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Exam : **Mule-Arch-202**

Title : Salesforce Certified MuleSoft
Platform Integration Architect

Vendor : Salesforce

Version : DEMO

NO.1 Which technologies are essential for event-driven API integration in modern architectures?
(Choose Two)

- A. Synchronous REST APIs.
- B. Message brokers like Kafka or RabbitMQ.
- C. Traditional web servers.
- D. MQTT or AMQP protocols for messaging.

Answer: B,D

NO.2 Which of the following should be considered when setting Mule application properties for deployment? (Choose Two)

- A. Properties should be defined at the global level whenever possible.
- B. Each flow should have its own set of properties.
- C. Properties can be secured using encryption if they contain sensitive information.
- D. Properties must be the same across all environments to ensure consistency.

Answer: A,C

NO.3 How do non-functional requirements impact the selection of Anypoint Platform features for designing APIs? (Choose Three)

- A. Influence the choice of security features
- B. Determine the API's response time and efficiency
- C. Dictate the programming languages used
- D. Affect decisions on API lifecycle management tools
- E. Control the choice of deployment locations

Answer: A,B,D

NO.4 What is the difference between high availability and disaster recovery in Mule applications?

- A. High availability ensures operational continuity, disaster recovery is about restoring operations after a failure.
- B. High availability involves data backups, disaster recovery involves real-time data mirroring.
- C. High availability is only applicable in on-premises deployments, disaster recovery is only for cloud.
- D. High availability focuses on financial aspects, while disaster recovery focuses on technical measures.

Answer: A

NO.5 What role do message brokers play in event-driven APIs?

- A. They increase the data processing time.
- B. They manage the distribution of messages among consumers.
- C. They limit the types of events that can be processed.
- D. They restrict the scalability of applications.

Answer: B

NO.6 An organization uses a set of customer-hosted Mule runtimes that are managed using the MuleSoft-hosted control plane.

What is a condition that can be alerted on from Anypoint Runtime Manager without any custom components or custom coding?

- A. When a Mule runtime license installed on a Mule runtime is about to expire
- B. When an SSL certificate used by one of the deployed Mule applications is about to expire
- C. When a Mule runtime's customer-hosted server is about to run out of disk space
- D. When a Mule runtime on a given customer-hosted server is experiencing high memory consumption during certain periods

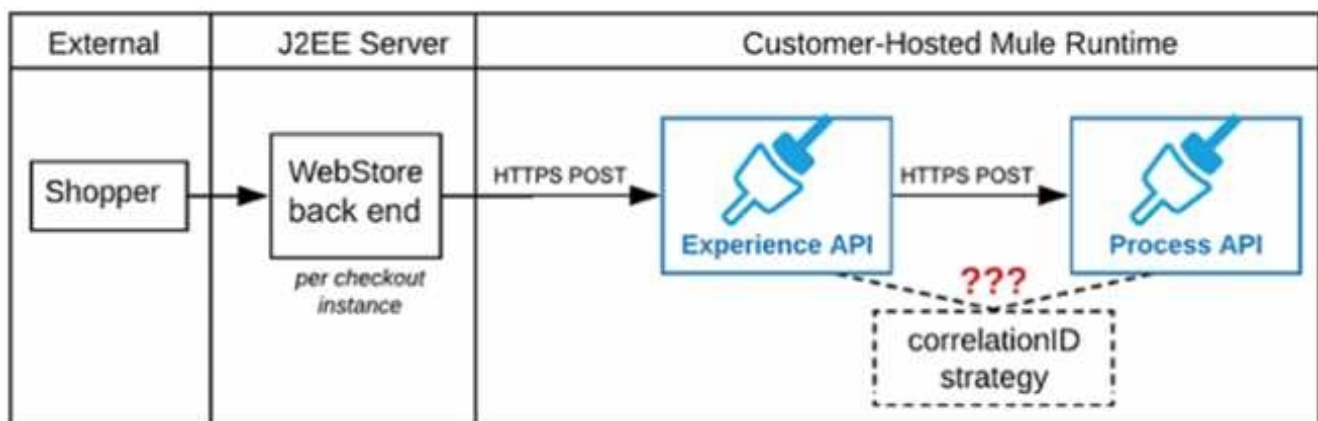
Answer: D

NO.7 What does the Mule 4 reactive event processing model primarily optimize?

- A. Code reuse across applications.
- B. Resource utilization and responsiveness.
- C. Deployment speeds across environments.
- D. Integration with non-reactive legacy systems.

Answer: B

NO.8 Refer to the exhibit.



A shopping cart checkout process consists of a web store back end that sends a sequence of HTTPS POST requests to an Experience API, which in turn invokes a Process API using HTTPS. The web store back end executes in a Java EE application server. All API implementations are Mule applications executing in a customer-hosted Mule runtime. End-to-end correlation of all HTTP requests and responses belonging to each checkout instance is required. This is to be done through a common correlation ID so that all log entries written by the web store back end, Experience API implementation, and Process API implementation include the same correlation ID for all requests and responses belonging to the same checkout instance. What is the most efficient way (using the least amount of custom coding or configuration) for the web store back end and the implementations of the Experience API and Process API to participate in end-to-end correlation of the API invocations for each checkout instance?

- A. The Experience API implementation generates a correlation ID for each incoming HTTP request and passes it to the web store back end in the HTTP response, which includes it in all subsequent API invocations to the Experience API.
- B. The web store back end sends a correlation ID value in the HTTP request body in the way required by the Experience API.
- C. The web store back end, being a Java EE application, automatically uses the thread-local

correlation ID generated by the Java EE application server and automatically transmits that to the Experience API using standard HTTP headers.

D. The web store back end generates a new correlation ID value at the start of checkout and sets it on the X-Correlation-ID HTTP request header in each API invocation belonging to that checkout.

Answer: D

NO.9 Customers call Customer Support when they need clarification on their bills. Customer Support needs seamless access to customer billing information from the E and view generated bills from the DMS.

Which three authorization and authentication needs should an integration consultant consider while integrating the DMS and ESB with Salesforce? should an integration consultant consider while integrating the DMS and ESB with Salesforce? Choose 3 answers

A. Users should be authorized to view information specific to the customer they are servicing without a need to search for customer.

B. Identify options to maintain DMS and EBS authentication and authorization details in Salesforce.

C. Consider Enterprise security needs for access to DMS and EBS.

D. Consider options to migrate DMS and EBS into Salesforce.

E. Users should be authenticated into DMS and EBS without having to enter username and password.

Answer: A,C,E

NO.10 What is a key benefit of the Mule 4 class loader isolation for Mule modules?

A. Simplifies the management of dependencies.

B. Reduces the need for custom scripts.

C. Allows for direct modification of core components.

D. Enables backward compatibility with Mule 3.x applications.

Answer: A

NO.11 Why is it important to differentiate between disaster recovery and high availability? (Choose Two)

A. Because each requires different levels of investment in infrastructure.

B. Because they apply to different stages of system failure and recovery.

C. Because high availability can replace the need for disaster recovery.

D. Because the strategies for achieving them often require different technologies and approaches.

Answer: A,D

NO.12 In a Mule application, a flow contains two JMS Consume operations that are used to connect to a JMS broker and consume messages from two JMS destinations. The Mule application then joins the two consumed JMS messages together.

The JMS broker does not implement high availability and periodically experiences scheduled outages of up to 10 minutes for routine maintenance.

How should the Mule flow be built so it can recover from the expected outages?

A. Enclose the two JMS operations in a Try scope with an On Error Continue error handler

B. Configure a reconnection strategy for the JMS connector

C. Enclose the two JMS operations in an Until Successful scope

D. Configure a transaction for the JMS connector

Answer: B

NO.13 How do redelivery policies enhance message reliability in Mule applications? (Choose Two)

- A. They ensure messages are only delivered once.
- B. They attempt to redeliver messages a specified number of times before triggering an error handling routine.
- C. They prevent messages from being lost during transmission.
- D. They guarantee message delivery in the correct order.

Answer: B,C

NO.14 Which WSDL should an architect consider when creating an integration that might be used for more than one salesforce organization and different met?

- A. Corporate WSDL
- B. Partner WSDL
- C. SOAP API WSDL
- D. Enterprise WSDL

Answer: B

NO.15 An organization has deployed both Mule and non-Mule API implementations to integrate its customer and order management systems. All the APIs are available to REST clients on the public internet.

The organization wants to monitor these APIs by running health checks, for example, to determine if an API can properly accept and process requests. The organization does not have subscriptions to any external monitoring tools and also does not want to extend its IT footprint.

Which Anypoint Platform feature monitors the availability of both the Mule and the non-Mule API implementations?

- A. API Manager
- B. API Functional Monitoring
- C. Runtime Manager
- D. Anypoint Visualizer

Answer: B

NO.16 Why is class loader isolation beneficial in Mule 4 for module development? (Choose Two)

- A. It prevents conflicts between modules that use different versions of the same library.
- B. It allows each module to operate independently.
- C. It enhances the execution speed of applications.
- D. It ensures that all modules share the same resources.

Answer: A,B

NO.17 What capability does the Salesforce Connector provide to Mule applications?

- A. Batch processing of Salesforce records.
- B. Real-time event tracking on all Salesforce objects.

- C. Integration with Salesforce Chatter only.
- D. Execution of SOQL and SOSL queries within flows.

Answer: D

NO.18 A Mule application receives a JSON request, and it uses the validation module extensively to perform certain validations like isEmpty, isEmail, and isNotElapsed. It throws an error if any of these validations fails.

A new requirement is added that says a validation error should be thrown only if all above individual validations fail, and then an aggregation of individual errors should be returned.

Which MuleSoft component supports this new requirement?

- A. Use VALIDATION:ANY scope wrapper enclosing all individual validations
- B. Use VALIDATION:ALL scope wrapper enclosing all individual validations
- C. Add try-catch with on-error-continue wrapper over each individual validation
- D. Add try-catch with on-error-propagate wrapper over each individual validation

Answer: A