

# PDF MuleSoft-Integration-Architect-I Cram Exam offer you accurate Premium Exam to pass Salesforce Certified MuleSoft Integration Architect I exam



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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 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 2	<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>
Topic 3	<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 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Designing Integration Solutions to Meet Performance Requirements: This topic covers meeting performance and capacity goals, using streaming features, and processing large message sequences.</li> </ul>
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>
Topic 6	<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>

## MuleSoft-Integration-Architect-I Premium Exam | Valid MuleSoft-Integration-Architect-I Test Forum

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### Salesforce Certified MuleSoft Integration Architect I Sample Questions (Q249-Q254):

#### NEW QUESTION # 249

A high-volume eCommerce retailer receives thousands of orders per hour and requires notification of its order management, warehouse, and billing system for subsequent processing within 15 minutes of order submission through its website.

Which integration technology, when used for its typical and intended purpose, meets the retailer's requirements for this use case?

- A. Managed File Transfer (MFT)
- B. Publish/Subscriber Messaging Bus (Pub/Sub)
- C. Extract Transform Load (ETL)
- D. Enterprise Data Warehouse (EDW)

**Answer: C**

#### NEW QUESTION # 250

Refer to the exhibit.

A business process involves two APIs that interact with each other asynchronously over HTTP. Each API is implemented as a Mule application. API 1 receives the initial HTTP request and invokes API 2 (in a fire and forget fashion) while API 2, upon completion of the processing, calls back into API 1 to notify about completion of the asynchronous process.

Each API is deployed to multiple redundant Mule runtimes and a separate load balancer, and is deployed to a separate network zone.

In the network architecture, how must the firewall rules be configured to enable the above Interaction between API 1 and API 2?

- A. To enable communication from each API's Mule Runtimes and Network zone to the load balancer of the other API
- B. To open direct two-way communication between the Mule Runtimes of both APIs
- C. To allow communication between load balancers used by each API
- D. To authorize the certificate to be used both APIs

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

\* If your API implementation involves putting a load balancer in front of your APIKit application, configure the load balancer to redirect URLs that reference the baseUrl of the application directly. If the load balancer does not redirect URLs, any calls that reach the load balancer looking for the application do not reach their destination.

\* When you receive incoming traffic through the load balancer, the responses will go out the same way.

However, traffic that is originating from your instance will not pass through the load balancer. Instead, it is sent directly from the public IP address of your instance out to the Internet. The ELB is not involved in that scenario.

\* The question says "each API is deployed to multiple redundant Mule runtimes", that seems to be a hint for self-hosted Mule runtime cluster. Set Inbound allowed for the LB, outbound allowed for runtime to request out.

\* Hence correct way is to enable communication from each API's Mule Runtimes and Network zone to the load balancer of the other API. Because communication is asynchronous one Reference: <https://docs.mulesoft.com/apikit/4.x/configure-load-balancer-task>

#### NEW QUESTION # 251

A Mule application is synchronizing customer data between two different database systems.

What is the main benefit of using XA transaction over local transactions to synchronize these two database system?

- A. Reduce latency
- B. Increase throughput
- C. Ensure consistency
- D. Simplifies communication

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

\* XA transaction add tremendous latency so "Reduce Latency" is incorrect option XA transactions define "All or No" commit protocol.

\* Each local XA resource manager supports the A.C.I.D properties (Atomicity, Consistency, Isolation, and Durability).

----- So correct choice is "Ensure consistency"

### NEW QUESTION # 252

A manufacturing company plans to deploy Mule applications to its own Azure Kubernetes service infrastructure. The organization wants to make the Mule applications more available and robust by deploying each Mule application to an isolated Mule runtime in a Docker container while managing all the Mule applications from the MuleSoft-hosted control plane. What choice of runtime plane meets these organizational requirements?

- A. Anypoint Runtime Fabric
- B. Customer-hosted self-provisioned runtime plane
- C. Anypoint Service Mesh
- D. CloudHub 2.0

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

Anypoint Runtime Fabric is the appropriate choice for deploying Mule applications in an isolated Mule runtime within Docker containers on an Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS) infrastructure. This solution provides a containerized and orchestrated environment managed from the MuleSoft-hosted control plane. It enhances the availability, scalability, and robustness of Mule applications by allowing fine-grained control over deployments and providing built-in support for high availability and fault tolerance.

References:

\* Anypoint Runtime Fabric Overview

\* Deploying Mule Applications to Kubernetes

### NEW QUESTION # 253

An organization is building out a test suite for their application using MUnit.

The Integration Architect has recommended using Test Recorder in Anypoint Studio to record the processing flows and then configure unit tests based on the captured events.

What is a core consideration that must be kept in mind while using Test Recorder?

- A. Mocking values resulting from parallel processes are possible and will not affect the execution of the processors that follow in the test
- B. Tests for flows cannot be created if Mule errors are raised inside the flows, even if the errors are handled by On-Error Continue error handlers
- C. The Recorder supports loops where the structure of the data being tested changes inside the Iteration
- D. The Recorder supports mocking a message before or inside a Foreach processor

**Answer: A**

### NEW QUESTION # 254

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