

# Valid MuleSoft-Integration-Architect-I Test Papers Exam Latest Release | Updated Salesforce MuleSoft-Integration-Architect-I: Salesforce Certified MuleSoft Integration Architect I



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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 Performance Requirements: This topic covers meeting performance and capacity goals, using streaming features, and processing large message sequences.</li> </ul>
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>
Topic 3	<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>
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Applying DevOps Practices and Operating Integration Solutions: Its sub-topics are related to designing CI</li> <li>CD pipelines with MuleSoft plugins, automating interactions with Anypoint Platform, designing logging configurations, and identifying Anypoint Monitoring features.</li> </ul>
Topic 5	<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 6	<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>

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### Salesforce Certified MuleSoft Integration Architect I Sample Questions (Q204-Q209):

#### NEW QUESTION # 204

A marketing organization is designing a Mule application to process campaign data. The Mule application will periodically check for a file in a SFTP location and process the records in the file. The size of the file can vary from 10MB to 5GB. Due to the limited availability of vCores, the Mule application is deployed to a single CloudHub worker configured with vCore size 0.2.

The application must transform and send different formats of this file to three different downstream SFTP locations.

What is the most idiomatic (used for its intended purpose) and performant way to configure the SFTP operations or event sources to process the large files to support these deployment requirements?

- A. Use a file-stored non-repeatable stream
- B. Use an in-memory non-repeatable stream
- C. Use a file-stored repeatable stream
- D. Use an in-memory repeatable stream

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

Reference: <https://docs.mulesoft.com/mule-runtime/4.4/streaming-about>

#### NEW QUESTION # 205

A Mule application is being designed for deployment to a single CloudHub worker. The Mule application will have a flow that connects to a SaaS system to perform some operations each time the flow is invoked.

The SaaS system connector has operations that can be configured to request a short-lived token (fifteen minutes) that can be reused for subsequent connections within the fifteen minute time window. After the token expires, a new token must be requested and stored.

What is the most performant and idiomatic (used for its intended purpose) Anypoint Platform component or service to use to support persisting and reusing tokens in the Mule application to help speed up reconnecting the Mule application to the SaaS application?

- A. Persistent object store
- B. Nonpersistent object store
- C. Variable
- D. Database

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

Reference: <https://docs.mulesoft.com/mule-runtime/4.4/reconnection-strategy-about>

#### NEW QUESTION # 206

An organization is evaluating using the CloudHub shared Load Balancer (SLB) vs creating a CloudHub dedicated load balancer (DLB). They are evaluating how this choice affects the various types of certificates used by CloudHub deployed Mule applications,

including MuleSoft-provided, customer-provided, or Mule application-provided certificates. What type of restrictions exist on the types of certificates for the service that can be exposed by the CloudHub Shared Load Balancer (SLB) to external web clients over the public internet?

- **A. Only MuleSoft provided certificates can be used for server side certificate**
- B. All certificates which can be used in shared load balancer need to get approved by raising support ticket
- C. Underlying Mule applications need to implement own certificates
- D. Only self signed certificates can be used

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

Correct answer is Only MuleSoft provided certificates can be used for server side certificate

\* The CloudHub Shared Load Balancer terminates TLS connections and uses its own server-side certificate.

\* You would need to use dedicated load balancer which can enable you to define SSL configurations to provide custom certificates and optionally enforce two-way SSL client authentication.

\* To use a dedicated load balancer in your environment, you must first create an Anypoint VPC. Because you can associate multiple environments with the same Anypoint VPC, you can use the same dedicated load balancer for your different environments.

Additional Info on SLB Vs DLB:

Table Description automatically generated

### NEW QUESTION # 207

An API has been unit tested and is ready for integration testing. The API is governed by a Client ID Enforcement policy in all environments.

What must the testing team do before they can start integration testing the API in the Staging environment?

- A. They must request access to the Staging environment and obtain the Client ID and Client Secret for that environment to be used for testing the API
- B. They must access the API portal and create an API notebook using the Client ID and Client Secret supplied by the API portal in the Staging environment
- C. They must be assigned as an API version owner of the API in the Staging environment
- **D. They must request access to the API instance in the Staging environment and obtain a Client ID and Client Secret to be used for testing the API**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

\* It's mentioned that the API is governed by a Client ID Enforcement policy in all environments.

\* Client ID Enforcement policy allows only authorized applications to access the deployed API implementation.

\* Each authorized application is configured with credentials: client\_id and client\_secret.

\* At runtime, authorized applications provide the credentials with each request to the API implementation.

MuleSoft Reference: <https://docs.mulesoft.com/api-manager/2.x/policy-mule3-client-id-based-policies>

### NEW QUESTION # 208

An integration architect is designing an API that must accept requests from API clients for both XML and JSON content over HTTP/1.1 by default.

Which API architectural style, when used for its intended and typical purposes, should the architect choose to meet these requirements?

- A. SOAP
- B. GraphQL
- C. gRPC
- **D. REST**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

REST (Representational State Transfer) is an architectural style for designing networked applications. It supports multiple content types, including XML and JSON, making it suitable for APIs that need to handle requests from clients in both formats. RESTful



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