MuleSoft-Integration-Architect-I Updated Dumps | MuleSoft-Integration-Architect-I Best Practice

2026 Latest BraindumpsIT MuleSoft-Integration-Architect-I PDF Dumps and MuleSoft-Integration-Architect-I Exam Engine Free Share: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1na8K9zy0rmC4Wo25scI0eBEj9dFguq-R

After continuous improvement for years, MuleSoft-Integration-Architect-I test questions have built a complete set of quality service system. First of all, MuleSoft-Integration-Architect-I test torrent is compiled by experts and approved by experienced professionals. This allows our data to make you more focused on preparation. At the same time, MuleSoft-Integration-Architect-I latest torrents provide a free download trial of the PDF version, so that you can understand our products in advance. And according to your needs, you can make the most correct purchase decision without regretting. If there is an update, our system will be automatically sent to you. Secondly, you don't need to worry about any after-sales issues when purchasing MuleSoft-Integration-Architect-I Test Torrent.

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

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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	• 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 3	• 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 4	• 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	• Designing Integration Solutions to Meet Performance Requirements: This topic covers meeting performance and capacity goals, using streaming features, and processing large message sequences.
Topic 6	• 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.

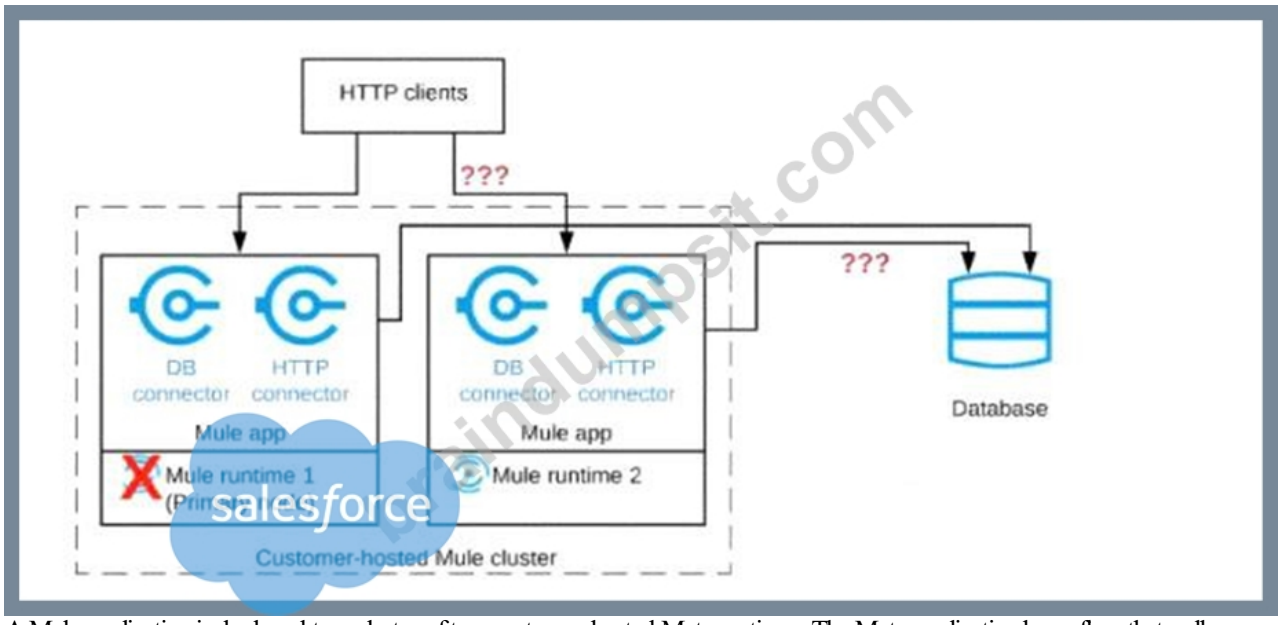
>> MuleSoft-Integration-Architect-I Updated Dumps <<

High pass rate of MuleSoft-Integration-Architect-I Real Test Practice Materials is famous - BraindumpsIT

We can calculate that MuleSoft-Integration-Architect-I certification exam is the best way by which you can learn new applications, and tools and mark your name in the list of best employees in your company. You don't have to be dependent on anyone to support you in your professional life, but you have to prepare for BraindumpsIT real Salesforce Certified MuleSoft Integration Architect I (MuleSoft-Integration-Architect-I) exam questions.

Salesforce Certified MuleSoft Integration Architect I Sample Questions (Q12-Q17):

NEW QUESTION # 12
Refer to the exhibit.

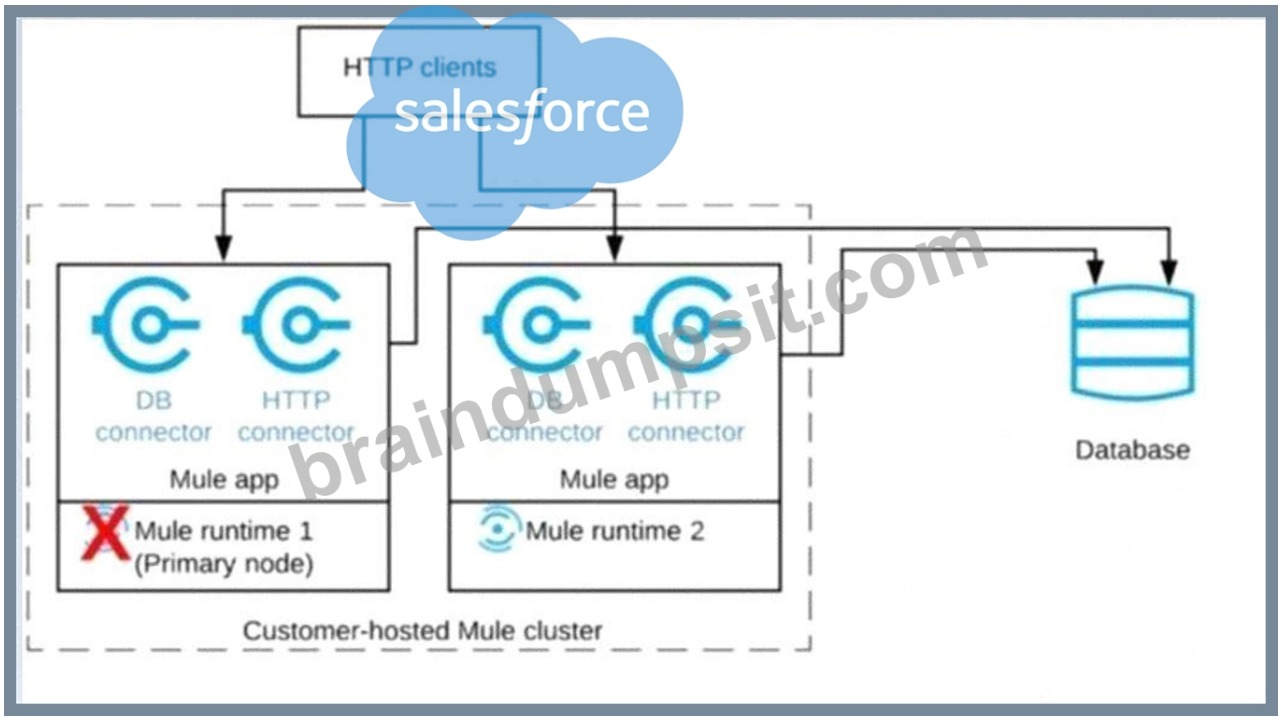


A Mule application is deployed to a cluster of two customer-hosted Mute runtimes. The Mute application has a flow that polls a database and another flow with an HTTP Listener.
HTTP clients send HTTP requests directly to individual cluster nodes.
What happens to database polling and HTTP request handling in the time after the primary (master) node of the cluster has railed, but before that node is restarted?

- A. Database polling stops All HTTP requests are rejected
- B. Database polling continues All HTTP requests continue to be accepted, but requests to the failed node Incur increased latency
- C. Database polling stops All HTTP requests continue to be accepted
- D. Database polling continues Only HTTP requests sent to the remaining node continue to be accepted

Answer: D

Explanation:
Correct answer is Database polling continues Only HTTP requests sent to the remaining node continue to be accepted. Explanation : Architecture descripted 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 wont 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 Diagram Description automatically generated



NEW QUESTION # 13
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. Update mule-artefact.json to export the Java package
- B. Add the dependency jar file to the java classpath by setting the JVM parameters
- C. Configure the dependency as a shared library in the project POM
- D. Use Maven command to include the dependency jar file when packaging the application
- E. In the Java Invoke static connector configuration, configure a path and name of the dependency jar file

Answer: C,D

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.
MuleSoft Documentation on Java Module
Maven Documentation on Dependency Management

NEW QUESTION # 14
An organization plans to migrate all its Mule applications to Runtime Fabric (RTF). Currently, all Mule applications have been deployed to CloudHub using automated CI/CD scripts.
What steps should be taken to properly migrate the applications from CloudHub to RTF, while keeping the same automated CI/CD deployment strategy?

- A. A runtimefabric dependency should be added as a mule-plugin to the pom.xml file in all the Mule applications.
- B. A runtimefFabricDeployment profile should be added to Mule configuration properties YAML files in all the Mule applications.
  CI/CD scripts must be modified to use the new configuration properties.
- C. runtimeFabric command-line parameter should be added to the CI/CD deployment scripts.
- D. runtimefabricDeployment profile should be added to the pom.xml file in all the Mule applications. CI /CD scripts must be modified to use the new RTF profile.
- E. - The pom.xml and Mule configuration YAML files can remain unchanged in each Mule application.
  A --runtimeFabric command-line parameter should be added to the CI/CD deployment scripts

Answer: D

Explanation:
To migrate Mule applications from CloudHub to Runtime Fabric (RTF) while maintaining the same automated CI/CD deployment strategy, follow these steps:
* Add runtimefabricDeployment Profile: Add a runtimefabricDeployment profile to the pom.xml file in all Mule applications. This profile will include the necessary configurations specific to RTF deployments.
* Modify CI/CD Scripts: Update the CI/CD deployment scripts to use the new runtimefabricDeployment profile. This modification ensures that the deployment process will correctly reference the RTF-specific configurations when deploying applications.
* Keep Configuration Files Unchanged: There is no need to change the pom.xml and Mule configuration YAML files other than adding the runtimefabricDeployment profile. This maintains consistency and reduces the risk of errors during the migration.
This approach ensures a smooth transition to RTF while leveraging existing CI/CD scripts with minimal changes, maintaining the automated deployment strategy.
References
* MuleSoft Documentation on Runtime Fabric Deployment
* Best Practices for CI/CD with MuleSoft

NEW QUESTION # 15
Which Exchange asset type represents configuration modules that extend the functionality of an API and enforce capabilities such as security?

- A. RESTAPIs
- B. Rulesets
- C. Connectors
- D. Policies

Answer: D

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 # 16
An organization currently uses a multi-node Mule runtime deployment model within their datacenter, so each Mule runtime hosts several Mule applications. The organization is planning to transition to a deployment model based on Docker containers in a Kubernetes cluster. The organization has already created a standard Docker image containing a Mule runtime and all required dependencies (including a JVM), but excluding the Mule application itself.
What is an expected outcome of this transition to container-based Mule application deployments?

- A. Required redesign of Mule applications to follow microservice architecture principles
- B. Guaranteed consistency of execution environments across all deployments of a Mule application
- C. Required migration to the Docker and Kubernetes-based Anypoint Platform - Private Cloud Edition
- D. Required change to the URL endpoints used by clients to send requests to the Mule applications

Answer: A

Explanation:
* Organization can continue using existing load balancer even if backend application changes are there. So option A is ruled out.
* As Mule runtime is within their datacenter, this model is RTF and not PCE. So option C is ruled out.
Mule runtime deployment model within their datacenter, so each Mule runtime hosts several Mule applications -- This mean PCE or Hybird not RTF - Also mentioned in Question is that - Mule runtime is hosting several Mule Application, so that also rules out RTF and as for hosting multiple Application it will have Domain project which need redesign to make it microservice architecture

NEW QUESTION # 17
.....

The Salesforce Certified MuleSoft Integration Architect I (MuleSoft-Integration-Architect-I) certification exam is one of the top-rated career advancement certifications in the market. This Salesforce Certified MuleSoft Integration Architect I (MuleSoft-Integration-Architect-I) exam dumps have been inspiring beginners and experienced professionals since its beginning. There are several personal and professional benefits that you can gain after passing the Salesforce MuleSoft-Integration-Architect-I Exam. The validation of expertise, more career opportunities, salary enhancement, instant promotion, and membership of Salesforce certified professional community.

Success Easily obtain free download of MuleSoft-Integration-Architect-I by searching on ➤ www.examcollectionpass.com Valid Test MuleSoft-Integration-Architect-I Bootcamp

- New MuleSoft-Integration-Architect-I Mock Test MuleSoft-Integration-Architect-I Exam Exercise MuleSoft-Integration-Architect-I Training Material Copy URL ➥ www.pdfvce.com open and search for 《 MuleSoft-Integration-Architect-I 》 to download for free Online MuleSoft-Integration-Architect-I Training Materials
- Three Top Salesforce MuleSoft-Integration-Architect-I Dumps Formats Open { www.examcollectionpass.com } and search for MuleSoft-Integration-Architect-I to download exam materials for free New Braindumps MuleSoft-Integration-Architect-I Book
- bbs.xltyun.com, myportal.utt.edu.tt, benjamin-der-deutschlehrer.de, learning.bivanmedia.com, www.stes.tyc.edu.tw, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, www.stes.tyc.edu.tw, Disposable vapes