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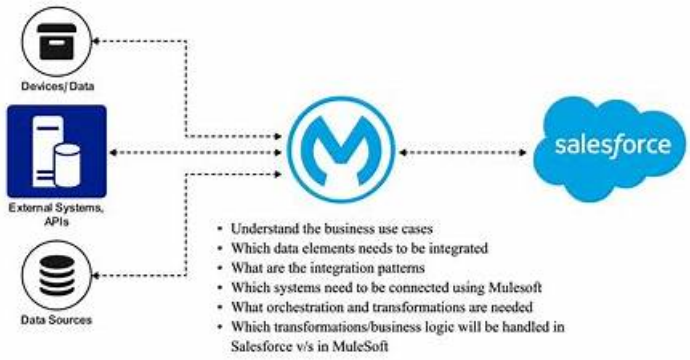

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Salesforce MuleSoft-Integration-Architect-I Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• Designing and Developing Mule Applications: It includes selecting application properties, using fundamental features, designing with core routers, understanding the Salesforce Connector, and leveraging core connectors.

Topic 2	• 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.
Topic 3	• Designing Automated Tests for Mule Applications: This topic covers unit test suites, and scenarios for integration and performance testing.
Topic 4	• 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.
Topic 5	• Designing Integration Solutions to Meet Performance Requirements: This topic covers meeting performance and capacity goals, using streaming features, and processing large message sequences.
Topic 6	• 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.
Topic 7	• 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.
Topic 8	• Applying DevOps Practices and Operating Integration Solutions: Its sub-topics are related to designing CI • CD pipelines with MuleSoft plugins, automating interactions with Anypoint Platform, designing logging configurations, and identifying Anypoint Monitoring features.
Topic 9	• 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.

Salesforce Certified MuleSoft Integration Architect I Sample Questions (Q182-Q187):

NEW QUESTION # 182
Refer to the exhibit.
An organization deploys multiple Mule applications to the same customer -hosted Mule runtime. Many of these Mule applications must expose an HTTPS endpoint on the same port using a server-side certificate that rotates often.
What is the most effective way to package the HTTP Listener and package or store the server-side certificate when deploying these Mule applications, so the disruption caused by certificate rotation is minimized?

- A. Package the HTTPS Listener configuration in a Mule DOMAIN project, referencing it from all Mule applications that need to expose an HTTPS endpoint. Store the server-side certificate in a shared filesystem location in the Mule runtime's classpath, OUTSIDE the Mule DOMAIN or any Mule APPLICATION
- B. Package the HTTPS Listener configuration in a Mule DOMAIN project, referencing it from all Mule applications that need to expose an HTTPS endpoint Package the server-side certificate in ALL Mule APPLICATIONS that need to expose an HTTPS endpoint
- C. Package the HTTPS Listener configuration in a Mule DOMAIN project, referencing It from all Mule applications that need to expose an HTTPS endpoint. Package the server-side certificate in the SAME Mule DOMAIN project Go to Set
- D. Package an HTTPS Listener configuration In all Mule APPLICATIONS that need to expose an HTTPS endpoint Package the server-side certificate in a NEW Mule DOMAIN project

Answer: A

Explanation:
In this scenario, both A & C will work, but A is better as it does not require repackage to the domain project at all.
Correct answer is Package the HTTPS Listener configuration in a Mule DOMAIN project, referencing it from all Mule applications that need to expose an HTTPS endpoint. Store the server-side certificate in a shared filesystem location in the Mule runtime's classpath, OUTSIDE the Mule DOMAIN or any Mule APPLICATION.
What is Mule Domain Project?

* A Mule Domain Project is implemented to configure the resources that are shared among different projects.
These resources can be used by all the projects associated with this domain. Mule applications can be associated with only one domain, but a domain can be associated with multiple projects. Shared resources allow multiple development teams to work in parallel using the same set of reusable connectors. Defining these connectors as shared resources at the domain level allows the team to: - Expose multiple services within the domain through the same port. - Share the connection to persistent storage. - Share services between apps through a well-defined interface. - Ensure consistency between apps upon any changes because the configuration is only set in one place.
* Use domains Project to share the same host and port among multiple projects. You can declare the http connector within a domain project and associate the domain project with other projects. Doing this also allows to control thread settings, keystore configurations, time outs for all the requests made within multiple applications. You may think that one can also achieve this by duplicating the http connector configuration across all the applications. But, doing this may pose a nightmare if you have to make a change and redeploy all the applications.
* If you use connector configuration in the domain and let all the applications use the new domain instead of a default domain, you will maintain only one copy of the http connector configuration. Any changes will require only the domain to the redeployed instead of all the applications.
You can start using domains in only three steps:
1) Create a Mule Domain project
2) Create the global connector configurations which needs to be shared across the applications inside the Mule Domain project
3) Modify the value of domain in mule-deploy.properties file of the applications Graphical user interface Description automatically generated
Use a certificate defined in already deployed Mule domain Configure the certificate in the domain so that the API proxy HTTPS Listener references it, and then deploy the secure API proxy to the target Runtime Fabric, or on-premises target. (CloudHub is not supported with this approach because it does not support Mule domains.)

NEW QUESTION # 183
A mule application is required to periodically process large data set from a back-end database to Salesforce CRM using batch job scope configured properly process the higher rate of records.
The application is deployed to two cloudhub workers with no persistence queues enabled.
What is the consequence if the worker crashes during records processing?

- A. Remaining records will be left and processed
- B. Remaining records be processed by second worker
- C. All the records will be processed from scratch by the second worker leading to duplicate processing
- D. Remaining records will be processed by a new replacement worker

Answer: C

Explanation:
When a Mule application uses batch job scope to process large datasets and is deployed on multiple CloudHub workers without persistence queues enabled, the following scenario occurs if a worker crashes:
* Batch Job Scope: Batch jobs are designed to handle large datasets by splitting the work into records and processing them in parallel.
* Non-Persistent Queues: When persistence is not enabled, the state of the batch processing is not stored persistently. This means that if a worker crashes, the state of the in-progress batch job is lost.
* Worker Crash Consequence:
* When a worker crashes, the records that were being processed by that worker are not tracked persistently.
* As a result, when another worker (or the same worker after a restart) picks up the job, it does not have the previous state information.
* This leads to the batch job starting from the beginning and reprocessing all records from scratch, causing duplicate processing of records that were already processed before the crash.
This behavior can cause issues such as duplicate data in Salesforce CRM and inefficiencies in processing.
References
* MuleSoft Batch Processing
* MuleSoft CloudHub Workers

NEW QUESTION # 184
As a part of project , existing java implementation is being migrated to Mulesoft. Business is very tight on the budget and wish to complete the project in most economical way possible.

Canonical object model using java is already a part of existing implementation. Same object model is required by mule application for a business use case. What is the best way to achieve this?

- A. Make use of Java module
- B. Use Anypoint exchange
- C. Create similar model for Mule applications
- D. Create a custom application to read Java code and make it available for Mule application

Answer: A

Explanation:
Mule 4 is built to:
*Minimize the need for custom code.
*Avoid the need for you to know or understand Java.
However, some advanced uses cases require integration with custom Java code, such as:
*Reuse of a library, such as a tax calculation library.
*Reuse of a canonical object model that is standard in the organization.
*Execution of custom logic using Java.
Mule ref doc : https://docs.mulesoft.com/java-module/1.2/

NEW QUESTION # 185
According to MuleSoft, what is a major distinguishing characteristic of an application network in relation to the integration of systems, data, and devices?

- A. It uses a well-organized monolithic approach with standards
- B. It uses CI/CD automation for real-time project delivery
- C. It is built for change and self-service
- D. It leverages well-accepted internet standards like HTTP and JSON

Answer: C

Explanation:
A major distinguishing characteristic of an application network, according to MuleSoft, is that it is built for change and self-service. An application network connects applications, data, and devices with APIs, enabling self-service access and reuse of assets. This architecture allows organizations to rapidly adapt to changing business needs, fosters innovation, and reduces time to market by empowering different teams to access and integrate systems independently without waiting for centralized IT.
References:
* Application Networks: The Future of Integration
* MuleSoft's Approach to Building Application Networks

NEW QUESTION # 186
Additional nodes are being added to an existing customer-hosted Mule runtime cluster to improve performance. Mule applications deployed to this cluster are invoked by API clients through a load balancer.
What is also required to carry out this change?

- A. External monitoring tools or log aggregators must be configured to recognize the new nodes
- B. A new load balancer must be provisioned to allow traffic to the new nodes in a round-robin fashion
- C. New firewall rules must be configured to accommodate communication between API clients and the new nodes
- D. API implementations using an object store must be adjusted to recognize the new nodes and persist to them

Answer: A

Explanation:
* Clustering is a group of servers or mule runtime which acts as a single unit.
* Mulesoft Enterprise Edition supports scalable clustering to provide high availability for the Mulesoft application.
* In simple terms, virtual servers composed of multiple nodes and they communicate and share information through a distributed shared memory grid.
* By default, Mulesoft ensures the High availability of applications if clustering implemented.
* Let's consider the scenario one of the nodes in cluster crashed or goes down and under maintenance. In such cases, Mulesoft will

ensure that requests are processed by other nodes in the cluster. Mulesoft clustering also ensures that the request is load balanced between all the nodes in a cluster.
* Clustering is only supported by on-premise Mule runtime and it is not supported in Cloudhub.
Correct answer is External monitoring tools or log aggregators must be configured to recognize the new nodes
* Rest of the options are automatically taken care of when a new node is added in cluster.
Reference:

NEW QUESTION # 187
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