

# 効率的なMuleSoft-Integration-Architect-I資格専門知識 と信頼的なMuleSoft-Integration-Architect-I資格問題対応



ちなみに、Tech4Exam MuleSoft-Integration-Architect-Iの一部をクラウドストレージからダウンロードできます：[https://drive.google.com/open?id=1O7CxnmbUfTkCQuxzEI5FnfTriYg\\_1G8dn](https://drive.google.com/open?id=1O7CxnmbUfTkCQuxzEI5FnfTriYg_1G8dn)

MuleSoft-Integration-Architect-Iスタディガイドの優れた利点の1つは、高い合格率です。これは99%に達し、同業他社の平均合格率よりもはるかに高くなっています。当社の高い合格率は、当社が業界トップのMuleSoft-Integration-Architect-I準備ガイドである理由を説明しています。自信の源は、素晴らしいMuleSoft-Integration-Architect-I試験問題です。MuleSoft-Integration-Architect-I学習教材の練習を約20~30時間続ける限り、試験に合格しても問題はありません。私たちの専門家は、実際の試験問題に合わせてMuleSoft-Integration-Architect-Iの質問と回答を設計しました。これは、高い能力で試験に合格するのに役立ちます。

## Salesforce MuleSoft-Integration-Architect-I 認定試験の出題範囲：

| トピック   | 出題範囲   |
|--------|--|
| トピック 1 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Mule アプリケーションの自動テストの設計: このトピックでは、ユニットテストスイートと、統合およびパフォーマンステストのシナリオについて説明します。</li></ul> |

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| トピック 2 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>永続性要件を満たす統合ソリューションの設計: VM キューとコネクタ、オブジェクトストアとサービス、およびオブジェクトストアで構成されたステートフル コンポーネントの使用について説明します。</li> </ul>  |
| トピック 3 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mule アプリケーションの設計と開発: アプリケーションのプロパティの選択、基本機能の使用、コア ルーターを使用した設計、Salesforce コネクタの理解、コア コネクタの活用などが含まれます。</li> </ul>   |
| トピック 4 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>統合パラダイムを使用したアーキテクチャの設計: このトピックでは、さまざまなパラダイムを使用して高レベルの統合アーキテクチャを作成することに焦点を当てています。これには、API 主導の接続、Web API と HTTP、イベント駆動型 API、メッセージブローカー、およびメッセージング パターンとテクノロジーを使用した Mule アプリケーションの設計が含まれます。</li> </ul> |
| トピック 5 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>DevOps プラクティスの適用と統合ソリューションの運用: サブトピックは、MuleSoft プラグインを使用した CI</li> <li>CD パイプラインの設計、Anypoint Platform とのやり取りの自動化、ログ記録構成の設計、Anypoint Monitoring 機能の特定に関連しています。</li> </ul>                            |
| トピック 6 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>パフォーマンス要件を満たす統合ソリューションの設計: このトピックでは、パフォーマンスと容量の目標の達成、ストリーミング機能の使用、および大規模なメッセージシーケンスの処理について説明します。</li> </ul>   |
| トピック 7 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ランタイムブレイク テクノロジー アーキテクチャの設計: Mule ランタイム クラスターの分析、CloudHub 向けソリューションの設計、Mule ランタイム ドメインの選択、Mule 4 クラス ローダー分離の活用、リアクティブ イベント処理モデルの理解などが含まれます。</li> </ul>  |

>> MuleSoft-Integration-Architect-I資格専門知識 <<

## Salesforce MuleSoft-Integration-Architect-I資格問題対応、MuleSoft-Integration-Architect-I日本語pdf問題

我々は定期的に割引コードを提供することができます。受験生たちは MuleSoft-Integration-Architect-I試験を準備するとき、MuleSoft-Integration-Architect-I参考書が必要です。だから、安い問題集はあなたにとって重要です。我々の安い問題集で、あなたは順調に MuleSoft-Integration-Architect-I試験に合格することができます。我々は受験生たちの合格を祈ります。

## Salesforce Certified MuleSoft Integration Architect I 認定 MuleSoft-Integration-Architect-I 試験問題 (Q138-Q143):

### 質問 # 138

49 of A popular retailer is designing a public API for its numerous business partners. Each business partner will invoke the API at the URL 58. <https://api.acme.com/partners/v1>. The API implementation is estimated to require deployment to 5 CloudHub workers. The retailer has obtained a public X.509 certificate for the name `apl.acme.com`, signed by a reputable CA, to be used as the server certificate.

Where and how should the X.509 certificate and Mule applications be used to configure load balancing among the 5 CloudHub workers, and what DNS entries should be configured in order for the retailer to support its numerous business partners?

- A. Add the x.509 certificate to the Mule application's deployable archive, then configure the CloudHub Shared Load Balancer (SLB) for each of the Mule application's CloudHub workers
- B. Add the X.509 certificate to the Mule application's deployable archive, then configure a CloudHub Dedicated Load Balancer (DLB) for each of the Mule application's CloudHub workers Create a CNAME for `api.acme.com` pointing to the DLB's A record
- C. Add the X.509 certificate to a CloudHub Dedicated Load Balancer (DLB), not to the Mule application Create a CNAME for `api.acme.com` pointing to the DLB's A record
- D. Add the X.509 certificate to the CloudHub Shared Load Balancer (SLB), not to the Mule application Create a CNAME

for api.acme.com pointing to the SLB's A record

正解: C

解説:

Create a CNAME for api.acme.com pointing to the SLB's A record

Explanation:

\* An X.509 certificate is a vital safeguard against malicious network impersonators. Without x.509 server authentication, man-in-the-middle attacks can be initiated by malicious access points, compromised routers, etc.

\* X.509 is most used for SSL/TLS connections to ensure that the client (e.g., a web browser) is not fooled by a malicious impersonator pretending to be a known, trustworthy website.

\* Coming to the question, we can not use SLB here as SLB does not allow to define vanity domain names. \* Hence we need to use DLB and add certificate in there

----- Hence correct answer is Add the X 509 certificate to the cloudhub Dedicated Load Balancer (DLB), not the Mule application. Create the CNAME for api.acme.com pointing to the DLB's record

### 質問 # 139

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

正解: A

解説:

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

### 質問 # 140

An organization uses one specific CloudHub (AWS) region for all CloudHub deployments. How are CloudHub workers assigned to availability zones (AZs) when the organization's Mule applications are deployed to CloudHub in that region?

- A. AZs are selected as part of the Mule application's deployment configuration.
- B. Workers belonging to a given environment are assigned to the same AZ within that region.
- C. Workers are randomly distributed across available AZs within that region.
- D. An AZ is randomly selected for a Mule application, and all the Mule application's CloudHub workers are assigned to that one AZ

正解: C

解説:

Correct answer is Workers are randomly distributed across available AZs within that region. This ensure high availability for deployed mule applications Mulesoft documentation reference :

<https://docs.mulesoft.com/runtime-manager/cloudhub-hadr>

### 質問 # 141

When the mule application using VM is deployed to a customer-hosted cluster or multiple cloudhub workers, how are messages consumed by the Mule engine?

- A. by starting an XA transaction for each new message
- **B. in non-deterministic way**
- C. the primary only in order to avoid duplicate processing
- D. in a deterministic way

正解: B

解説:

When a Mule application using VM (Virtual Machine) queues is deployed to a customer-hosted cluster or multiple CloudHub workers, the messages are consumed by the Mule engine in a non-deterministic way. Here' s an in-depth explanation:

\* VM Queues Overview:

\* VM queues in Mule applications are used for intra-application communication, allowing different flows within the same application to exchange messages.

\* Deployment in Clusters or Multiple Workers:

\* Customer-Hosted Cluster: In a customer-hosted cluster, multiple Mule runtime instances work together to process messages. Each instance can pick up messages from the VM queue.

\* CloudHub Workers: When deployed on CloudHub, multiple worker instances can run the same Mule application, and each worker can access the VM queue.

\* Non-Deterministic Message Consumption:

\* Load Distribution: Messages are distributed among the available nodes or workers based on their availability. This means any node or worker that is ready to process a message can pick it up from the queue.

\* No Guaranteed Order: Because any available node or worker can consume messages, the order in which messages are processed is not guaranteed, making the consumption non-deterministic.

\* Parallel Processing: This approach allows for parallel processing of messages, which improves the scalability and throughput of the application.

\* Advantages:

\* Scalability: By allowing multiple nodes or workers to process messages, the system can handle increased load more effectively.

\* Fault Tolerance: If one node or worker fails, other nodes/workers can continue processing messages from the VM queue, providing higher availability.

\* Considerations:

\* Idempotency: Ensure that the processing logic is idempotent, meaning that processing the same message more than once does not produce different outcomes. This is crucial in a non- deterministic consumption environment to avoid issues with data consistency.

\* Transaction Management: Proper transaction management should be in place to handle scenarios where a message might need to be reprocessed due to errors.

MuleSoft Documentation on VM Connector

MuleSoft Documentation on High Availability Clustering

MuleSoft Documentation on Deploying to CloudHub

## 質問 # 142

What aspect of logging is only possible for Mule applications deployed to customer-hosted Mule runtimes, but NOT for Mule applications deployed to CloudHub?

- A. To log certain messages to a custom log category
- **B. To directly reference one shared and customized log4j2.xml file from multiple Mule applications**
- C. To send Mule application log entries to Splunk
- D. To change tog4j2 tog levels in Anypoint Runtime Manager without having to restart the Mule application

正解: B

解説:

\* Correct answer is To directly reference one shared and customized log4j2.xml file from multiple Mule applications. Key word to note in the answer is directly.

\* By default, CloudHub replaces a Mule application's log4j2.xml file with a CloudHub log4j2.xml file. This specifies the CloudHub appender to write logs to the CloudHub logging service.

\* You cannot modify CloudHub log4j2.xml file to add any custom appender. But there is a process in order to achieve this. You need to raise a request on support portal to disable CloudHub provided Mule application log4j2 file.

□ \* Once this is done , Mule application's log4j2.xml file is used which you can use to send/export application logs to other log4j2 appenders, such as a custom logging system MuleSoft does not own any responsibility for lost logging data due to misconfiguration of your own log4j appender if it happens by any chance.

□ \* One more difference between customer-hosted Mule runtimes and CloudHub deployed mule instance is that



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