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

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Designing Automated Tests for Mule Applications: This topic covers unit test suites, and scenarios for integration and performance testing.
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Applying DevOps Practices and Operating Integration Solutions: Its sub-topics are related to designing CI• CD pipelines with MuleSoft plugins, automating interactions with Anypoint Platform, designing logging configurations, and identifying Anypoint Monitoring features.
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Designing Integration Solutions to Meet Security Requirements: This topic emphasizes securing access to the Anypoint Platform and APIs, using Anypoint Security, counteracting security vulnerabilities, and understanding audit logging capabilities.
Topic 8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.

Salesforce Certified MuleSoft Integration Architect I Sample Questions (Q235-Q240):

NEW QUESTION # 235

Mule application A receives a request Anypoint MQ message REQU with a payload containing a variable-length list of request objects. Application A uses the For Each scope to split the list into individual objects and sends each object as a message to an Anypoint MQ queue.

Service S listens on that queue, processes each message independently of all other messages, and sends a response message to a response queue.

Application A listens on that response queue and must in turn create and publish a response Anypoint MQ message RESP with a payload containing the list of responses sent by service S in the same order as the request objects originally sent in REQU.

Assume successful response messages are returned by service S for all request messages.

What is required so that application A can ensure that the length and order of the list of objects in RESP and REQU match, while at the same time maximizing message throughput?

- A. Use a Scatter-Gather within the For Each scope to ensure response message order. Configure the Scatter-Gather with a persistent object store.
- B. Use an Async scope within the For Each scope and collect response messages in a second For Each scope in the order in which they arrive, then send RESP using this list of responses.
- C. Perform all communication involving service S synchronously from within the For Each scope, so objects in RESP are in the exact same order as request objects in REQU.
- **D. Keep track of the list length and all object indices in REQU, both in the For Each scope and in all communication involving service S. Use persistent storage when creating RESP.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Correct answer is Perform all communication involving service S synchronously from within the For Each scope, so objects in RESP are in the exact same order as request objects in REQU : Using Anypoint MQ, you can create two types of queues: Standard queue. These queues don't guarantee a specific message order. Standard queues are the best fit for applications in which messages must be delivered quickly. FIFO (first in, first out) queue. These queues ensure that your messages arrive in order. FIFO queues are the best fit for applications requiring strict message ordering and exactly-once delivery, but in which message delivery speed is of less importance. Use of FIFO queue is nowhere in the option and also it decreased throughput. Similarly persistent object store is not the preferred solution approach when you maximizing message throughput. This rules out one of the options. Scatter Gather does not support ObjectStore. This rules out one of the options. Standard Anypoint MQ queues don't guarantee a specific message order hence using another for each block to collect response won't work as requirement here is to ensure the order. Hence considering all the above factors the feasible approach is Perform all communication involving service S synchronously from within the For Each scope, so objects in RESP are in the exact same order as request objects in REQU.

NEW QUESTION # 236

An insurance company is implementing a MuleSoft API to get inventory details from the two vendors. Due to network issues, the invocations to vendor applications are getting timed-out intermittently. But the transactions are successful upon reprocessing. What is the most performant way of implementing this requirement?

- A. Implement a Choice scope to invoke the two vendor applications on two different routes. Use the try-catch scope to implement the retry mechanism for timeout errors on each route.
- **B. Implement a scatter-gather scope to invoke the two vendor applications on two different routes. Use the Until-Successful scope to implement the retry mechanism for timeout errors on each route.**
- C. Implement Round-Robin scope to invoke the two vendor applications on two different routes. Use the Try-Catch scope to implement the retry mechanism for timeout errors on each route.
- D. Implement a For-Each scope to invoke the two vendor applications. Use the until successful scope to implement the retry mechanism for the timeout errors.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The most performant way to handle intermittent network issues with vendor applications and ensure successful transaction reprocessing is to use a combination of the Scatter-Gather scope and the Until-Successful scope. Here's how it works:

* Scatter-Gather Scope: This scope allows you to send requests to multiple endpoints (in this case, the two vendor applications) simultaneously. This ensures that both vendors are queried at the same time, reducing overall processing time.

* Until-Successful Scope: This scope is used to implement a retry mechanism. By wrapping each route to the vendor applications with an Until-Successful scope, the flow can automatically retry the request if a timeout error occurs. This scope retries the request until it succeeds or until a specified number of retries is reached.

Implementation Steps:

* Configure a Scatter-Gather scope in your Mule application.

* Inside each route of the Scatter-Gather scope, place an Until-Successful scope.

* Configure the Until-Successful scope with appropriate retry policies, such as retry count and delay between retries.

* Inside the Until-Successful scope, configure the HTTP request to the vendor application.

This approach ensures that:

* Both vendor applications are queried in parallel.

* Each request is retried upon timeout errors, ensuring eventual success without manual intervention.

References:

* MuleSoft Documentation: Scatter-Gather

* MuleSoft Documentation: Until-Successful Scope

NEW QUESTION # 237

A finance giant is planning to migrate all its Mule applications to Runtime Fabric (RTF). Currently all Mule applications are deployed on a cloud hub using automated CI/CD scripts.

As an integration architect, which of the below steps would you suggest to ensure that the applications from CloudHub are migrated properly to Runtime Fabric (RTF) with an assumption that the organization is keen on keeping the same deployment strategy.

- A. runtimeFabric profile should be added to mule configuration files in the mule applications and CI/CD script should be modified as per the RTF configurations.
- B. No changes need to be made to POM.xml file and CI/CD script should be modified as per the RTF configurations.
- **C. runtimeFabric deployment should be added to POM.xml file in all the mule applications and CI/CD script should be modified as per the RTF configurations.**
- D. runtimeFabric dependency should be added as a mule plug-in to POM.xml file and CI/CD script should be modified as per the RTF configurations.

Answer: C

Explanation:

To migrate Mule applications from CloudHub to Runtime Fabric (RTF) while maintaining the same deployment strategy using CI/CD, follow these steps:

* POM.xml Modification: Update the POM.xml file of each Mule application to include runtimeFabric deployment configurations. This ensures that the applications are packaged and prepared correctly for deployment to RTF.

- * CI/CD Script Adjustments: Modify the existing CI/CD scripts to accommodate RTF-specific deployment commands and configurations. This includes updating the deployment targets and parameters to match the RTF environment.
 - * Deployment Strategy: Ensure that the CI/CD pipeline remains consistent with the organization's existing strategy, but with the necessary changes to support RTF. This might involve using Anypoint CLI or API to interact with RTF.
- By updating the POM.xml and CI/CD scripts, you can ensure a smooth transition from CloudHub to RTF while retaining the automated deployment process.

References:

- * MuleSoft Runtime Fabric
- * Mule Maven Plugin

NEW QUESTION # 238

A Mule application uses the Database connector.

What condition can the Mule application automatically adjust to or recover from without needing to restart or redeploy the Mule application?

- A. The credentials for accessing the database have been updated and the previous credentials are no longer valid
- B. One of the stored procedures being called by the Mule application has been renamed
- C. The database server has been updated and hence the database driver library/JAR needs a minor version upgrade
- **D. The database server was unavailable for four hours due to a major outage but is now fully operational again**

Answer: D

Explanation:

* Any change in the application will require a restart except when the issue outside the app. For below situations, you would need to redeploy the code after doing necessary changes

-- One of the stored procedures being called by the Mule application has been renamed. In this case, in the Mule application you will have to do changes to accommodate the new stored procedure name.

-- Required redesign of Mule applications to follow microservice architecture principles. As code is changed, deployment is must

-- If the credentials changed and you need to update the connector or the properties.

-- The credentials for accessing the database have been updated and the previous credentials are no longer valid. In this situation you need to restart or redeploy depending on how credentials are configured in Mule application.

* So Correct answer is The database server was unavailable for four hours due to a major outage but is now fully operational again as this is the only external issue to application.

NEW QUESTION # 239

What aspect of logging is only possible for Mule applications deployed to customer-hosted Mule runtimes, but NOT for Mule applications deployed to CloudHub?

- A. To send Mule application log entries to Splunk
- B. To log certain messages to a custom log category
- C. To change log4j2 log levels in Anypoint Runtime Manager without having to restart the Mule application
- **D. To directly reference one shared and customized log4j2.xml file from multiple Mule applications**

Answer: D

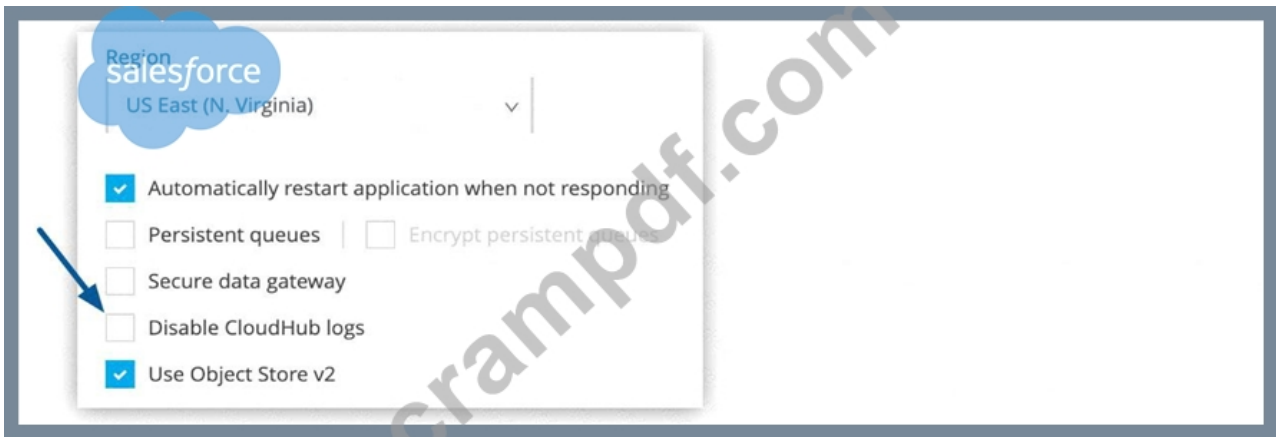
Explanation:

* Correct answer is To directly reference one shared and customized log4j2.xml file from multiple Mule applications. Key word to note in the answer is directly.

* By default, CloudHub replaces a Mule application's log4j2.xml file with a CloudHub log4j2.xml file. This specifies the CloudHub appender to write logs to the CloudHub logging service.

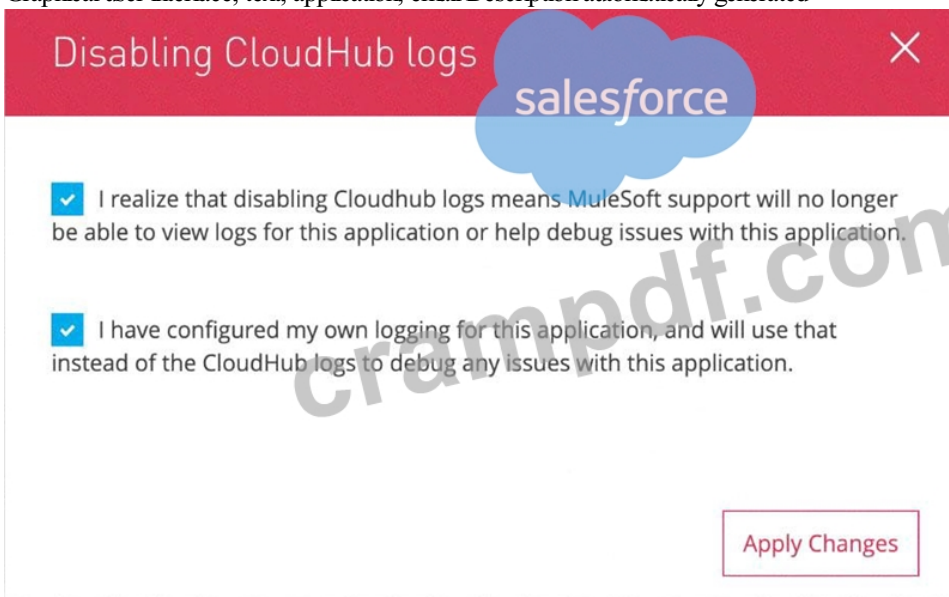
* You cannot modify CloudHub log4j2.xml file to add any custom appender. But there is a process in order to achieve this. You need to raise a request on support portal to disable CloudHub provided Mule application log4j2 file.

Graphical user interface, application, Word Description automatically generated



* Once this is done, Mule application's log4j2.xml file is used which you can use to send/export application logs to other log4j2 appenders, such as a custom logging system MuleSoft does not own any responsibility for lost logging data due to misconfiguration of your own log4j appender if it happens by any chance.

Graphical user interface, text, application, email Description automatically generated



* One more difference between customer-hosted Mule runtimes and CloudHub deployed mule instance is that
 - CloudHub system log messages cannot be sent to external log management system without installing custom CH logging configuration through support
 - where as Customer-hosted runtime can send system and application log to external log management system MuleSoft Reference:
<https://docs.mulesoft.com/runtime-manager/viewing-log-data>
<https://docs.mulesoft.com/runtime-manager/custom-log-appender>

NEW QUESTION # 240

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