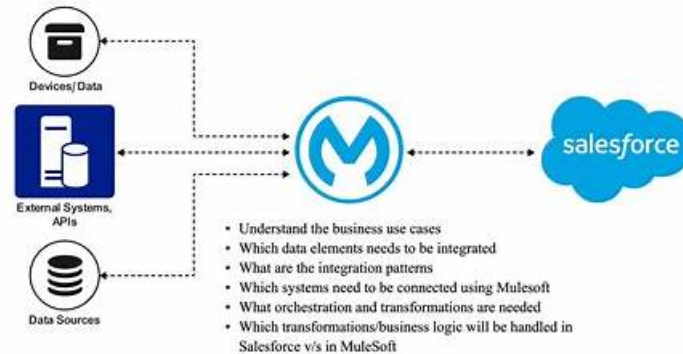


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Salesforce MuleSoft-Integration-Architect-I Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.

Topic 3	<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 4	<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.
Topic 5	<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.

Salesforce Certified MuleSoft Integration Architect I Sample Questions (Q159-Q164):

NEW QUESTION # 159

An XA transaction is being configured that involves a JMS connector listening for incoming JMS messages. What is the meaning of the timeout attribute of the XA transaction, and what happens after the timeout expires?

- A. The time that is allowed to pass without the transaction being ended explicitly. After the timeout, the transaction is forcefully rolled-back.
- B. The time that is allowed to pass between receiving JMS messages on the same JMS connection. After the timeout, a new JMS connection is established.
- C. The time that is allowed to pass for state JMS consumer threads to be destroyed. After the timeout, a new JMS consumer thread is created.
- D. The time that is allowed to pass between committing the transaction and the completion of the Mule flow. After the timeout, flow processing triggers an error.

Answer: A

Explanation:

* Setting a transaction timeout for the Bitronix transaction manager

* Set the transaction timeout either

- In wrapper.conf

- In CloudHub in the Properties tab of the Mule application deployment

* The default is 60 secs. It is defined as

mule.bitronix.transactiontimeout = 120

* This property defines the timeout for each transaction created for this manager.

If the transaction has not terminated before the timeout expires it will be automatically rolled back.

----- Additional

Info around Transaction Management:

Bitronix is available as the XA transaction manager for Mule applications

* To use Bitronix, declare it as a global configuration element in the Mule application

<bt:transaction-manager />

* Each Mule runtime can have only one instance of a Bitronix transaction manager, which is shared by all Mule applications

* For customer-hosted deployments, define the XA transaction manager in a Mule domain

- Then share this global element among all Mule applications in the Mule runtime

□

NEW QUESTION # 160

Refer to the exhibit.

□

A Mule application is deployed to a cluster of two customer-hosted Mule runtimes. The Mule application has a flow that polls a database and another flow with an HTTP Listener.

HTTP clients send HTTP requests directly to individual cluster nodes.

What happens to database polling and HTTP request handling in the time after the primary (master) node of the cluster has failed, but before that node is restarted?

- A. Database polling continues. All HTTP requests continue to be accepted, but requests to the failed node incur increased

latency

- **B. Database polling continues Only HTTP requests sent to the remaining node continue to be accepted**
- C. Database polling stops All HTTP requests continue to be accepted
- D. Database polling stops All HTTP requests are rejected

Answer: B

Explanation:

Correct answer is Database polling continues Only HTTP requests sent to the remaining node continue to be accepted. :

Architecture described in the question could be described as follows. When node 1 is down, DB polling will still continue via node 2. Also requests which are coming directly to node 2 will also be accepted and processed in BAU fashion. Only thing that won't work is when requests are sent to Node 1 HTTP connector. The flaw with this architecture is HTTP clients are sending HTTP requests directly to individual cluster nodes. By default, clustering Mule runtime engines ensures high system availability. If a Mule runtime engine node becomes unavailable due to failure or planned downtime, another node in the cluster can assume the workload and continue to process existing events and messages

NEW QUESTION # 161

An organization plans to extend its Mule APIs to the EU (Frankfurt) region.

Currently, all Mule applications are deployed to CloudHub 1.0 in the default North American region, from the North America control plane, following this naming convention: {API-name}-{environment} (for example, Orders-api-dev, Orders-api-qa, Orders-api-prod, etc.).

There is no network restriction to block communications between APIs.

What strategy should be implemented in order to deploy the same Mule APIs to the CloudHub 1.0 EU region from the North America control plane, as well as to minimize latency between APIs and target users and systems in Europe?

- A. In API Manager, set the Region property to EU (Frankfurt) to create an API proxy named {API-name}-proxy-{environment} for each Mule application. Communicate the new url {API-name}-proxy-{environment}.de-cl.cloudhub.io to the consuming API clients in Europe.
- **B. In Runtime Manager, for each Mule application deployment, set the Region property to EU (Frankfurt) and reuse the same Mule application name as in the North American region. Communicate the new urls {API-name}-{environment}.de-ci.cloudhub.io to the consuming API clients in Europe.**
- C. In API Manager, leave the Region property blank (default) to deploy an API proxy named {API-name}-proxy-{environment} for each Mule application. Communicate the new url {API-name}-proxy-{environment}.de-cl.cloudhub.io to the consuming API clients in Europe.
- D. In Runtime Manager, for each Mule application deployment, leave the Region property blank (default) and change the Mule application name to {API-name}-{environment}.de-cl. Communicate the new urls {API-name}-{environment}.de-ci.cloudhub.io to the consuming API clients in Europe.

Answer: B

Explanation:

To extend Mule APIs to the EU (Frankfurt) region and minimize latency for European users, follow these steps:

* Set Region Property: In Runtime Manager, for each Mule application deployment, set the Region property to EU (Frankfurt). This deploys the application to the desired region, optimizing performance for European users.

* Reuse Application Names: Keep the same Mule application names as used in the North American region. This approach maintains consistency and simplifies management.

* Communicate New URLs: Inform the consuming API clients in Europe of the new URLs in the format {API-name}-{environment}.de-ci.cloudhub.io. These URLs will direct the clients to the applications deployed in the EU region, ensuring reduced latency and improved performance.

This strategy effectively deploys the same Mule APIs to the CloudHub EU region, leveraging the existing control plane in North America.

NEW QUESTION # 162

Organization wants to achieve high availability goal for Mule applications in customer hosted runtime plane.

Due to the complexity involved, data cannot be shared among of different instances of same Mule application.

What option best suits to this requirement considering high availability is very much critical to the organization?

- A. High availability can be achieved only in CloudHub
- B. The cluster can be configured

- C. Use persistent object store
- **D. Use third party product to implement load balancer**

Answer: D

Explanation:

High availability is about up-time of your application

A) High availability can be achieved only in CloudHub isn't correct statement. It can be achieved in customer hosted runtime planes as well B) An object store is a facility for storing objects in or across Mule applications. Mule runtime engine (Mule) uses object stores to persist data for eventual retrieval. It can be used for disaster recovery but not for High Availability. Using object store can't guarantee that all instances won't go down at once. So not an appropriate choice.

NEW QUESTION # 163

An organization has several APIs that accept JSON data over HTTP POST. The APIs are all publicly available and are associated with several mobile applications and web applications. The organization does NOT want to use any authentication or compliance policies for these APIs, but at the same time, is worried that some bad actor could send payloads that could somehow compromise the applications or servers running the API implementations. What out-of-the-box Anypoint Platform policy can address exposure to this threat?

- A. Shut out bad actors by using HTTPS mutual authentication for all API invocations
- **B. Apply a JSON threat protection policy to all APIs to detect potential threat vectors**
- C. Apply an IP blacklist policy to all APIs; the blacklist will include all bad actors
- D. Apply a Header injection and removal policy that detects the malicious data before it is used

Answer: B

Explanation:

We need to note few things about the scenario which will help us in reaching the correct solution.

Point 1 : The APIs are all publicly available and are associated with several mobile applications and web applications. This means Apply an IP blacklist policy is not viable option. as blacklisting IPs is limited to partial web traffic. It can't be useful for traffic from mobile application Point 2 : The organization does NOT want to use any authentication or compliance policies for these APIs.

This means we can not apply HTTPS mutual authentication scheme.

Header injection or removal will not help the purpose.

By its nature, JSON is vulnerable to JavaScript injection. When you parse the JSON object, the malicious code inflicts its damages. An inordinate increase in the size and depth of the JSON payload can indicate injection. Applying the JSON threat protection policy can limit the size of your JSON payload and thwart recursive additions to the JSON hierarchy.

Hence correct answer is Apply a JSON threat protection policy to all APIs to detect potential threat vectors

NEW QUESTION # 164

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