

Salesforce-MuleSoft-Associate日本語認定、Salesforce-MuleSoft-Associate模擬練習



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Salesforce Salesforce-MuleSoft-Associate 認定試験の出題範囲:

トピック	出題範囲
トピック 1	Identify the roles, responsibilities, and lifecycle of an integration project: This section of the exam measures the skills of an Integration Architect and covers the foundational responsibilities within a MuleSoft integration project. It explores why integration initiatives often fail, introducing the IT delivery gap and MuleSoft's framework to bridge it. The content emphasizes the importance of an API-led delivery model that supports both producers and consumers. It also outlines common delivery methodologies, best practices from DevOps, and lifecycle stages—design, implementation, and management—within MuleSoft's product-centric approach. Furthermore, it defines the roles and duties of team members typically involved in such projects.

トピック 2	Explain the common technical complexities and patterns in integration development: This section tests the expertise of a Platform Specialist and explores various technical patterns and complexities found in integration development. It includes a comparative review of interaction patterns such as batch, stream, and multicast, as well as integration composition styles like orchestration and choreography. The section emphasizes the use of design-first API development, observability practices, and log management. It also introduces architecture concepts such as microservices versus monolithic deployment, hybrid and cloud infrastructure, and the roles of API gateways and service meshes.
トピック 3	Recognize and interpret essential integration concepts and terminology: This section evaluates the competency of a Platform Specialist and covers fundamental terms and technical knowledge essential for integration. It includes differentiating cloud service models such as IaaS, PaaS, and SaaS, and the supporting infrastructure such as computing, storage, and scalability principles. The domain further explores network protocols, data formats like XML and JSON, and security concepts in API and enterprise systems. A detailed understanding of HTTP mechanics, RESTful services, and classifications of API types such as GraphQL and AsyncAPI is expected. It also introduces precise terminology necessary for defining API roles and interactions.
トピック 4	Describe the components and benefits of Anypoint Platform for API management: This section of the exam is designed for Integration Architects and focuses on MuleSoft's approach to API management. It outlines the primary components of Anypoint Platform that facilitate full lifecycle API development, including Universal API Management. The content highlights how the platform supports API-led connectivity and compares it with traditional API management approaches, emphasizing its superiority in delivering scalable and manageable enterprise APIs.

>> Salesforce-MuleSoft-Associate日本語認定 <<

認定する Salesforce-MuleSoft-Associate日本語認定試験-試験の準備方法- 最高の Salesforce-MuleSoft-Associate模擬練習

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Salesforce Certified MuleSoft Associate 認定 Salesforce-MuleSoft-Associate 試験問題 (Q32-Q37):

質問 # 32

Which productivity advantage does Anypoint Platform have to both implement and manage an API?

- A. Automatic API specification generation
- B. Automatic API governance
- C. Automatic API semantic versioning
- D. Automatic API proxy generation

正解: D

解説:

Anypoint Platform, MuleSoft's unified platform for API design and integration, offers several productivity advantages for both implementing and managing APIs. Among these features, automatic API proxy generation is particularly beneficial. Here's a step-by-step explanation:

API Implementation:

Design Center: In the Design Center, users can create API specifications using RAML or OAS. This environment provides tools to design and document APIs effectively.

Exchange: After defining the API, it can be published to Anypoint Exchange where it can be shared and discovered by others within the organization.

Automatic API Proxy Generation:

When an API is published to Exchange, Anypoint Platform allows for the automatic creation of an API proxy. An API proxy acts as

a facade for your backend API, providing a layer of abstraction and security.

Advantages:

Security: Protects backend services by exposing only necessary endpoints and handling authentication, authorization, and rate limiting.

Traffic Management: Helps in managing traffic through throttling and caching.

Monitoring: Facilitates monitoring and logging to track API usage and performance.

This automation saves time and reduces the complexity of manual proxy setup, allowing developers to focus on core business logic.

API Management:

API Manager: Provides a dashboard to manage API policies, versions, and SLA tiers. Users can apply security policies, monitor traffic, and analyze API usage.

Monitoring: Integrated with Anypoint Monitoring, users get insights into API performance and health, enabling proactive management.

MuleSoft Documentation: API Proxies

MuleSoft Anypoint Platform Overview: Anypoint Platform

質問 # 33

A MuleSoft developer must implement an API as a Mule application, run the application locally, and execute unit tests against the running application. Which Anypoint Platform component can the developer use to fulfill all of these requirements?

- A. API Designer
- B. API Manager
- **C. Anypoint Studio**
- D. Anypoint CLI

正解: C

解説:

Anypoint Studio is the integrated development environment (IDE) provided by MuleSoft for designing, developing, and testing Mule applications. Here's how it fulfills the developer's requirements:

API Implementation:

Design and Development: Anypoint Studio provides a graphical interface to design and develop APIs as Mule applications using pre-built components and connectors.

Running Applications Locally:

Local Testing: Developers can run Mule applications locally within Anypoint Studio to test and debug them before deploying to production.

Unit Testing:

MUnit Integration: Anypoint Studio includes MUnit, MuleSoft's testing framework. Developers can create and execute unit tests directly within the IDE.

Test Execution: These tests can be run against the locally running Mule application to validate functionality and ensure code quality.

MuleSoft Documentation: Anypoint Studio

MUnit Testing: MUnit

質問 # 34

Which component of Anypoint Platform belongs to the platform control plane?"

- A. Runtime Fabric
- B. Runtime Replica
- C. Anypoint Connectors
- **D. API Manager**

正解: D

解説:

In Anypoint Platform, the control plane is responsible for managing and controlling the various components and services that make up the platform. API Manager is part of the control plane, providing centralized management of APIs. Here's a detailed explanation: Control Plane:

Definition: The control plane in Anypoint Platform is responsible for the management, monitoring, and control of APIs, applications, and other platform resources.

Components: Includes tools for API management, analytics, security, and governance.

API Manager:

Purpose: Allows users to manage API policies, monitor API usage, and secure APIs. It provides a centralized interface for managing the entire lifecycle of APIs.

Features:

Policy Enforcement: Apply security policies, rate limiting, and other governance rules.

Analytics and Monitoring: Track API performance, usage statistics, and detect anomalies.

Access Control: Manage user access and permissions for APIs.

MuleSoft Documentation: API Manager

Anypoint Platform Overview: Anypoint Platform

質問 # 35

According to MuleSoft which principle is common to both Service Oriented Architecture (SOA) and API-Jed connectivity approaches*?

- A. Service centralization
- **B. Service reusability**
- C. Service interdependence
- D. Service statefulness

正解: B

質問 # 36

An API client makes an HTTP request to an API gateway with an Accept header containing the value "application/json" What is a valid HTTP response payload for this request in the client's requested data format?

- A. status('healthy')
- B. status: healthy
- C. <status>healthy< 'status>
- **D. {"status": "healthy"}**

正解: D

解説:

When an API client makes an HTTP request with an Accept header containing the value "application/json", the API server should respond with a payload formatted as JSON. Here's a detailed explanation:

Accept Header:

Purpose: The Accept header indicates the media type(s) that the client is willing to receive from the server.

Value "application/json": Specifies that the client expects a response in JSON format.

Valid JSON Response:

Format: JSON (JavaScript Object Notation) is a lightweight data interchange format that uses key-value pairs.

Example: A valid JSON response for the requested format would be {"status": "healthy"}.

Key: "status"

Value: "healthy"

JSON Standard: JSON.org

HTTP Headers: MDN HTTP Headers

質問 # 37

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我々のサービスはみんなの認可を得ています。Salesforce-MuleSoft-Associate問題集を購入する前のサービスといい、アフターサービスといい、きっとあなたの要求を満たすことができると信じています。我々の係員は全日24時間あなたのお問い合わせをお待ちしております。あなたは我々のSalesforce-MuleSoft-Associate対策に疑問を持っているなら、あなたはいつでもどこでもオンラインで我々の係員を問い合わせたり、メールで我々のメールアドレスに送ったりすることができます。

Salesforce-MuleSoft-Associate模擬練習: https://www.jpshiken.com/Salesforce-MuleSoft-Associate_shiken.html

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