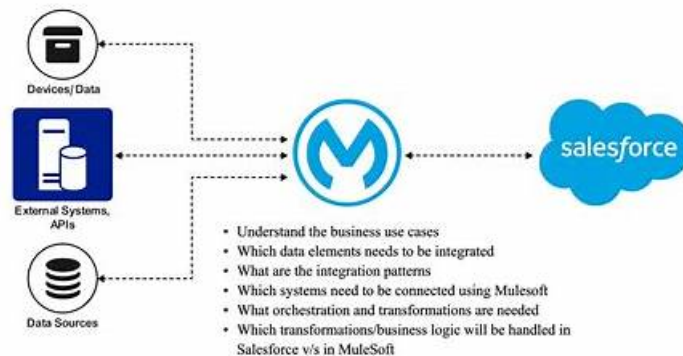


素敵Salesforce MuleSoft-Integration-Architect-I | 素晴らしいMuleSoft-Integration-Architect-Iソフトウェア試験 | 試験の準備方法Salesforce Certified MuleSoft Integration Architect I無料サンプル



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Salesforce MuleSoft-Integration-Architect-I Exam Overview:

Certification Vendor:	Salesforce (MuleSoft)
Exam Name:	Salesforce Certified MuleSoft Integration Architect I
Exam Number:	MuleSoft-Integration-Architect-I
Certificate Validity Period:	2 years
Exam Format:	Multiple choice, Multiple select, Scenario-based questions
Exam Duration:	120 minutes
Exam Price:	USD 400 (approx.)
Available Languages:	English
Real Exam Qty:	60 (approx.)
Related Certifications:	MuleSoft Certified Developer - Level 1 MuleSoft Certified Integration Architect - Level 2
Recommended Training:	MuleSoft Training on Trailhead
Exam Registration:	Salesforce Certification Registration
Sample Questions:	Salesforce MuleSoft-Integration-Architect-I Sample Questions
Exam Way:	Online proctored or authorized test center
Pre Condition:	Recommended to have experience with MuleSoft Developer certification and hands-on integration architecture experience.
Official Syllabus URL:	https://trailhead.salesforce.com/credentials/mulesoftintegrationarchitect

>> MuleSoft-Integration-Architect-Iソフトウェア <<

CertShikenの問題集でSalesforce MuleSoft-Integration-Architect-I試験の認

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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	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.
トピック 2	Designing and Developing Mule Applications: It includes selecting application properties, using fundamental features, designing with core routers, understanding the Salesforce Connector, and leveraging core connectors.
トピック 3	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.
トピック 4	Designing Integration Solutions to Meet Security Requirements: This topic emphasizes securing access to the Anypoint Platform and APIs, using Anypoint Security, counteracting security vulnerabilities, and understanding audit logging capabilities.
トピック 5	Designing Integration Solutions to Meet Performance Requirements: This topic covers meeting performance and capacity goals, using streaming features, and processing large message sequences.
トピック 6	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.
トピック 7	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.
トピック 8	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.
トピック 9	Designing Automated Tests for Mule Applications: This topic covers unit test suites, and scenarios for integration and performance testing.

Salesforce Certified MuleSoft Integration Architect I 認定 MuleSoft-Integration-Architect-I 試験問題 (Q161-Q166):

質問 # 161

A stock broking company makes use of CloudHub VPC to deploy Mule applications. Mule application needs to connect to a database application in the customers on-premises corporate data center and also to a Kafka cluster running in AWS VPC. How is access enabled for the API to connect to the database application and Kafka cluster securely?

- A. Setup VPC peering with the customers onto my service corporate data center and Anypoint VPN to AWS VPC
- B. Set up a transit gateway to the customers on-premises corporate datacenter to AWS VPC
- C. Setup AnyPoint VPN to the customer's on-premise corporate data center and VPC peering with AWS VPC

- D. Setup VPC peering with AWS VPC and the customers devices corporate data center

正解: C

解説:

- * Requirement Analysis: The Mule application needs secure access to both an on-premises database and a Kafka cluster in AWS VPC.
 - * Solution: Setting up Anypoint VPN for the on-premises corporate data center and VPC peering with AWS VPC ensures secure and seamless connectivity.
 - * Implementation Steps:
 - * Anypoint VPN Setup:
 - * In the Anypoint Platform, navigate to the VPN configuration.
 - * Create a new VPN connection between the CloudHub VPC and the on-premises corporate data center.
 - * Configure the necessary VPN parameters such as IP address, shared secret, and routing information.
 - * Establish the VPN tunnel and verify connectivity.
 - * VPC Peering Setup:
 - * In the AWS Management Console, navigate to the VPC dashboard.
 - * Create a VPC peering connection between the AWS VPC (where Kafka is hosted) and the CloudHub VPC.
 - * Configure the necessary route tables to allow traffic between the peered VPCs.
 - * Verify the peering connection and ensure that the routing is correctly set up to allow communication between the Mule application and the Kafka cluster.
 - * Testing: Conduct thorough testing to ensure the Mule application can securely connect to both the on-premises database and the Kafka cluster in AWS.
 - * Advantages:
 - * Security: Ensures secure communication channels between CloudHub VPC, on-premises data center, and AWS VPC.
 - * Reliability: Provides a robust and reliable network setup for accessing critical infrastructure components.
- References
- * MuleSoft Documentation on Anypoint VPN
 - * AWS Documentation on VPC Peering

質問 # 162

An insurance provider is implementing Anypoint platform to manage its application infrastructure and is using the customer hosted runtime for its business due to certain financial requirements it must meet. It has built a number of synchronous API's and is currently hosting these on a mule runtime on one server These applications make use of a number of components including heavy use of object stores and VM queues.

Business has grown rapidly in the last year and the insurance provider is starting to receive reports of reliability issues from its applications.

The DevOps team indicates that the API's are currently handling too many requests and this is over loading the server. The team has also mentioned that there is a significant downtime when the server is down for maintenance.

As an integration architect, which option would you suggest to mitigate these issues?

- A. Add a load balancer and add additional servers in a cluster configuration
- B. Increase physical specifications of server CPU memory and network
- C. Change applications by use an event-driven model
- D. Add a load balancer and add additional servers in a server group configuration

正解: A

解説:

To address the reliability and scalability issues faced by the insurance provider, adding a load balancer and configuring additional servers in a cluster configuration is the optimal solution. Here's why:

- * Load Balancing: Implementing a load balancer will help distribute incoming API requests evenly across multiple servers. This prevents any single server from becoming a bottleneck, thereby improving the overall performance and reliability of the system.
- * Cluster Configuration: By setting up a cluster configuration, you ensure that multiple servers work together as a single unit. This provides several benefits:
- * High Availability: If one server goes down, the load balancer can redirect traffic to other available servers in the cluster, minimizing downtime.
- * Scalability: Additional servers can be added to the cluster to handle increased load as the business grows.
- * Fault Tolerance: Clustering allows for automatic failover and recovery, ensuring that applications remain available even if one server fails.

* Maintenance: With a cluster configuration, servers can be taken offline for maintenance one at a time without affecting the overall availability of the applications, as the load balancer can redirect traffic to the remaining servers.

* VM Queues and Object Stores: In a clustered environment, the use of VM queues and object stores can be more efficiently managed as these resources are distributed across multiple servers, reducing the risk of contention and improving throughput.

References:

* MuleSoft Documentation on Clustering: <https://docs.mulesoft.com/mule-runtime/4.3/clustering>

* Best Practices for Scaling Mule Applications: <https://blogs.mulesoft.com/dev/mule-dev/mule-4-scaling-applications/>

質問 # 163

An organization needs to enable access to their customer data from both a mobile app and a web application, which each need access to common fields as well as certain unique fields. The data is available partially in a database and partially in a 3rd-party CRM system. What APIs should be created to best fit these design requirements?



- A. A Process API that contains the data required by both the web and mobile apps, allowing these applications to invoke it directly and access the data they need thereby providing the flexibility to add more fields in the future without needing API changes.
- B. Separate Experience APIs for the mobile and web app, but a common Process API that invokes separate System APIs created for the database and CRM system
- C. A common Experience API used by both the web and mobile apps, but separate Process APIs for the web and mobile apps that interact with the database and the CRM System.
- D. One set of APIs (Experience API, Process API, and System API) for the web app, and another set for the mobile app.

正解: B

解説:

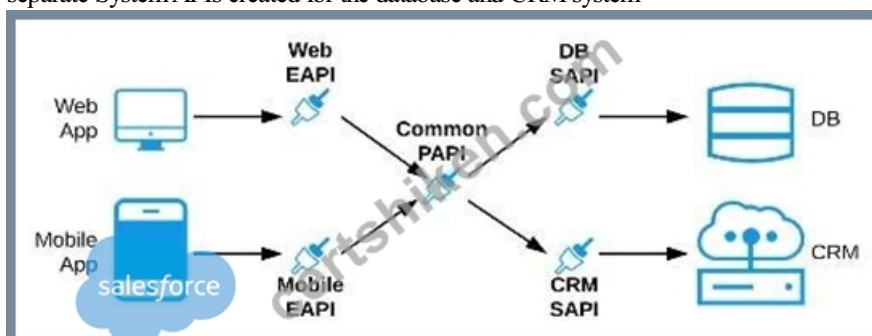
Lets analyze the situation in regards to the different options available Option : A common Experience API but separate Process APIs Analysis :

This solution will not work because having common experience layer will not help the purpose as mobile and web applications will have different set of requirements which cannot be fulfilled by single experience layer API Option : Common

Process API Analysis : This solution will not work because creating a common process API will impose limitations in terms of flexibility to customize API;s as per the requirements of different applications. It is not a recommended approach.

Option : Separate set of API's for both the applications Analysis : This goes against the principle of Anypoint API-led connectivity approach which promotes creating reusable assets. This solution may work but this is not efficient solution and creates duplicity of code.

Hence the correct answer is: Separate Experience APIs for the mobile and web app, but a common Process API that invokes separate System APIs created for the database and CRM system



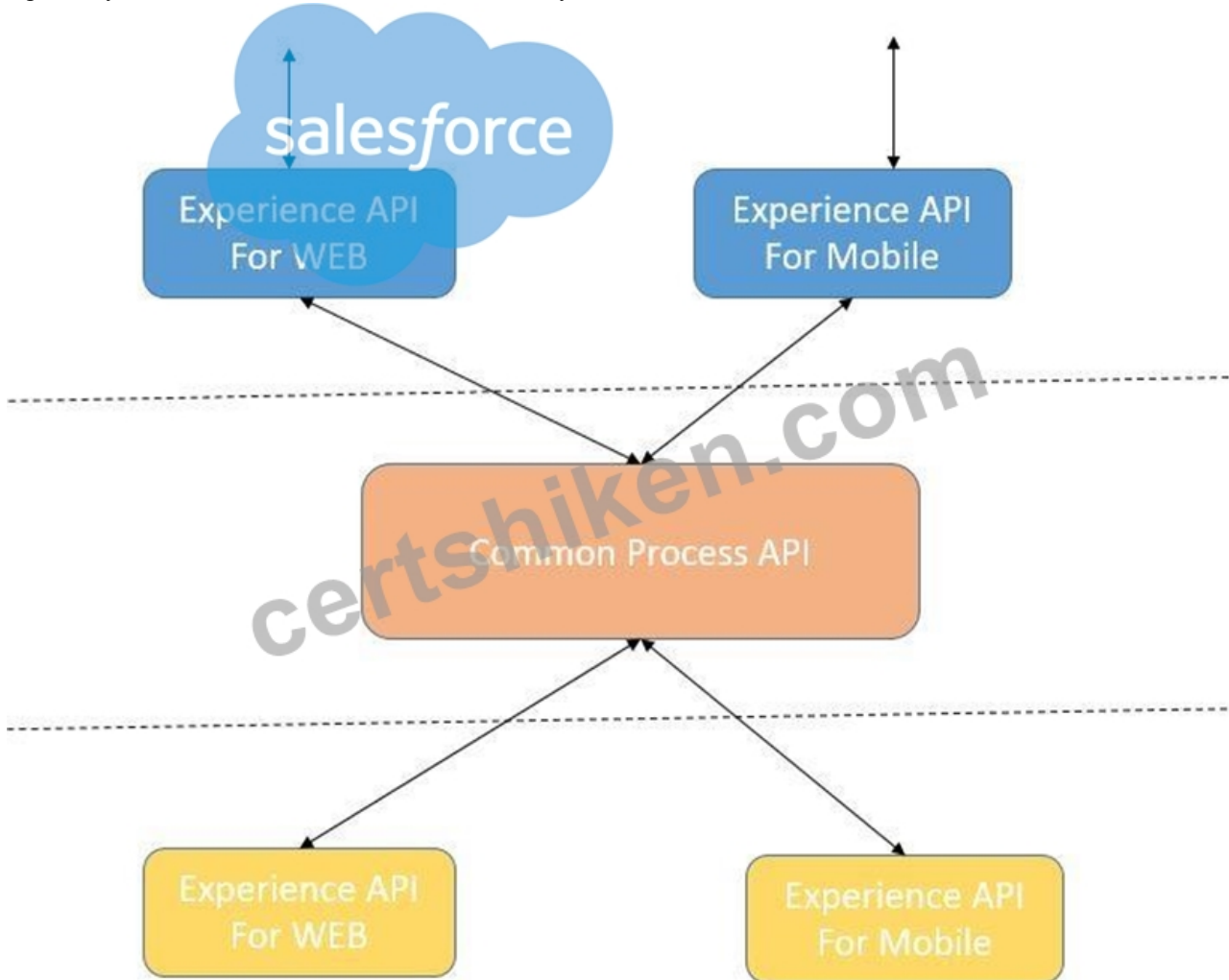
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Option : Separate set of APIs for both the applications Analysis : This goes against the principle of Anypoint API-led connectivity approach which promotes creating reusable assets. This solution may work but this is not efficient solution and creates duplicity of code.

Hence the correct answer is: Separate Experience APIs for the mobile and web app, but a common Process API that invokes separate System APIs created for the database and CRM system



質問 # 164

What is a key difference between synchronous and asynchronous logging from Mule applications?

- A. Asynchronous logging produces more reliable audit trails with more accurate timestamps
- B. Synchronous logging within an ongoing transaction writes log messages in the same thread that processes the current Mule event
- C. Asynchronous logging can improve Mule event processing throughput while also reducing the processing time for each Mule event
- D. Synchronous logging writes log messages in a single logging thread but does not block the Mule event being processed by the next event processor

正解: C

解説:

Types of logging:

A) Synchronous: The execution of thread that is processing messages is interrupted to wait for the log message to be fully handled before it can continue.

The execution of the thread that is processing your message is interrupted to wait for the log message to be fully output before it can continue

Performance degrades because of synchronous logging
 # Used when the log is used as an audit trail or when logging ERROR/CRITICAL messages
 # If the logger fails to write to disk, the exception would raise on the same thread that's currently processing the Mule event. If logging is critical for you, then you can rollback the transaction.
 B) Asynchronous:
 # The logging operation occurs in a separate thread, so the actual processing of your message won't be delayed to wait for the logging to complete
 # Substantial improvement in throughput and latency of message processing
 # Mule runtime engine (Mule) 4 uses Log4j 2 asynchronous logging by default
 # The disadvantage of asynchronous logging is error handling.
 # If the logger fails to write to disk, the thread doing the processing won't be aware of any issues writing to the disk, so you won't be able to rollback anything. Because the actual writing of the log gets deferred, there's a chance that log messages might never make it to disk and get lost, if Mule were to crash before the buffers are flushed.

----- So Correct
 answer is: Asynchronous logging can improve Mule event processing throughput while also reducing the processing time for each Mule event

質問 # 165

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

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

正解: C

解説:

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

質問 # 166

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