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

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Designing Integration Solutions to Meet Persistence Requirements: It addresses the usage of VM queues and connectors, object stores and services, and stateful components configured with object stores.</li></ul>
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li></ul>
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li></ul>
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li></ul>
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Designing and Developing Mule Applications: It includes selecting application properties, using fundamental features, designing with core routers, understanding the Salesforce Connector, and leveraging core connectors.</li></ul>
Topic 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Designing Automated Tests for Mule Applications: This topic covers unit test suites, and scenarios for integration and performance testing.</li></ul>

Topic 7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
Topic 8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Applying DevOps Practices and Operating Integration Solutions: Its sub-topics are related to designing CI</li> <li>• CD pipelines with MuleSoft plugins, automating interactions with Anypoint Platform, designing logging configurations, and identifying Anypoint Monitoring features.</li> </ul>

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### Salesforce Certified MuleSoft Integration Architect I Sample Questions (Q128-Q133):

#### NEW QUESTION # 128

Additional nodes are being added to an existing customer-hosted Mule runtime cluster to improve performance. Mule applications deployed to this cluster are invoked by API clients through a load balancer.

What is also required to carry out this change?

- A. API implementations using an object store must be adjusted to recognize the new nodes and persist to them
- B. New firewall rules must be configured to accommodate communication between API clients and the new nodes
- **C. External monitoring tools or log aggregators must be configured to recognize the new nodes**
- D. A new load balancer must be provisioned to allow traffic to the new nodes in a round-robin fashion

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

\* Clustering is a group of servers or mule runtime which acts as a single unit.

\* Mulesoft Enterprise Edition supports scalable clustering to provide high availability for the Mulesoft application.

\* In simple terms, virtual servers composed of multiple nodes and they communicate and share information through a distributed shared memory grid.

\* By default, Mulesoft ensures the High availability of applications if clustering implemented.

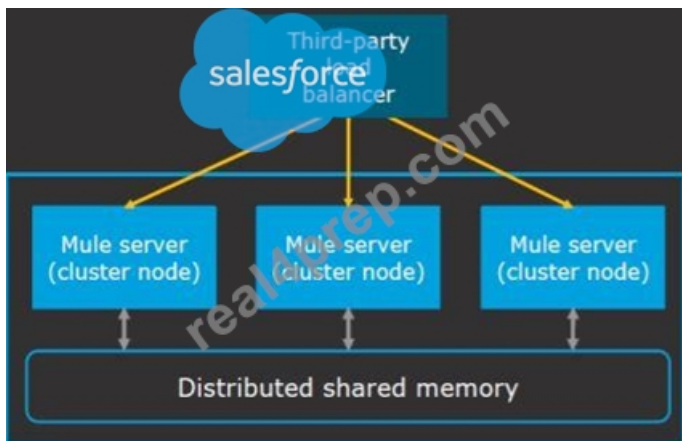
\* Let's consider the scenario one of the nodes in cluster crashed or goes down and under maintenance. In such cases, Mulesoft will ensure that requests are processed by other nodes in the cluster. Mulesoft clustering also ensures that the request is load balanced between all the nodes in a cluster.

\* Clustering is only supported by on-premise Mule runtime and it is not supported in Cloudhub.

Correct answer is External monitoring tools or log aggregators must be configured to recognize the new nodes

\* Rest of the options are automatically taken care of when a new node is added in cluster.

Reference:



### NEW QUESTION # 129

What is not true about Mule Domain Project?

- A. This allows Mule applications to share resources
- **B. Only available Anypoint Runtime Fabric**
- C. Expose multiple services within the Mule domain on the same port
- D. Send events (messages) to other Mule applications using VM queues

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

\* Mule Domain Project is ONLY available for customer-hosted Mule runtimes, but not for Anypoint Runtime Fabric

\* Mule domain project is available for Hybrid and Private Cloud (PCE). Rest all provide application isolation and can't support domain project.

What is Mule Domain Project?

\* A Mule Domain Project is implemented to configure the resources that are shared among different projects.

These resources can be used by all the projects associated with this domain. Mule applications can be associated with only one domain, but a domain can be associated with multiple projects. Shared resources allow multiple development teams to work in parallel using the same set of reusable connectors. Defining these connectors as shared resources at the domain level allows the team to:

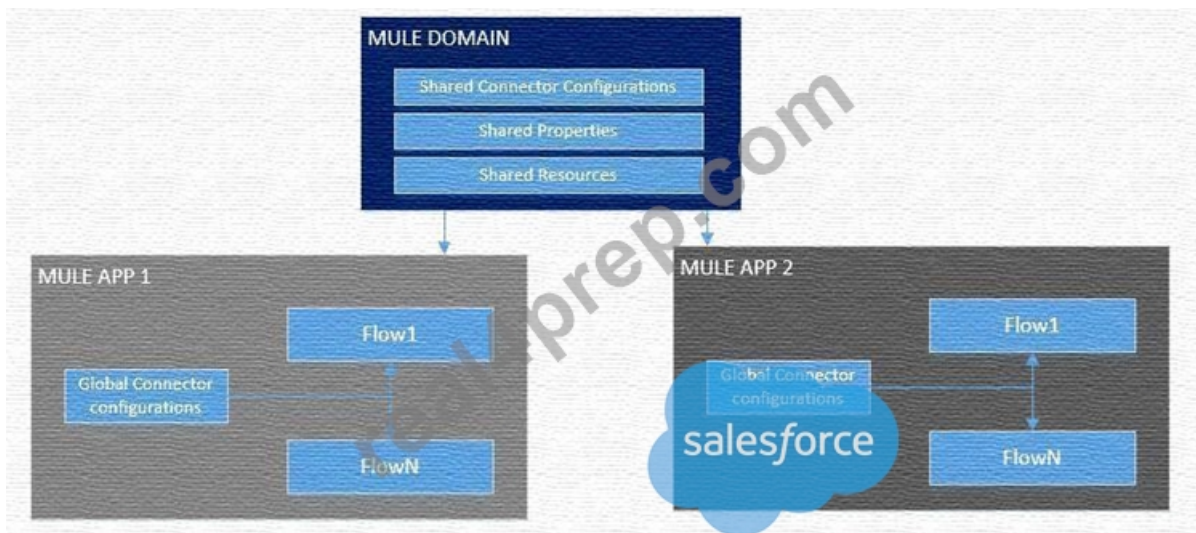
- Expose multiple services within the domain through the same port.
- Share the connection to persistent storage.
- Share services between apps through a well-defined interface.
- Ensure consistency between apps upon any changes because the configuration is only set in one place.

\* Use domains Project to share the same host and port among multiple projects. You can declare the http connector within a domain project and associate the domain project with other projects. Doing this also allows to control thread settings, keystore configurations, time outs for all the requests made within multiple applications. You may think that one can also achieve this by duplicating the http connector configuration across all the applications. But, doing this may pose a nightmare if you have to make a change and redeploy all the applications.

\* If you use connector configuration in the domain and let all the applications use the new domain instead of a default domain, you will maintain only one copy of the http connector configuration. Any changes will require only the domain to be redeployed instead of all the applications.

You can start using domains in only three steps:

- 1) Create a Mule Domain project
- 2) Create the global connector configurations which needs to be shared across the applications inside the Mule Domain project
- 3) Modify the value of domain in mule-deploy.properties file of the applications Graphical user interface Description automatically generated



### NEW QUESTION # 130

What is a key difference between synchronous and asynchronous logging from Mule applications?

- A. Synchronous logging within an ongoing transaction writes log messages in the same thread that processes the current Mule event
- B. Synchronous logging writes log messages in a single logging thread but does not block the Mule event being processed by the next event processor
- C. Asynchronous logging produces more reliable audit trails with more accurate timestamps
- **D. Asynchronous logging can improve Mule event processing throughput while also reducing the processing time for each Mule event**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

Types of logging:

A) Synchronous: The execution of thread that is processing messages is interrupted to wait for the log message to be fully handled before it can continue.

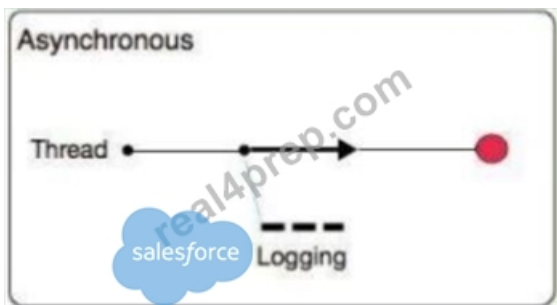
\* The execution of the thread that is processing your message is interrupted to wait for the log message to be fully output before it can continue

\* Performance degrades because of synchronous logging

\* Used when the log is used as an audit trail or when logging ERROR/CRITICAL messages

\* If the logger fails to write to disk, the exception would raise on the same thread that's currently processing the Mule event. If logging is critical for you, then you can rollback the transaction.





B) Asynchronous:

- \* The logging operation occurs in a separate thread, so the actual processing of your message won't be delayed to wait for the logging to complete
- \* Substantial improvement in throughput and latency of message processing
- \* Mule runtime engine (Mule) 4 uses Log4j 2 asynchronous logging by default
- \* The disadvantage of asynchronous logging is error handling.
- \* If the logger fails to write to disk, the thread doing the processing won't be aware of any issues writing to the disk, so you won't be able to rollback anything. Because the actual writing of the log gets deferred, there's a chance that log messages might never make it to disk and get lost, if Mule were to crash before the buffers are flushed.

----- So Correct  
 answer is: Asynchronous logging can improve Mule event processing throughput while also reducing the processing time for each Mule event

#### NEW QUESTION # 131

Which Exchange asset type represents configuration modules that extend the functionality of an API and enforce capabilities such as security?

- A. Policies
- B. REST APIs
- C. Connectors
- D. Rulesets

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

In Anypoint Exchange, policies are the asset type that represents configuration modules extending the functionality of an API and enforcing capabilities such as security. Policies can be applied to APIs to control access, apply throttling, manage security, and other aspects that modify or extend the behavior of APIs.

Rulesets, REST APIs, and connectors serve different purposes within the Anypoint Platform. Rulesets are used for validation or routing decisions. REST APIs define the endpoints and methods for API interactions, and connectors enable connectivity to various systems and services. Only policies are specifically designed to enforce additional capabilities on APIs.

References

- \* MuleSoft Anypoint Platform Documentation on API Policies
- \* Anypoint Exchange Overview

#### NEW QUESTION # 132

An organization is evaluating using the CloudHub shared Load Balancer (SLB) vs creating a CloudHub dedicated load balancer (DLB). They are evaluating how this choice affects the various types of certificates used by CloudHub deployed Mule applications, including MuleSoft-provided, customer-provided, or Mule application-provided certificates.

What type of restrictions exist on the types of certificates that can be exposed by the CloudHub Shared Load Balancer (SLB) to external web clients over the public internet?

- A. Only customer-provided self-signed certificates are exposed.
- B. Only MuleSoft-provided certificates are exposed.
- C. Only underlying Mule application certificates are exposed (pass-through)
- D. Only customer-provided wildcard certificates are exposed.

**Answer: B**

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

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