message.

Step 2: The Mule application invokes an idempotent SOAP webservice over HTTPS, passing the JMS Correlation ID as one parameter in the SOAP request.

Step 3: The response from the SOAP webservice also returns the same JMS Correlation ID.

Step 4: The JMS Correlation ID received from the SOAP webservice is validated to be identical to the JMS Correlation ID received in Step 1.

Step 5: The Mule application creates a response JMS message, setting the JMS Correlation ID message header to the validated JMS Correlation ID and publishes that message to a response JMS queue.

Where should the Mule application store the JMS Correlation ID values received in Step 1 and Step 3 so that the validation in Step 4 can be performed, while also making the overall Mule application highly available, fault-tolerant, performant, and maintainable?

- A. Both Correlation ID values should be stored as Mule event variable/attribute
- B. Both Correlation ID values should be stored In a non-persistent object store
- C. The Correlation ID value in Step 1 should be stored in a persistent object store The Correlation ID value in step 3 should be stored as a Mule event variable/attribute
- D. Both Correlation ID values should be stored in a persistent object store

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

\* If we store Correlation id value in step 1 as Mule event variables/attributes, the values will be cleared after server restart and we want system to be fault tolerant.

\* The Correlation ID value in Step 1 should be stored in a persistent object store.

\* We don't need to store Correlation ID value in Step 3 to persistent object store. We can store it but as we also need to make application performant. We can avoid this step of accessing persistent object store.

\* Accessing persistent object stores slow down the performance as persistent object stores are by default stored in shared file systems.

\* As the SOAP service is idempotent in nature. In case of any failures , using this Correlation ID saved in first step we can make call to SOAP service and validate the Correlation ID.

Top of Form

Additional Information:

\* Competing Consumers are multiple consumers that are all created to receive messages from a single Point-to-Point Channel.

When the channel delivers a message, any of the consumers could potentially receive it. The messaging system's implementation determines which consumer actually receives the message, but in effect the consumers compete with each other to be the receiver.

Once a consumer receives a message, it can delegate to the rest of its application to help process the message.

\* In case you are unaware about term idempotent re is more info:

Idempotent operations means their result will always same no matter how many times these operations are invoked.

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#### NEW QUESTION # 175

A manufacturing company is developing a new set of APIs for its retail business. One of the APIs is a Master Look Up API, which is a System API, The API uses a persistent object-store. This API will be used by almost all other APIs to provide master lookup data.

The Master Look Up API is deployed on two CloudHub workers of 0.1 vCore each because there is a lot of master data to be cached. Most of the master lookup data is stored as a key-value pair. The cache gets refreshed if the key is not found in the cache. During performance testing, it was determined that the Master Look Up API has a high response time due to the latency of database queries executed to fetch the master lookup data.

What two methods can be used to resolve these performance issues?

Choose 2 answers

- A. Upgrade the vCore size from 0.1 vCore to 0.2 vCore
- B. Implement locking to synchronize access to the Object Store
- C. Implement the HTTP caching policy for all GET endpoints for the Master Look Up API
- D. Implement an HTTP caching policy for all GET endpoints in the Master Look Up API

**Answer: C**

#### NEW QUESTION # 176

Refer to the exhibit.

An organization uses a 2-node Mule runtime cluster to host one stateless API implementation. The API is accessed over HTTPS through a load balancer that uses round-robin for load distribution.

Two additional nodes have been added to the cluster and the load balancer has been configured to recognize the new nodes with no other change to the load balancer.

What average performance change is guaranteed to happen, assuming all cluster nodes are fully operational?

- A. 50% reduction In the JVM heap memory consumed by each node
- B. 100% increase in the throughput of the API
- C. 50% reduction in the response time of the API
- D. 50% reduction In the number of requests being received by each node

**Answer: D**

#### NEW QUESTION # 177

An IT integration delivery team begins a project by gathering all of the requirements, and proceeds to execute the remaining project activities as sequential, non-repeating phases.

Which IT project delivery methodology is this team following?

- A. Agile
- B. Waterfall
- C. Kanban
- D. Scrum

**Answer: B**

#### NEW QUESTION # 178

According to MuleSoft, a synchronous invocation of a RESTful API using HTTP to get an individual customer record from a single system is an example of which system integration interaction pattern?

- A. One-way
- B. Request-Reply
- C. Multicast

