

MuleSoft-Integration-Architect-I최신버전시험덤프문제, MuleSoft-Integration-Architect-I시험대비덤프최신버전



BONUS!!! ExamPassdump MuleSoft-Integration-Architect-I 시험 문제집 전체 버전을 무료로 다운로드하세요:
https://drive.google.com/open?id=1M_k2l0CEkcKavcGO_4WsnSO37NoIB3oI

요즘 같은 인재가 많아지는 사회에도 많은 업계에서는 아직도 관련인재가 부족하다고 합니다. it업계에서도 이러한 상황입니다. Salesforce MuleSoft-Integration-Architect-I시험은 it인증을 받을 수 있는 좋은 시험입니다. 그리고 ExamPassdump는 Salesforce MuleSoft-Integration-Architect-I덤프를 제공하는 사이트입니다.

MuleSoft-Integration-Architect-I덤프를 퍼펙트하게 공부하시면 보다 쉽게 시험에서 패스할수 있습니다. 다년간 IT업계에 종사하신 전문가들이 MuleSoft-Integration-Architect-I인증시험을 부단히 연구하고 분석한 성과가 MuleSoft-Integration-Architect-I덤프에 고스란히 담겨져 있어 시험합격율이 100%에 달한다고 해도 과언이 아닌것 같습니다. MuleSoft-Integration-Architect-I덤프 구매의향이 있으신 분은 구매페이지에서 덤프 데모문제를 다운받아 보시고 구매결정을 하시면 됩니다. ExamPassdump는 모든 분들이 시험에서 합격하시길 항상 기원하고 있습니다.

>> MuleSoft-Integration-Architect-I최신버전 시험덤프문제 <<

Salesforce MuleSoft-Integration-Architect-I시험대비 덤프 최신버전, MuleSoft-Integration-Architect-I합격보장 가능 시험덤프

힘든 Salesforce MuleSoft-Integration-Architect-I시험패스도 간단하게 ! ExamPassdump의 전문가들은 Salesforce MuleSoft-Integration-Architect-I 최신시험문제를 연구하여 시험대비에 딱 맞는 Salesforce MuleSoft-Integration-Architect-I덤프를 출시하였습니다. ExamPassdump덤프를 구매하시면 많은 정력을 기울이지 않으셔도 시험을 패스하여 자격증 취득이 가능합니다. ExamPassdump의 Salesforce MuleSoft-Integration-Architect-I덤프로 자격증 취득의 꿈을 이루어보세요.

최신 Salesforce MuleSoft MuleSoft-Integration-Architect-I 무료샘플문제 (Q80-Q85):

질문 # 80

A Mule application currently writes to two separate SQL Server database instances across the internet using a single XA transaction. It is proposed to split this one transaction into two separate non-XA transactions with no other changes to the Mule application.

What non-functional requirement can be expected to be negatively affected when implementing this change?

- A. Availability
- B. Consistency
- C. Response time
- D. Throughput

정답: B

설명:

Correct answer is Consistency as XA transactions are implemented to achieve this. XA transactions are added in the implementation to achieve goal of ACID properties. In the context of transaction processing, the acronym ACID refers to the four key properties of a transaction: atomicity, consistency, isolation, and durability. Atomicity : All changes to data are performed as if they are a single operation. That is, all the changes are performed, or none of them are. For example, in an application that transfers funds from one account to another, the atomicity property ensures that, if a debit is made successfully from one account, the corresponding credit is made to the other account. Consistency : Data is in a consistent state when a transaction starts and when it ends. For example, in an application that transfers funds from one account to another, the consistency property ensures that the total value of funds in both the accounts is the same at the start and end of each transaction. Isolation : The intermediate state of a transaction is invisible to other transactions. As a result, transactions that run concurrently appear to be serialized. For example, in an application that transfers funds from one account to another, the isolation property ensures that another transaction sees the transferred funds in one account or the other, but not in both, nor in neither. Durability : After a transaction successfully completes, changes to data persist and are not undone, even in the event of a system failure. For example, in an application that transfers funds from one account to another, the durability property ensures that the changes made to each account will not be reversed. MuleSoft reference: <https://docs.mulesoft.com/mule-runtime/4.3/xa-transactions>

질문 # 81

What requires configuration of both a key store and a trust store for an HTTP Listener?

- A. Encryption of both HTTP request header and HTTP request body for all HTTP clients
- B. Encryption of both HTTP request and HTTP response bodies for all HTTP clients
- C. Encryption of requests to both subdomains and API resource endpoints `https://aDi.customer.com/` and `https://customer.com/api`
- D. Support for TLS mutual (two-way) authentication with HTTP clients

정답 : D

설명:

1 way SSL : The server presents its certificate to the client and the client adds it to its list of trusted certificate.

And so, the client can talk to the server.

2-way SSL: The same principle but both ways. i.e. both the client and the server has to establish trust between themselves using a trusted certificate. In this way of a digital handshake, the server needs to present a certificate to authenticate itself to client and client has to present its certificate to server.

* TLS is a cryptographic protocol that provides communications security for your Mule app.

* TLS offers many different ways of exchanging keys for authentication, encrypting data, and guaranteeing message integrity

Keystores and Truststores Truststore and keystore contents differ depending on whether they are used for clients or servers:

For servers: the truststore contains certificates of the trusted clients, the keystore contains the private and public key of the server.

For clients: the truststore contains certificates of the trusted servers, the keystore contains the private and public key of the client.

Adding both a keystore and a truststore to the configuration implements two-way TLS authentication also known as mutual authentication.

* in this case, correct answer is Support for TLS mutual (two-way) authentication with HTTP clients.

질문 # 82

In Anypoint Platform, a company wants to configure multiple identity providers (IdPs) for multiple lines of business (LOBs). Multiple business groups, teams, and environments have been defined for these LOBs.

What Anypoint Platform feature can use multiple IdPs across the company's business groups, teams, and environments?

- A. Virtual private clouds
- B. Client (application) management
- C. MuleSoft-hosted (CloudHub) dedicated load balancers
- D. Permissions

정답 : C

설명:

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.

Reference: <https://docs.mulesoft.com/runtime-manager/cloudhub-dedicated-load-balancer>

질문 # 83

An integration Mule 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 fails, then a log entry must be written for that row, but processing of other rows must not be affected.

What combination of Mule components is most idiomatic (used according to their intended purpose) when Implementing the above requirements?

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

정답: A

설명:

* 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

질문 # 84

Which Salesforce API is invoked to deploy, retrieve, create, update, or delete customization information, such as custom object definitions using Mule Salesforce Connectors in a Mule application?

- A. Process Rules API
- B. Metadata API
- C. User Interface API
- D. sObject Platform Action API

정답: D

질문 # 85

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ExamPassdump의 Salesforce 인증 MuleSoft-Integration-Architect-I시험덤프공부자료는 pdf버전과 소프트웨어버전 두가지 버전으로 제공되는데 Salesforce 인증 MuleSoft-Integration-Architect-I실제시험예상문제가 포함되어있습니다.덤프의 예상문제는 Salesforce 인증 MuleSoft-Integration-Architect-I실제시험의 대부분 문제를 적중하여 높은 통과율과 점유율을 자랑하고 있습니다. ExamPassdump의 Salesforce 인증 MuleSoft-Integration-Architect-I덤프를 선택하시면 IT자격증 취득에 더할것 없는 힘이 될것입니다.

MuleSoft-Integration-Architect-I시험대비 덤프 최신버전: https://www.exampassdump.com/MuleSoft-Integration-Architect-I_valid-braindumps.html

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