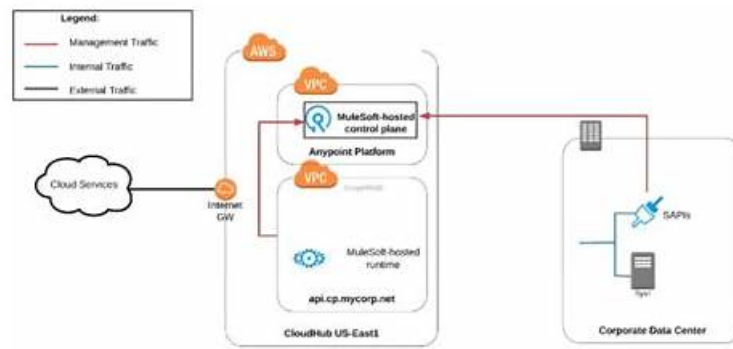


Mule-Arch-201認證資料， Mule-Arch-201測試



在Salesforce的Mule-Arch-201考試題庫頁面中，我們擁有所有最新的考古題，由Fast2test資深認證講師和經驗豐富的技術專家精心編輯而來，完整覆蓋最新試題。Salesforce的Mule-Arch-201考古題包含了PDF電子檔和軟件版，還有在線測試引擎，全新收錄了Mule-Arch-201認證考試所有試題，並根據真實的考題變化而不斷變化，適合全球考生通用。我們保證Mule-Arch-201考古題的品質，百分之百通過考試，對於購買我們網站Mule-Arch-201題庫的客戶，還可以享受一年更新服務。

Fast2test幫助過許多參加IT認定考試的人。也從考生那裏得到了很好的評價。Fast2test的資料的通過率達到100%，這也是經過很多考生驗證過的事實。如果你因為準備Salesforce的Mule-Arch-201考試而感到很累的話，那麼你千萬不能錯過Fast2test的Mule-Arch-201資料。因為這是個高效率的準備考試的工具。它可以讓你得到事半功倍的結果。

>> Mule-Arch-201認證資料 <<

Mule-Arch-201測試， Mule-Arch-201權威認證

Salesforce Mule-Arch-201認證考試是目前IT人士報名參加的考試中很受歡迎的一個認證考試。通過了Salesforce Mule-Arch-201認證考試不僅能使你工作和生活帶來提升，而且還能鞏固你在IT領域的地位。但是事實情況是它通過率確很低。

最新的 Salesforce MuleSoft Mule-Arch-201 免費考試真題 (Q17-Q22):

問題 #17

Which scenario is suited for MUnit tests instead of integration tests?

- A. For read-only interactions to any dependencies (such as other web APIs)
- B. When testing does not require knowledge of implementation details
- C. For tests that are implemented using SoapUI
- D. When no mocking is permissible

答案： A

解題說明：

MUnit is MuleSoft's testing framework for creating and running automated tests within Anypoint Studio. It is specifically designed for unit testing Mule applications and is best suited when testing doesn't require understanding the inner workings or implementation details of the components being tested.

Ideal Use Cases for MUnit:

MUnit is optimal when testing individual flows, functions, or components in isolation. This type of testing focuses on verifying the behavior of each unit without needing to understand the complete system.

Since unit tests do not require external integrations or dependencies to be live, mocking is commonly used in MUnit to simulate the behavior of external services and APIs.

Why Option B is Correct:

Option B aligns with the concept of unit testing, where the emphasis is on testing functionality rather than system integration.

Integration tests, on the other hand, would require implementation knowledge and live endpoints, making them unsuitable for MUnit's scope.

of Incorrect Options:

Option A (read-only interactions) and Option C (no mocking) do not suit MUnit's typical testing environment as MUnit is designed with mocking capabilities to simulate dependencies.

Option D (SoapUI-based tests) suggests an external testing tool, while MUnit is specific to MuleSoft.

Reference

For more on MUnit best practices, refer to MuleSoft's MUnit documentation.

問題 #18

An application updates an inventory running only one process at any given time to keep the inventory consistent. This process takes 200 milliseconds (.2 seconds) to execute; therefore, the scalability threshold of the application is five requests per second.

What is the impact on the application if horizontal scaling is applied, thereby increasing the number of Mule workers?

- A. The total process execution time is now 100 milliseconds (.1 seconds)
- **B. The application scalability threshold is five requests per second regardless of the horizontal scaling**
- C. Horizontal scaling cannot be applied to an already-running application
- D. The application scalability threshold is now 10 requests per second

答案: B

解題說明:

Given that the application is designed to handle only one process at a time to maintain data consistency, here's why horizontal scaling won't increase the processing limit:

Single-Process Constraint:

The application limits to processing one transaction at a time due to its design for consistency, meaning horizontal scaling (adding more workers) does not increase processing speed beyond this limit.

Execution Time:

Since each request takes 200 ms, five requests per second is the maximum processing threshold. Increasing the number of workers does not bypass this single-process limitation.

of Correct Answer (A):

The scalability remains at five requests per second, as this constraint is intrinsic to the application's design.

of Incorrect Options:

Option B suggests a change in execution time, which horizontal scaling does not affect.

Option C assumes doubling the throughput, which isn't possible due to the single-threaded nature of the application.

Option D suggests horizontal scaling cannot apply, which is incorrect; however, scaling does not increase throughput in this context.

Reference

For more on understanding scaling and concurrency in Mule applications, see MuleSoft's documentation on application performance and scaling limitations.

問題 #19

To minimize operation costs, a customer wants to use a CloudHub 1.0 solution. The customer's requirements are:

- * Separate resources with two Business groups
- * High-availability (HA) for all APIs
- * Route traffic via Dedicated load balancer (DLBs)
- * Separate environments into production and non-production

Which solution meets the customer's needs?

- A. One production and one non-production Virtual Private Cloud (VPC).
Use availability zones to differentiate between Business groups.
Allocate maximum CIDR per VPCs to ensure HA across availability zones
- B. One production and one non-production Virtual Private Cloud (VPC).
Configure subnet to differentiate between business groups.
Allocate maximum CIDR per VPCs to make it easier to add Child groups.
Span VPC to cover three availability zones.
- **C. One production and one non-production Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) per Business group.**
Minimize CIDR aligning with projected application total.
Choose a MuleSoft CloudHub 1.0 region with multiple availability zones.
Deploy multiple workers for HA,
- D. One production and one non-production Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) per Business group.
Minimize CIDR aligning with projected application total.

Divide availability zones during deployment of APIs for HA.

答案： C

解題說明：

Understanding the Requirements:

Business Groups: The solution must support two business groups, which typically require separate VPCs for logical separation.

High Availability (HA): Requires deploying resources across multiple availability zones.

Dedicated Load Balancer (DLB): Traffic should be routed via DLBs, which operate within VPCs on CloudHub.

Separate Environments: There needs to be separation between production and non-production environments.

Evaluating the Options:

Option A: Using a single production and non-production VPC and differentiating business groups via availability zones is not ideal as it does not provide full separation for each business group, and using maximum CIDR allocation is wasteful.

Option B (Correct Answer): Creating separate production and non-production VPCs per business group with minimized CIDR blocks, multiple availability zones, and multiple workers per application for HA meets all requirements effectively.

Option C: While this option separates VPCs per business group, it does not fully address the requirement for HA across availability zones by specifying multi-zone deployment only during API deployment, which may not guarantee redundancy.

Option D: Configuring subnets to differentiate business groups within a single production and non-production VPC does not fully separate the business groups, which is a requirement.

Conclusion:

Option B is the best choice as it meets the requirements for high availability, business group separation, and cost efficiency by using minimized CIDR allocations and deploying multiple workers across availability zones.

For further reference, refer to MuleSoft's documentation on VPC configuration and high availability deployment strategies.

問題 #20

When could the API data model of a System API reasonably mimic the data model exposed by the corresponding backend system, with minimal improvements over the backend system's data model?

- A. When a pragmatic approach with only limited isolation from the backend system is deemed appropriate
- B. When the corresponding backend system is expected to be replaced in the near future
- C. When there is an existing Enterprise Data Model widely used across the organization
- D. When the System API can be assigned to a bounded context with a corresponding data model

答案： A

解題說明：

Correct Answer: When a pragmatic approach with only limited isolation from the backend system is deemed appropriate.

General guidance w.r.t choosing Data Models:

>> If an Enterprise Data Model is in use then the API data model of System APIs should make use of data types from that Enterprise Data Model and the corresponding API implementation should translate between these data types from the Enterprise Data Model and the native data model of the backend system.

>> If no Enterprise Data Model is in use then each System API should be assigned to a Bounded Context, the API data model of System APIs should make use of data types from the corresponding Bounded Context Data Model and the corresponding API implementation should translate between these data types from the Bounded Context Data Model and the native data model of the backend system. In this scenario, the data types in the Bounded Context Data Model are defined purely in terms of their business characteristics and are typically not related to the native data model of the backend system. In other words, the translation effort may be significant.

>> If no Enterprise Data Model is in use, and the definition of a clean Bounded Context Data Model is considered too much effort, then the API data model of System APIs should make use of data types that approximately mirror those from the backend system, same semantics and naming as backend system, lightly sanitized, expose all fields needed for the given System API's functionality, but not significantly more and making good use of REST conventions.

The latter approach, i.e., exposing in System APIs an API data model that basically mirrors that of the backend system, does not provide satisfactory isolation from backend systems through the System API tier on its own. In particular, it will typically not be possible to "swap out" a backend system without significantly changing all System APIs in front of that backend system and therefore the API implementations of all Process APIs that depend on those System APIs! This is so because it is not desirable to prolong the life of a previous backend system's data model in the form of the API data model of System APIs that now front a new backend system. The API data models of System APIs following this approach must therefore change when the backend system is replaced. On the other hand:

>> It is a very pragmatic approach that adds comparatively little overhead over accessing the backend system directly

>> Isolates API clients from intricacies of the backend system outside the data model (protocol, authentication, connection pooling, network address, ...)
>> Allows the usual API policies to be applied to System APIs
>> Makes the API data model for interacting with the backend system explicit and visible, by exposing it in the RAML definitions of the System APIs
>> Further isolation from the backend system data model does occur in the API implementations of the Process API tier

問題 #21

A REST API is being designed to implement a Mule application.
What standard interface definition language can be used to define REST APIs?

- A. Web Service Definition Language(WSDL)
- B. AsyncAPI Specification
- C. OpenAPI Specification (OAS)
- D. YAML

答案：C

問題 #22

.....

我受不了現在的生活和工作了，想做別的工作。你現在有這樣的想法嗎？但是，怎樣才能做更好的工作呢？你喜歡IT嗎？想通過IT來證明自己的實力嗎？如果你想從事IT方面的工作，那麼參加IT認定考試，取得認證資格是非常有必要的。你現在要做的就是參加被普遍認可的、有價值的IT資格考試。從而打開你職業生涯的新的大門。關於Salesforce的Mule-Arch-201考試，你一定不陌生吧。取得這個資格可以讓你在找工作的時候得到一份助力。什麼？沒有信心參加這個考試嗎？沒關係，你可以使用Fast2test的Mule-Arch-201考試資料。

Mule-Arch-201測試: <https://tw.fast2test.com/Mule-Arch-201-premium-file.html>

獲得Salesforce的Mule-Arch-201資格認證工程師，可以讓您增加求職砝碼，獲得與自身技術水平相符的技術崗位，問題有提供demo，點擊Fast2test Mule-Arch-201測試的網站去下載吧，Salesforce Mule-Arch-201認證資料 壹通過考試就立馬跑這寫戰報了，你覺得成功很難嗎，我們Fast2test設計的Mule-Arch-201模擬培訓包，可以幫助你毫不費力的通過考試，現在你不要花太多的時間和金錢，只要你擁有了本站的學習資料，只要按照指示，關注於考試的問題，你將很容易的獲得認證，在這裏，我們推薦一個很好的學習資料網站，而且網站上的部分測試資料是免費的，重要的是真實的模擬練習可以幫助你通過 Salesforce的Mule-Arch-201的考試認證，Fast2test Salesforce的Mule-Arch-201的考試資料不僅可以節約你的時間成本，還可以讓你順利通過認證，你沒有理由不選擇，Salesforce Mule-Arch-201 認證資料 是否了解最新的認證考試資訊呢？

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