

Crack the Salesforce MuleSoft-Integration-Architect-I Exam with Confidence



Content: 60 multiple-choice questions and up to five non-scored questions

Time allotted: 120 minutes (includes time for unscored questions)

Passing score: 70%

Registration fee: USD 400, plus applicable taxes

Retake fee: USD 200, plus applicable taxes

Prerequisite: None

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

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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.
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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.
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Applying DevOps Practices and Operating Integration Solutions: Its sub-topics are related to designing CICD pipelines with MuleSoft plugins, automating interactions with Anypoint Platform, designing logging configurations, and identifying Anypoint Monitoring features.
Topic 4	<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 5	<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.

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Salesforce Certified MuleSoft Integration Architect I Sample Questions (Q118-Q123):

NEW QUESTION # 118

Mule application is deployed to Customer Hosted Runtime. Asynchronous logging was implemented to improved throughput of the system. But it was observed over the period of time that few of the important exception log messages which were used to rollback transactions are not working as expected causing huge loss to the Organization. Organization wants to avoid these losses. Application also has constraints due to which they cant compromise on throughput much. What is the possible option in this case?

- A. Mixed configuration of asynchronous or synchronous loggers should be used to log exceptions via synchronous way
- B. External log appender needs to be used in this case
- C. Persistent memory storage should be used in such scenarios
- D. Logging needs to be changed from asynchronous to synchronous

Answer: A

Explanation:

Correct approach is to use Mixed configuration of asynchronous or synchronous loggers should be used to log exceptions via synchronous way. Asynchronous logging poses a performance-reliability trade-off. You may lose some messages if Mule crashes before the logging buffers flush to the disk. In this case, consider that you can have a mixed configuration of asynchronous or synchronous loggers in your app. Best practice is to use asynchronous logging over synchronous with a minimum logging level of WARN for a production application. In some cases, enable INFO logging level when you need to confirm events such as successful policy installation or to perform troubleshooting. Configure your logging strategy by editing your application's `src/main/resources/log4j2.xml` file

NEW QUESTION # 119

An organization is designing a mule application to support an all or nothing transaction between several database operations and some other connectors so that they all roll back if there is a problem with any of the connectors. Besides the database connector, what other connector can be used in the transaction.

- A. SFTP
- B. ObjectStore
- C. Anypoint MQ
- D. VM

Answer: D

Explanation:

Correct answer is VM. VM support Transactional Type. When an exception occurs, the transaction rolls back to its original state for reprocessing. This feature is not supported by other connectors.

Here is additional information about Transaction management:

NEW QUESTION # 120

What is a defining characteristic of an integration-Platform-as-a-Service (iPaaS)?

- A. A Cloud-based
- B. On-premises
- C. Code-first
- D. No-code

Answer: A

Explanation:

A defining characteristic of an Integration-Platform-as-a-Service (iPaaS) is that it is cloud-based. iPaaS provides a cloud-based

platform to enable integration of applications and data across various environments.

This approach leverages the scalability, flexibility, and accessibility of the cloud to facilitate seamless integrations, reduce on-premises infrastructure requirements, and improve the speed of deployment and maintenance of integration solutions.

References:

- * What is iPaaS?
- * Benefits of iPaaS

NEW QUESTION # 121

An integration architect is designing an API that must accept requests from API clients for both XML and JSON content over HTTP/1.1 by default.

Which API architectural style, when used for its intended and typical purposes, should the architect choose to meet these requirements?

- A. SOAP
- B. gRPC
- **C. REST**
- D. GraphQL

Answer: C

Explanation:

REST (Representational State Transfer) is an architectural style for designing networked applications. It supports multiple content types, including XML and JSON, making it suitable for APIs that need to handle requests from clients in both formats. RESTful APIs use standard HTTP methods (GET, POST, PUT, DELETE) and are designed to be stateless and scalable. REST's flexibility and wide adoption make it an appropriate choice for the integration architect's requirements.

References:

- * REST API Design
- * Understanding RESTful API Design

NEW QUESTION # 122

The implementation of a Process API must change. What is a valid approach that minimizes the impact of this change on API clients?

- A. Update the RAML definition of the current Process API and notify API client developers by sending them links to the updated RAML definition
- **B. Implement required changes to the Process API implementation so that whenever possible, the Process API's RAML definition remains unchanged**
- C. Postpone changes until API consumers acknowledge they are ready to migrate to a new Process API or API version
- D. Implement the Process API changes in a new API implementation, and have the old API implementation return an HTTP status code 301 - Moved Permanently to inform API clients they should be calling the new API implementation

Answer: B

Explanation:

* Option B shouldn't be used unless extremely needed, if RAML is changed, client needs to accommodate changes. Question is about minimizing impact on Client. So this is not a valid choice.

* Option C isn't valid as Business can't stop for consumers acknowledgment.

* Option D again needs Client to accommodate changes and isn't viable option.

* Best choice is A where RAML definition isn't changed and underlined functionality is changed without any dependency on client and without impacting client.

NEW QUESTION # 123

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