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

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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 2	<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 3	<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 4	<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 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.

Salesforce Certified MuleSoft Integration Architect I Sample Questions (Q126-Q131):

NEW QUESTION # 126

Insurance organization is planning to deploy Mule application in MuleSoft Hosted runtime plane. As a part of requirement , application should be scalable . highly available. It also has regulatory requirement which demands logs to be retained for at least 2 years. As an Integration Architect what step you will recommend in order to achieve this?

- A. When deploying an application to CloudHub, worker size should be sufficient to store 2 years data
- B. It is not possible to store logs for 2 years in CloudHub deployment. External log management system is required.
- C. When deploying an application to CloudHub , logs retention period should be selected as 2 years
- D. Logging strategy should be configured accordingly in log4j file deployed with the application.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Correct answer is It is not possible to store logs for 2 years in CloudHub deployment. External log management system is required. CloudHub has a specific log retention policy, as described in the documentation: the platform stores logs of up to 100 MB per app & per worker or for up to 30 days, whichever limit is hit first. Once this limit has been reached, the oldest log information is deleted in chunks and is irretrievably lost. The recommended approach is to persist your logs to a external logging system of your choice (such as Splunk, for instance) using a log appender. Please note that this solution results in the logs no longer being stored on our platform, so any support cases you lodge will require for you to provide the appropriate logs for review and case resolution

NEW QUESTION # 127

A company is implementing a new Mule application that supports a set of critical functions driven by a rest API enabled, claims payment rules engine hosted on oracle ERP. As designed the mule application requires many data transformation operations as it performs its batch processing logic.

The company wants to leverage and reuse as many of its existing java-based capabilities (classes, objects, data model etc.) as possible What approach should be considered when implementing required data mappings and transformations between Mule application and Oracle ERP in the new Mule application?

- A. Transform by calling any suitable Java class from Dataweave
- B. Create a new metadata RAML classes in Mule from the appropriate Java objects and then perform transformations via Dataweave
- C. Invoke any of the appropriate Java methods directly, create metadata RAML classes and then perform required transformations via Dataweave
- D. From the mule application, transform via theXSLT model

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 128

A Mule application currently writes to two separate SQL Server database instances across the internet using a single XA transaction. It is 58. proposed to split this one transaction into two separate non-XA transactions with no other changes to the Mule application.

What non-functional requirement can be expected to be negatively affected when implementing this change?

- A. Availability
- B. Response time
- C. Throughput
- D. Consistency

Answer: D

Explanation:

Correct answer is Consistency as XA transactions are implemented to achieve this. XA transactions are added in the implementation to achieve goal of ACID properties. In the context of transaction processing, the acronym ACID refers to the four key properties of a transaction: atomicity, consistency, isolation, and durability. Atomicity : All changes to data are performed as if they are a single operation. That is, all the changes are performed, or none of them are. For example, in an application that transfers funds from one account to another, the atomicity property ensures that, if a debit is made successfully from one account, the corresponding credit is made to the other account. Consistency : Data is in a consistent state when a transaction starts and when it ends. For example, in an application that transfers funds from one account to another, the consistency property ensures that the total value of funds in both the accounts is the same at the start and end of each transaction. Isolation : The intermediate state of a transaction is invisible to other transactions. As a result, transactions that run concurrently appear to be serialized. For example, in an application that transfers funds from one account to another, the isolation property ensures that another transaction sees the transferred funds in one account or the other, but not in both, nor in neither. Durability : After a transaction successfully completes, changes to data persist and are not undone, even in the event of a system failure. For example, in an application that transfers funds from one account to another, the durability property ensures that the changes made to each account will not be reversed. MuleSoft reference:

<https://docs.mulesoft.com/mule-runtime/4.3/xa-transactions>

NEW QUESTION # 129

An organization is evaluating using the CloudHub shared Load Balancer (SLB) vs creating a CloudHub dedicated load balancer (DLB). They are evaluating how this choice affects the various types of certificates used by CloudHub deployed Mule applications, including MuleSoft-provided, customer-provided, or Mule application-provided certificates. What type of restrictions exist on the types of certificates for the service that can be exposed by the CloudHub Shared Load Balancer (SLB) to external web clients over the public internet?

- A. Only self signed certificates can be used
- B. All certificates which can be used in shared load balancer need to get approved by raising support ticket
- C. Underlying Mule applications need to implement own certificates
- D. Only MuleSoft provided certificates can be used for server side certificate

Answer: D

Explanation:

Correct answer is Only MuleSoft provided certificates can be used for server side certificate

* The CloudHub Shared Load Balancer terminates TLS connections and uses its own server-side certificate.

* You would need to use dedicated load balancer which can enable you to define SSL configurations to provide custom certificates and optionally enforce two-way SSL client authentication.

* To use a dedicated load balancer in your environment, you must first create an Anypoint VPC. Because you can associate multiple environments with the same Anypoint VPC, you can use the same dedicated load balancer for your different environments.

Additional Info on SLB Vs DLB:

	Shared Load Balancer	Dedicated Load Balancer
VPC	Shared VPC (Mulesoft)	VPC (Customer)
Default Load Balancer	Cloudhub provides Default Shared Load Balancer available in All Environment	Need to Purchase
Organization Use	Multiple Organization	Specific to Organization
Certificate	Mulesoft Certificate	Organization Certificate
TLS Support	Yes	Yes
URL Mapping	Fixed URL Mapping	Customer URL Mapping
Timeout	30 Sec Session Timeout	Custom Timeout
Ports	Public Port {80 : 8081, 443 : 8082}	Private Port {80 : 8091, 443 : 8092}
Fashion	Round Robin	Round Robin
Supports HTTPS Protocol	Yes	Yes
Worker Assignment	No	Yes
IP Blacklisting/Whitelisting	No	Yes
	https://docs.mulesoft.com/runtime-manager/ib-whitelists	
Configure Custom Domain	No	Yes
Custom Certificate	No	Yes
Rate Limit	Lower Rate Limit and applied According to Region	Higher Rate Limit Threshold
VPC	Anypoint VPC optional	Can't Use DLB without Anypoint VPC

NEW QUESTION # 130

A company wants its users to log in to Anypoint Platform using the company's own internal user credentials. To achieve this, the company needs to integrate an external identity provider (IdP) with the company's Anypoint Platform master organization, but SAML 2.0 CANNOT be used. Besides SAML 2.0, what single-sign-on standard can the company use to integrate the IdP with their Anypoint Platform master organization?

- A. Basic Authentication
- B. OpenID Connect
- C. OAuth 2.0

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