

MuleSoft-Integration-Architect-I Reliable Exam Answers | MuleSoft-Integration-Architect-I Exam Exercise



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

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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.

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Salesforce Certified MuleSoft Integration Architect I Sample Questions (Q132-Q137):

NEW QUESTION # 132

A stock trading company handles millions of trades a day and requires excellent performance and reliability within its stock trading system. The company operates a number of event-driven APIs Implemented as Mule applications that are hosted on various customer-hosted Mule clusters and needs to enable message exchanges between the APIs within their internal network using shared message queues.

What is an effective way to meet the cross-cluster messaging requirements of its event-driven APIs?

- A. Non-transactional JMS operations with a reliability pattern and manual acknowledgements
- B. Persistent VM queues with automatic acknowledgements
- C. extended Architecture (XA) transactions and XA connected components with manual acknowledgements
- D. **JMS transactions with automatic acknowledgements**

Answer: D

Explanation:

* **JMS (Java Message Service):** JMS is a robust messaging standard that supports reliable and asynchronous communication. It allows message producers and consumers to exchange messages via a common message broker.

* **Transactions with Automatic Acknowledgements:** Utilizing JMS transactions ensures that messages are processed reliably. The automatic acknowledgement mode means that once the consumer receives the message, it acknowledges the broker automatically, ensuring that no messages are lost.

* **Performance and Reliability:** JMS transactions offer both high performance and reliability. By enabling transactions, each message processing step can be committed or rolled back, ensuring data integrity.

* **Cross-Cluster Messaging:** For a stock trading company dealing with millions of trades, using JMS transactions allows for consistent and reliable message delivery across different clusters in their network. This approach is more suitable compared to non-transactional or VM queues due to the scale and reliability requirements.

* **Event-Driven APIs:** The APIs can leverage the transactional nature of JMS to ensure that messages exchanged between different services are reliable and can recover gracefully from failures.

MuleSoft Documentation on JMS Connector: MuleSoft JMS Connector

JMS 2.0 Specification: Oracle JMS 2.0

NEW QUESTION # 133

An organization is designing multiple new applications to run on CloudHub in a single Anypoint VPC and that must share data using a common persistent Anypoint object store V2 (OSv2).

Which design gives these mule applications access to the same object store instance?

- A. AVM connector configured to directly access the persistence queue of the persistent object store
- B. An Anypoint MQ connector configured to directly access the persistent object store
- C. Object store V2 can be shared across cloudhub applications with the configured osv2 connector
- D. **The object store V2 rest API configured to access the persistent object store**

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 134

A Mule application is being designed To receive nightly a CSV file containing millions of records from an external vendor over SFTP, The records from the file need to be validated, transformed. And then written to a database. Records can be inserted into the database in any order.

In this use case, what combination of Mule components provides the most effective and performant way to write these records to the database?

- A. Use a Parallel for Each scope to Insert records one by one into the database
- B. Use a DataWeave map operation and an Async scope to insert records one by one into the database.
- C. Use a Scatter-Gather to bulk insert records into the database
- D. Use a Batch job scope to bulk insert records into the database.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Correct answer is Use a Batch job scope to bulk insert records into the database

* Batch Job is most efficient way to manage millions of records.

A few points to note here are as follows :

Reliability: If you want reliability while processing the records, i.e. should the processing survive a runtime crash or other unhappy scenarios, and when restarted process all the remaining records, if yes then go for batch as it uses persistent queues.

Error Handling: In Parallel for each an error in a particular route will stop processing the remaining records in that route and in such case you'd need to handle it using on error continue, batch process does not stop during such error instead you can have a step for failures and have a dedicated handling in it.

Memory footprint: Since question said that there are millions of records to process, parallel for each will aggregate all the processed records at the end and can possibly cause Out Of Memory.

Batch job instead provides a BatchResult in the on complete phase where you can get the count of failures and success. For huge file processing if order is not a concern definitely go ahead with Batch Job

NEW QUESTION # 135

A system administrator needs to determine when permissions were last changed for an Anypoint Platform user.

Which Anypoint Platform component should the administrator use to obtain this information?

- A. Anypoint Studio
- B. Anypoint Monitoring
- C. Audit Logging
- D. Mule Stack Traces

Answer: C

Explanation:

To determine when permissions were last changed for an Anypoint Platform user, the system administrator should use the Audit Logging component. Audit Logging in Anypoint Platform captures detailed logs of various activities, including changes to user permissions, login attempts, and other significant actions. These logs provide a historical record that administrators can review to track changes and ensure compliance with security policies.

Other components like Anypoint Monitoring, Anypoint Studio, and Mule Stack Traces are used for monitoring application performance, development, and debugging, respectively, but they do not provide specific information about user permission changes.

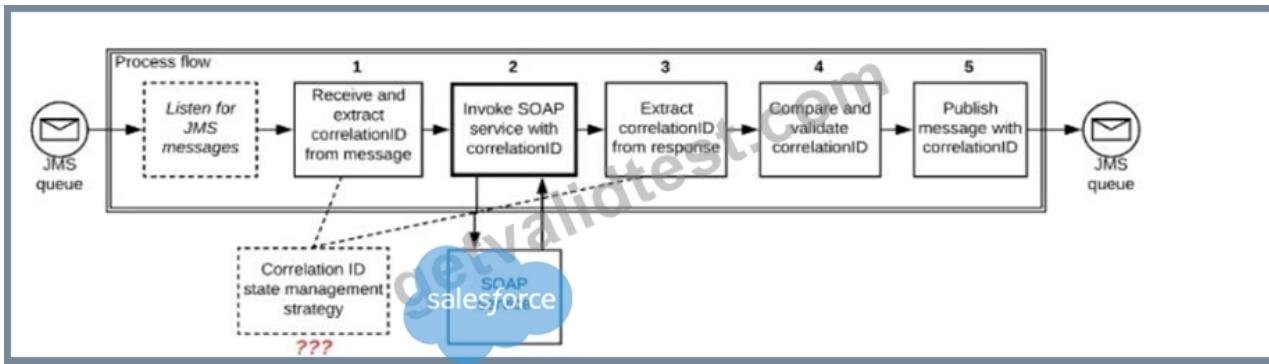
References

* MuleSoft Documentation on Audit Logging

* Anypoint Platform User Management

NEW QUESTION # 136

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. 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
- B. Both Correlation ID values should be stored In a non-persistent object store
- C. Both Correlation ID values should be stored in a persistent object store
- D. Both Correlation ID values should be stored as Mule event variable/attribute

Answer: A

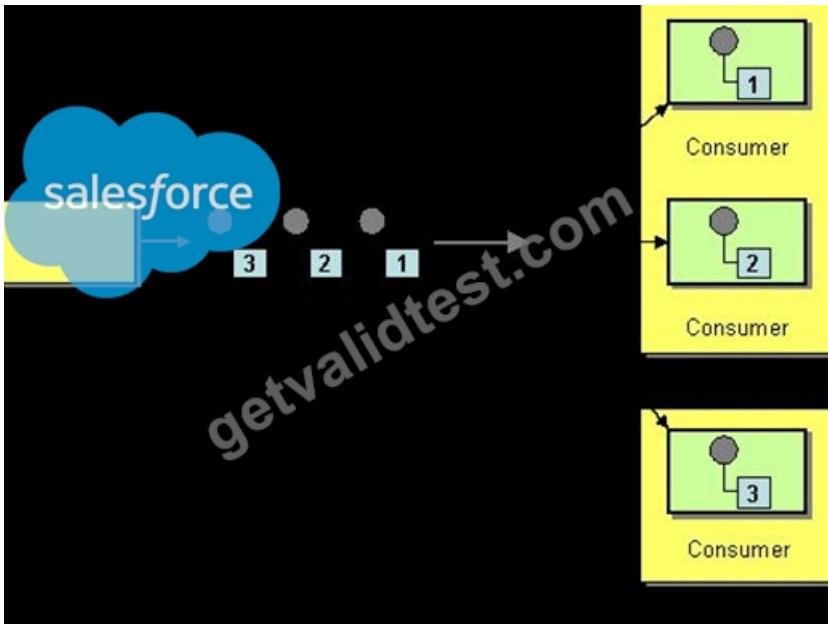
Explanation:

- * 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.

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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.

HTTP METHOD	IDEMPOTENCE	SAFETY
GET	YES	YES
HEAD	YES	YES
PUT	YES	NO
DELETE	YES	NO
POST	NO	NO
PATCH	NO	NO

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NEW QUESTION # 137

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