MuleSoft-Integration-Architect-I New Test Camp, New MuleSoft-Integration-Architect-I Exam Review

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These practice exams are solely designed to help you achieve MuleSoft-Integration-Architect-I certification on the first attempt. The mock exam simulator helps you get through every topic inside out and you get overall better grades. This is because you have hands-on the most updated and most reliable Salesforce MuleSoft-Integration-Architect-I Questions created under the supervision of 90,000 Salesforce professionals.

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

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 2	• 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.
Topic 3	• Designing Integration Solutions to Meet Performance Requirements: This topic covers meeting performance and capacity goals, using streaming features, and processing large message sequences.
Topic 4	• 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 5	• 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 6	• 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.

Topic 7	• Designing Automated Tests for Mule Applications: This topic covers unit test suites, and scenarios for integration and performance testing.
Topic 8	• 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.

New Salesforce MuleSoft-Integration-Architect-I Exam Review & MuleSoft-Integration-Architect-I Exam Outline

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Salesforce Certified MuleSoft Integration Architect I Sample Questions (Q224-Q229):

NEW QUESTION # 224
An Order microservice and a Fulfillment microservice are being designed to communicate with their dients through message-based integration (and NOT through API invocations).
The Order microservice publishes an Order message (a kind of command message) containing the details of an order to be fulfilled. The intention is that Order messages are only consumed by one Mute application, the Fulfillment microservice.
The Fulfilment microservice consumes Order messages, fulfills the order described therein, and then publishes an OrderFulfilted message (a kind of event message). Each OrderFulfilted message can be consumed by any interested Mule application, and the Order microservice is one such Mute application.
What is the most appropriate choice of message broker(s) and message destination(s) in this scenario?

- A. Order messages are sent to a JMS queue. OrderFulfilled messages are sent to a JMS topic The Order microservice interacts with one JMS provider (message broker) and the Fulfillment microservice interacts with a different JMS provider, so that both message brokers can be chosen and scaled to best support the load of each microservice
- B. Order messages are sent directly to the Fulfillment microservices. OrderFulfilled messages are sent directly to the Order microservice The Order microservice interacts with one AMQP-compatible message broker and the Fulfillment microservice interacts with a different AMQP-compatible message broker, so that both message brokers can be chosen and scaled to best support the load of each microservice
- C. Order messages are sent to an Anypoint MQ exchange OrderFulfilled messages are sent to an Anypoint MQ queue Both microservices interact with Anypoint MQ as the message broker, which must therefore scale to support the load of both microservices
- D. Order messages are sent to a JMS queue. OrderFulfilled messages are sent to a JMS topic Both microservices interact with the same JMS provider (message broker) instance, which must therefore scale to support the load of both microservices

Answer: D

Explanation:
* If you need to scale a JMS provider/ message broker, - add nodes to scale it horizontally or - add memory to scale it vertically * Cons of adding another JMS provider/ message broker: - adds cost. - adds complexity to use two JMS brokers - adds Operational overhead if we use two brokers, say, ActiveMQ and IBM MQ * So Two options that mention to use two brokers are not best choice. * It's mentioned that "The Fulfillment microservice consumes Order messages, fulfills the order described therein, and then publishes an OrderFulfilled message. Each OrderFulfilled message can be consumed by any interested Mule application." - When you publish a message on a topic, it goes to all the subscribers who are interested - so zero to many subscribers will receive a copy of the message. - When you send a message on a queue, it will be received by exactly one consumer. * As we need multiple consumers to consume the message below option is not valid choice: "Order messages are sent to an Anypoint MQ exchange.

OrderFulfilled messages are sent to an Anypoint MQ queue. Both microservices interact with Anypoint MQ as the message broker, which must therefore scale to support the load of both microservices" * Order messages are only consumed by one Mule application, the Fulfillment microservice, so we will publish it on queue and OrderFulfilled message can be consumed by any interested Mule application so it need to be published on Topic using same broker. * Correct answer:

NEW QUESTION # 225
An API implementation is being designed that must invoke an Order API which is known to repeatedly experience downtime. For this reason a fallback API is to be called when the Order API is unavailable. What approach to designing invocation of the fallback API provides the best resilience?

- A. Search Anypoint Exchange for a suitable existing fallback API and them implement invocations to their fallback API in addition to the Order API
- B. Redirect client requests through an HTTP 303 temporary redirect status code to the fallback API whenever the Order API is unavailable
- C. Set an option in the HTTP Requester component that invokes the order API to instead invoke a fallback API whenever an HTTP 4XX or 5XX response status code is received from Order API
- D. Create a separate entry for the order API in API manager and then invoke this API as a fallback API if the primary Order API is unavailable

Answer: B

Explanation:
* Resilience testing is a type of software testing that observes how applications act under stress. It's meant to ensure the product's ability to perform in chaotic conditions without a loss of core functions or data; it ensures a quick recovery after unforeseen, uncontrollable events.
* In case an API invocation fails - even after a certain number of retries - it might be adequate to invoke a different API as a fallback. A fallback API, by definition, will never be ideal for the purpose of the API client, otherwise it would be the primary API.
* Here are some examples for fallback APIs:
- An old, deprecated version of the same API.
- An alternative endpoint of the same API and version (e.g. API in another CloudHub region).
- An API doing more than required, and therefore not as performant as the primary API.
- An API doing less than required and therefore forcing the API Client to offer a degraded service, which is still better than no service at all.
* API clients implemented as Mule applications offer the 'Until Successful Scope and Exception' strategies at their disposal, which together allow configuring fallback actions such as a fallback API invocation.
* All HTTP response status codes within the 3xx category are considered redirection messages. These codes indicate to the user agent (i.e. your web browser) that an additional action is required in order to complete the request and access the desired resource
Hence correct answer is Redirect client requests through an HTTP 303 temporary redirect status code to the fallback API whenever the Order API is unavailable

NEW QUESTION # 226
Refer to the exhibit.
An organization uses a 2-node Mute 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. 50% reduction In the number of requests being received by each node
- C. 50% reduction in the response time of the API
- D. 100% increase in the throughput of the API

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 227

An organization plans to use the Anypoint Platform audit logging service to log Anypoint MQ actions.
What consideration must be kept in mind when leveraging Anypoint MQ Audit Logs?

- A. Anypoint MQ Audit Logs include fogs for failed Anypoint MQ operations
- B. Anypoint MQ Audit Logs include logs for queue create, delete, modify, and purge operations
- C. Anypoint MQ Audit Logs include logs for sending, receiving, or browsing messages

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 228
An integration Mute application consumes and processes a list of rows from a CSV file. Each row must be read from the CSV file, validated, and the row data sent to a JMS queue, in the exact order as in the CSV file.
If any processing step for a row falls, then a log entry must be written for that row, but processing of other rows must not be affected.
What combination of Mute components is most idiomatic (used according to their intended purpose) when Implementing the above requirements?

- A. Scatter-Gather component On Error Continue scope
- B. For Each scope On Error Continue scope
- C. Async scope On Error Propagate scope
- D. VM connector first Successful scope On Error Propagate scope

Answer: B

Explanation:
* On Error Propagate halts execution and sends error to the client. In this scenario it's mentioned that
"processing of other rows must not be affected" so Option B and C are ruled out.
* Scatter gather is used to club multiple responses together before processing. In this scenario, we need sequential processing. So option A is out of choice.
* Correct answer is For Each scope & On Error Continue scope Below requirement can be fulfilled in the below way
1) Using For Each scope , which will send each row from csv file sequentially. each row needs to be sent sequentially as requirement is to send the message in exactly the same way as it is mentioned in the csv file
2) Also other part of requirement is if any processing step for a row fails then it should log an error but should not affect other record processing . This can be achieved using On error Continue scope on these set of activities. so that error will not halt the processing. Also logger needs to be added in error handling section so that it can be logged.
* Attaching diagram for reference. Here it's try scope, but similar would be the case with For Each loop.
Diagram Description automatically generated

NEW QUESTION # 229
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