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>> **Mule-Arch-202 Reliable Test Pattern** <<

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Salesforce Certified MuleSoft Platform Integration Architect Sample Questions (Q91-Q96):

NEW QUESTION # 91

An architect recommended using Apex code to make callouts to an external system to process insurance quote. What should the integration architect consider to make sure this is the right option for the integration?

- A. The limit of pending operations in the same transaction.
- B. The limit on long-running requests (total execution time).

- C. The maximum callouts in a single Apex transaction.
- D. The maximum number of parallel Apex callouts in a single continuation.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 92

What is a fundamental security measure for Mule applications to protect against data breaches and intrusions?

- A. Limiting application functionality to reduce attack surfaces.
- B. Ensuring all data transmissions are encrypted.
- C. Frequent application redesign to confuse potential attackers.
- D. Using only proprietary protocols for data transmission.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 93

An MUnit case is written for a Main Flow that consists of a Listener, a set payload, a set variable, a Transform message, and a logger and error handler. The case is passed but with a coverage of 80 percent.

What could be the reason for not covering the remaining 20 percent, and how can coverage be achieved?

- A. The error handler; use error handler in MUnit test suite
- B. The Listener; use Mock when in MUnit test suite
- C. The error handler; use Mock when in MUnit test suite
- D. The Listener; send a dummy payload in MUnit test suite

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 94

Which types of testing are crucial for verifying that Mule applications meet functional and non-functional requirements? (Choose Two)

- A. Unit testing individual components.
- B. Visual testing of application interfaces.
- C. Performance testing under varied load scenarios.
- D. Integration testing across multiple modules.

Answer: C,D

NEW QUESTION # 95

Refer to the exhibit.

A Mule application is deployed to a multi-node Mule runtime cluster. The Mule application uses the Competing Consumers pattern among its cluster replicas to receive JMS messages from a JMS queue. To process each received JMS message, the following steps are performed in a flow. Step 1: The JMS Correlation ID header is read from the received JMS message. Step 2: The Mule application invokes an idempotent SOAP web service over HTTPS, passing the JMS Correlation ID as one parameter in the SOAP request. Step 3: The response from the SOAP web service also returns the same JMS Correlation ID. Step 4: The JMS Correlation ID received from the SOAP web service is validated to be identical to the JMS Correlation ID received in Step 1. Step 5: The Mule application creates a response JMS message, setting the JMS Correlation ID message header to the validated JMS Correlation ID and publishes that message to a response JMS queue. Where should the Mule application store the JMS Correlation ID values received in Step 1 and Step 3 so that the validation in Step 4 can be performed and the overall Mule application can be highly available, fault-tolerant, performant, and maintainable?

- A. Both Correlation ID values should be stored as Mule event variables or attributes
- B. The Correlation ID value in Step 1 should be stored in a persistent Object Store The Correlation ID value in Step 3 should be stored as Mule event variables or attributes
- C. Both Correlation ID values should be stored in a persistent Object Store
- D. Both Correlation ID values should be stored in a nonpersistent Object Store

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