

MuleSoft-Integration-Architect-I Simulation Questions, MuleSoft-Integration-Architect-I Reliable Braindumps Questions



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

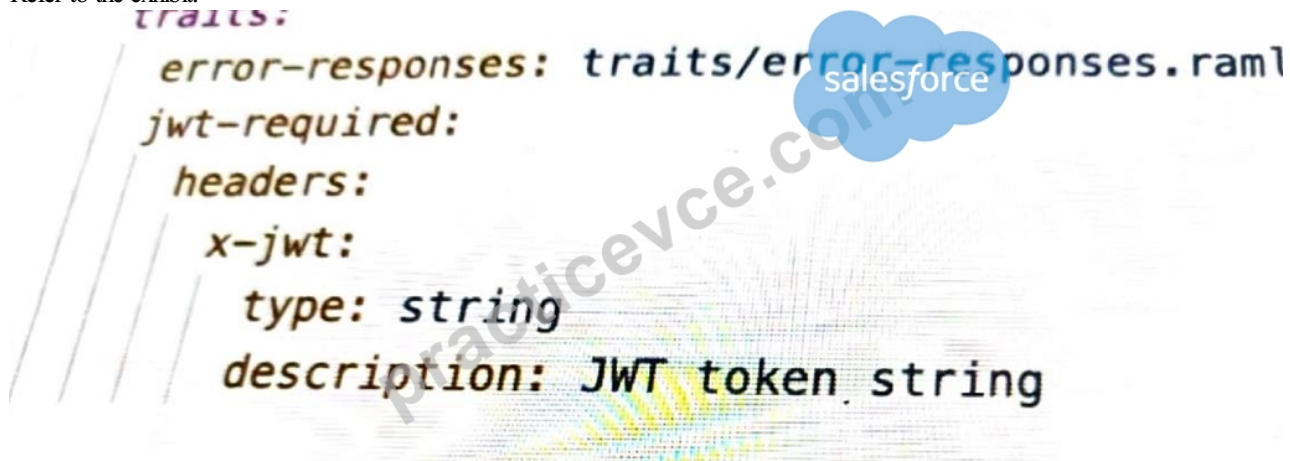
Topic	Details

Topic 1	<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 2	<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 3	<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 4	<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 5	<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 6	<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 7	<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.

Salesforce Certified MuleSoft Integration Architect I Sample Questions (Q150-Q155):

NEW QUESTION # 150

Refer to the exhibit.



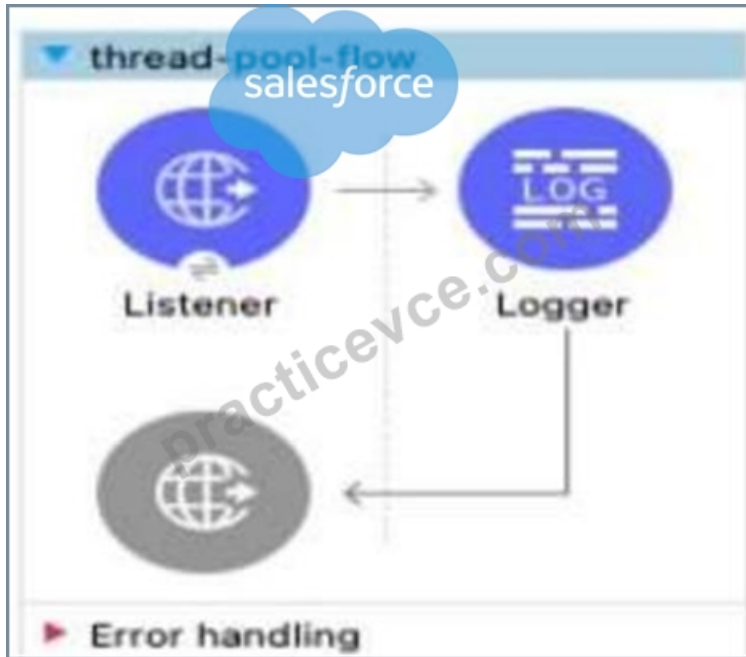
What is the type data format shown in the exhibit?

- A. YAML
- B. JSON
- C. XML
- D. CSV

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 151

Refer to the exhibit.



A customer is running Mule applications on Runtime Fabric for Self-Managed Kubernetes (RTF-BYOKS) in a multi-cloud environment.

Based on this configuration, how do Agents and Runtime Manager communicate, and what is exchanged between them?

- A. BLOCKING_IO, UBER
- B. UBER, Dedicated NIO Selector Pool
- C. Shared NIO Selector Pool, CPU_LITE
- D. CPU_LITE, CPU_INTENSIVE

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 152

A company is modernizing its legal systems to accelerate access to applications and data while supporting the adoption of new technologies. The key to achieving this business goal is unlocking the companies' key systems and data including microservices running under Docker and Kubernetes containers using APIs.

Considering the current aggressive backlog and project delivery requirements the company wants to take a strategic approach in the first phase of its transformation projects by quickly deploying APIs in mule runtime that are able to scale, connect to on-premises systems and migrate as needed.

Which runtime deployment option supports company's goals?

- A. Runtime fabric on VMware metal
- B. Customer hosted self-provisioned runtimes
- C. Cloudhub runtimes
- D. Runtime fabric on self-managed Kubernetes

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 153

As a part of project requirement, Java Invoke static connector in a mule 4 application needs to invoke a static method in a dependency jar file. What are two ways to add the dependency to be visible by the connectors class loader?

(Choose two answers)

- A. In the Java Invoke static connector configuration, configure a path and name of the dependency jar file
- B. Update mule-artifact.json to export the Java package
- C. Use Maven command to include the dependency jar file when packaging the application
- D. Add the dependency jar file to the java classpath by setting the JVM parameters

- E. Configure the dependency as a shared library in the project POM

Answer: C,E

Explanation:

To ensure that the Java Invoke static connector in a Mule 4 application can access a static method in a dependency jar file, you need to make the dependency visible to the connector's class loader. Here are the two effective methods to achieve this:

* Using Maven Command:

* Include Dependency via Maven: Add the dependency jar file using Maven when packaging the Mule application. This ensures that the jar file is included in the application's build and is available at runtime.

* Add the dependency to your pom.xml file:

```
<dependency> <groupId>com.example</groupId> <artifactId>example-library</artifactId> <version>1.0.0</version> </dependency>
```

* Use the Maven package command to build the application and include the dependency:

```
mvn clean package
```

* Configuring Dependency as a Shared Library:

* Shared Library Configuration: Configure the dependency as a shared library in the project POM.

This makes the jar available to all components within the Mule application.

* Define the shared library in pom.xml:

xml

```
<dependency> <groupId>com.example</groupId> <artifactId>example-library</artifactId> <version>1.0.0</version> <scope>provided</scope> </dependency>
```

* Steps for Java Invoke Configuration:

* Ensure the static method in the dependency jar file is accessible via the Java Invoke connector by correctly configuring the connector with the class and method details.

* Benefits:

* Maven Integration: Using Maven ensures that the dependency management is streamlined and integrated with the build lifecycle of the Mule application.

* Shared Library: Configuring as a shared library ensures that the dependency is managed centrally and is easily accessible by various parts of the Mule application.

References:

* MuleSoft Documentation on Java Module

* Maven Documentation on Dependency Management

NEW QUESTION # 154

As a part of project requirement, client will send a stream of data to mule application. Payload size can vary between 10mb to 5GB. Mule application is required to transform the data and send across multiple sftp servers. Due to the cost cuttings in the organization, mule application can only be allocated one worker with size of 0.2 vCore.

As an integration architect , which streaming strategy you would suggest to handle this scenario?

- A. File based non-repeatable stream
- B. File based repeatable storage
- C. In-memory non repeatable stream
- D. In-memory repeatable stream

Answer: B

Explanation:

As the question says that data needs to be sent across multiple sftp serves , we cannot use non-repeatable streams. The non-repeatable strategy disables repeatable streams, which enables you to read an input stream only once.

You cant use in memory storage because with 0.2 vcore you will get only 1 GB of heap memory. Hence application will error out for file more than 1 GB.

Hence the correct option is file base repeatable stream

NEW QUESTION # 155

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- [illegible]