

# 完璧なMule-Arch-201資格模擬 &合格スムーズMule-Arch-201専門トレーニング |認定するMule-Arch-201勉強方法Salesforce Certified MuleSoft Platform Architect

## Top 5 Facts to Rely on Salesforce Mule-Arch-201 Practice Tests



1. You get the actual Salesforce Mule-Arch-201 exam experience.

2. Time management becomes easy during the actual exam.

3. Valuable insights offer more improvement scope.

4. Rigorous Practice Makes you perfect about Salesforce Mule-Arch-201 syllabus domains.

5. Self-assessment provides self-satisfaction regarding the Mule-Arch-201 exam preparation.

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>> Mule-Arch-201資格模擬 <<

# 便利なMule-Arch-201資格模擬 & 合格スムーズMule-Arch-201専門トレーニング | 完璧なMule-Arch-201勉強方法

明日ではなく、今日が大事と良く知られるから、そんなにぐずぐずしないで早く我々社のSalesforce Mule-Arch-201日本語対策問題集を勉強し、自身を充実させます。我々社の練習問題は長年でMule-Arch-201全真模擬試験トレーニング資料に研究している専門化チームによって編集されます。Salesforce Mule-Arch-201資格問題集はPDF版、ソフト版、オンライン版を含まれ、この三つバージョンから自分の愛用することを選んでいきます。他の人に先立ってSalesforce Mule-Arch-201認定資格を得るために、今から勉強しましょう。

## Salesforce Certified MuleSoft Platform Architect 認定 Mule-Arch-201 試験問題 (Q31-Q36):

### 質問 # 31

What best describes the Fully Qualified Domain Names (FQDNs), also known as DNS entries, created when a Mule application is deployed to the CloudHub Shared Worker Cloud?

- A. The FQDNs are determined by the application name, but can be modified by an administrator after deployment
- B. A fixed number of FQDNs are created, IRRESPECTIVE of the environment and VPC design
- **C. The FQDNs are determined by the application name chosen, IRRESPECTIVE of the region**
- D. The FQDNs are determined by both the application name and the Anypoint Platform organization

正解: C

解説:

Correct Answer: The FQDNs are determined by the application name chosen, IRRESPECTIVE of the region

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>> When deploying applications to Shared Worker Cloud, the FQDN are always determined by application name chosen.

>> It does NOT matter what region the app is being deployed to.

>> Although it is fact and true that the generated FQDN will have the region included in it (Ex: exp-salesorder-api.aus1.cloudhub.io), it does NOT mean that the same name can be used when deploying to another CloudHub region.

>> Application name should be universally unique irrespective of Region and Organization and solely determines the FQDN for Shared Load Balancers.

### 質問 # 32

A company has created a successful enterprise data model (EDM). The company is committed to building an application network by adopting modern APIs as a core enabler of the company's IT operating model. At what API tiers (experience, process, system) should the company require reusing the EDM when designing modern API data models?

- **A. At the process and system tiers**
- B. At the experience, process, and system tiers
- C. At the experience and system tiers
- D. At the experience and process tiers

正解: A

解説:

Correct Answer: At the process and system tiers

\*\*\*\*\*

>> Experience Layer APIs are modeled and designed exclusively for the end user's experience. So, the data models of experience layer vary based on the nature and type of such API consumer. For example, Mobile consumers will need light-weight data models to transfer with ease on the wire, where as web-based consumers will need detailed data models to render most of the info on web pages, so on. So, enterprise data models fit for the purpose of canonical models but not of good use for experience APIs.

>> That is why, EDMs should be used extensively in process and system tiers but NOT in experience tier.

### 質問 # 33

What is most likely NOT a characteristic of an integration test for a REST API implementation?

- A. The test is triggered by an external HTTP request

- B. The test needs all source and/or target systems configured and accessible
- C. The test prepares a known request payload and validates the response payload
- **D. The test runs immediately after the Mule application has been compiled and packaged**

正解: D

解説:

Correct Answer: The test runs immediately after the Mule application has been compiled and packaged

\*\*\*\*\*

>> Integration tests are the last layer of tests we need to add to be fully covered.

>> These tests actually run against Mule running with your full configuration in place and are tested from external source as they work in PROD.

>> These tests exercise the application as a whole with actual transports enabled. So, external systems are affected when these tests run.

So, these tests do NOT run immediately after the Mule application has been compiled and packaged.

FYI... Unit Tests are the one that run immediately after the Mule application has been compiled and packaged.

### 質問 # 34

What CANNOT be effectively enforced using an API policy in Anypoint Platform?

- A. Backend system overloading
- B. Maintaining tamper-proof credentials between APIs
- C. Logging HTTP requests and responses
- **D. Guarding against Denial of Service attacks**

正解: D

解説:

Correct Answer: Guarding against Denial of Service attacks

\*\*\*\*\*

>> Backend system overloading can be handled by enforcing "Spike Control Policy"

>> Logging HTTP requests and responses can be done by enforcing "Message Logging Policy"

>> Credentials can be tamper-proofed using "Security" and "Compliance" Policies However, unfortunately, there is no proper way currently on Anypoint Platform to guard against DOS attacks.

### 質問 # 35

A new upstream API is being designed to offer an SLA of 500 ms median and 800 ms maximum (99th percentile) response time. The corresponding API implementation needs to sequentially invoke 3 downstream APIs of very similar complexity.

The first of these downstream APIs offers the following SLA for its response time: median: 100 ms, 80th percentile: 500 ms, 95th percentile: 1000 ms.

If possible, how can a timeout be set in the upstream API for the invocation of the first downstream API to meet the new upstream API's desired SLA?

- A. No timeout is possible to meet the upstream API's desired SLA; a different SLA must be negotiated with the first downstream API or invoke an alternative API
- B. Do not set a timeout; the invocation of this API is mandatory and so we must wait until it responds
- C. Set a timeout of 50 ms; this times out more invocations of that API but gives additional room for retries
- **D. Set a timeout of 100 ms; that leaves 400 ms for the other two downstream APIs to complete**

正解: D

解説:

Correct Answer: Set a timeout of 100ms; that leaves 400ms for other two downstream APIs to complete

\*\*\*\*\*

Key details to take from the given scenario:

>> Upstream API's designed SLA is 500ms (median). Lets ignore maximum SLA response times.

>> This API calls 3 downstream APIs sequentially and all these are of similar complexity.

>> The first downstream API is offering median SLA of 100ms, 80th percentile: 500ms; 95th percentile: 1000ms.

Based on the above details:

>> We can rule out the option which is suggesting to set 50ms timeout. Because, if the median SLA itself being offered is 100ms then most of the calls are going to timeout and time gets wasted in retried them and eventually gets exhausted with all retries. Even if some retries gets successful, the remaining time wont leave enough room for 2nd and 3rd downstream APIs to respond within time.

>> The option suggesting to NOT set a timeout as the invocation of this API is mandatory and so we must wait until it responds is silly. As not setting time out would go against the good implementation pattern and moreover if the first API is not responding within its offered median SLA 100ms then most probably it would either respond in 500ms (80th percentile) or 1000ms (95th percentile). In BOTH cases, getting a successful response from 1st downstream API does NO GOOD because already by this time the Upstream API SLA of 500 ms is breached. There is no time left to call 2nd and 3rd downstream APIs.

>> It is NOT true that no timeout is possible to meet the upstream APIs desired SLA.

As 1st downstream API is offering its median SLA of 100ms, it means MOST of the time we would get the responses within that time. So, setting a timeout of 100ms would be ideal for MOST calls as it leaves enough room of 400ms for remaining 2 downstream API calls.

## 質問 # 36

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**Mule-Arch-201専門トレーニング** : <https://www.goshiken.com/Salesforce/Mule-Arch-201-mondaishu.html>

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我々が決まったことを完璧に作るためにすべての不要な機会を諦めなければなりません、すべての試験の合計平均合格率は98.69%です、もちろん、どのバージョンのSalesforceのMule-Arch-201試験の資料でも高品質です、IT業界を愛しているあなたは重要なSalesforceのMule-Arch-201試験のために準備していますか。

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