MuleSoft

Exam Questions MCIA-Level-1

MuleSoft Certified Integration Architect - Level 1

NEW QUESTION 1
An API client is implemented as a Mule application that includes an HTTP Request operation using a
default configuration. The HTTP Request operation invokes an external API that follows standard
HTTP status code conventions, which causes the HTTP Request operation to return a 4xx status code.
What is a possible cause of this status code response?

A. An error occurred inside the external API implementation when processing the HTTP request thatwas received from the outbound HTTP Request operation of the Mule application
B. The external API reported that the API implementation has moved to a different external endpoint
C. The HTTP response cannot be interpreted by the HTTP Request operation of the Mule applicationafter it was received from the external API
D. The external API reported an error with the HTTP request that was received from the outboundHTTP Request operation of the Mule application

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 2
An organization's governance process requires project teams to get formal approval from all key stakeholders for all new Integration design specifications. An integration Mule application Is being designed that interacts with various backend systems. The Mule application will be created using Anypoint Design Center or Anypoint Studio and will then be deployed to a customer-hosted runtime.
What key elements should be included in the integration design specification when requesting approval for this Mule application?

A. SLAs and non-functional requirements to access the backend systems
B. Snapshots of the Mule application's flows, including their error handling
C. A list of current and future consumers of the Mule application and their contact details
D. The credentials to access the backend systems and contact details for the administrator of each system

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 3
Refer to the exhibit.

An organization uses a 2-node Mute runtime cluster to host one stateless API implementation. The API is accessed over HTTPS through a load balancer that uses round-robin for load distribution.
Two additional nodes have been added to the cluster and the load balancer has been configured to recognize the new nodes with no other change to the load balancer.
What average performance change is guaranteed to happen, assuming all cluster nodes are fully operational?

A. 50% reduction in the response time of the API
B. 100% increase in the throughput of the API
C. 50% reduction In the JVM heap memory consumed by each node
D. 50% reduction In the number of requests being received by each node

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 4
A global organization operates datacenters in many countries. There are private network links between these datacenters because all business data (but NOT metadata) must be exchanged over these private network connections.
The organization does not currently use AWS in any way.
The strategic decision has Just been made to rigorously minimize IT operations effort and investment going forward.
What combination of deployment options of the Anypoint Platform control plane and runtime plane(s) best serves this organization at the start of this strategic journey?

A. MuleSoft-hosted Anypoint Platform control plane CloudHub Shared Worker Cloud in multiple AWS regions
B. Anypoint Platform - Private Cloud Edition Customer-hosted runtime plane in each datacenter
C. MuleSoft-hosted Anypoint Platform control plane Customer-hosted runtime plane in multiple AWS regions
D. MuleSoft-hosted Anypoint Platform control plane Customer-hosted runtime plane in each datacenter

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 5
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/partnefs/vl. 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 a CloudHub Dedicated Load Balancer (DLB) for each of the Mule application's CloudHub workersCreate a CNAME for api.acme.com pointing to the DLB's A record
B. 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
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 Mule application's deployable archive, then configure the CloudHub Shared Load Balancer (SLB) for each of the Mule application's CloudHub workersCreate a CNAME for api.acme.com pointing to the SLB's A record

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 6
Refer to the exhibit. A business process involves two APIs that interact with each other asynchronously over HTTP.
Each API is implemented as a Mule application. API 1 receives the initial HTTP request and invokes API 2 (in a fire and forget fashion) while API 2, upon completion of the processing, calls back into API 1 to notify about completion of the asynchronous process.
Each API is deployed to multiple redundant Mule runtimes and a separate load balancer, and is deployed to a separate network zone. In the network architecture, how must the firewall rules be configured to enable the above interaction between API 1 and API 2?

A. To allow communication between the load balancers used by each API
B. To authorize the certificates used by both the APIs
C. To open direct two-way communication between the Mule runtimes of both APIs
D. To enable communication from each API\\\'s Mule runtimes and network zone to the load balancer of the other API

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 7
A Mule application is being designed to do the following:
Step 1: Read a SalesOrder message from a JMS queue, where each SalesOrder consists of a header and a list of SalesOrderLineItems.
Step 2: Insert the SalesOrder header and each SalesOrderLineItem into different tables in an RDBMS.
Step 3: Insert the SalesOrder header and the sum of the prices of all its SalesOrderLineItems into a table in a different RDBMS.
No SalesOrder message can be lost and the consistency of all SalesOrder-related information in both RDBMSs must be ensured at all times.
What design choice (including choice of transactions) and order of steps addresses these requirements?

A. * 1. Read the JMS message (NOT in an XA transaction)* 2. Perform EACH DB insert in a SEPARATE DB transaction* 3. Acknowledge the JMS message
B. * 1. Read and acknowledge the JMS message (NOT in an XA transaction)* 2. In a NEW XA transaction, perform BOTH DB inserts
C. * 1. Read the JMS message in an XA transaction* 2. In the SAME XA transaction, perform BOTH DB inserts but do NOT acknowledge the JMS message
D. * 1. Read the JMS message (NOT in an XA transaction)* 2. Perform BOTH DB inserts in ONE DB transaction* 3. Acknowledge the JMS message

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 8
What is true about the network connections when a Mule application uses a JMS connector to interact with a JMS provider (message broker)?

A. The JMS connector supports both sending and receiving of JMS messages over the protocol determined by the JMS provider
B. The AMQP protocol can be used by the JMS connector to portably establish connections to various types of JMS providers
C. To receive messages into the Mule application, the JMS provider initiates a network connection to the JMS connector and pushes messages along this connection
D. To complete sending a JMS message, the JMS connector must establish a network connection with the JMS message recipient

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 9
A team would like to create a project skeleton that developers can use as a starting point when creating API implementations with Anypoint Studio. This skeleton should help drive consistent use of best practices within the team.
What type of Anypoint Exchange artifact(s) should be added to Anypoint Exchange to publish the project skeleton?

A. A RAML archetype and reusable trait definitions to be reused across API implementations
B. A custom asset with the default API implementation
C. An example of an API implementation following best practices
D. A Mule application template with the key components and minimal integration logic

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 10
An Integration Mule application is being designed to synchronize customer data between two systems. One system is an IBM Mainframe and the other system is a Salesforce Marketing Cloud (CRM) instance. Both systems have been deployed in their typical configurations, and are to be invoked using the native protocols provided by Salesforce and IBM.
What interface technologies are the most straightforward and appropriate to use in this Mute application to interact with these systems, assuming that Anypoint Connectors exist that implement these interface technologies?

A. IBM: DB access CRM:gRPC
B. IBM: REST CRM:REST
C. IBM: ActiveMQ CRM: REST
D. IBM:QCS CRM: SOAP

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 10
What Anypoint Connectors support transactions?

A. Database, JMS, VM
B. Database, 3MS, HTTP
C. Database, JMS, VM, SFTP
D. Database, VM, File

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 13
Refer to the exhibit.

A shopping cart checkout process consists of a web store backend sending a sequence of API invocations to an Experience API, which in turn invokes a Process API. All API invocations are over HTTPS POST. The Java web store backend executes in a Java EE application server, while 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 individual checkout instance is required. This is to be done through a common correlation ID, so that all log entries written by the web store backend, 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 backend 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 backend in the HTTP response, which includes it in all subsequent API invocations to the Experience APIThe Experience API implementation must be coded to also propagate the correlation ID to

B. The web store backend 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 checkoutNo special code or configuration is included in the Experience API and Process API implementations to generate and

C. The web store backend, being a Java EE application, automatically makes use of the thread-local correlation ID generated by the Java EE application server and automatically transmits that to the Experience API using HTTP-standardheadersNo special code or configuration is included in the web store backend,

D. The web store backend sends a correlation ID value in the HTTP request body in the way required by the Experience APIThe Experience API and Process API

the Process API in a suitable HTTP request header

manage the correlation ID

Experience API, and Process API implementations to generate and manage the correlation ID

implementations must be coded to receive the custom correlation ID in the HTTP requests and propagate it in suitable HTTP request headers

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 16
What aspects of a CI/CD pipeline for Mule applications can be automated using MuleSoft-provided Maven plugins?

A. Import from API designer, compile, package, unit test, deploy, publish to Anypoint Exchange

B. Compile, package, unit test, validate unit test coverage, deploy
C. Compile, package, unit test, deploy, integration test
D. Compile, package, unit test, deploy, create associated API instances in API Manager

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 18
What is required before an API implemented using the components of Anypoint Platform can be managed and governed (by applying API policies) on Anypoint Platform?

A. A RAML definition of the API must be created in API designer so it can then be published to Anypoint Exchange
B. The API must be published to Anypoint Exchange and a corresponding API instance ID must be obtained from API Manager to be used in the API implementation
C. The API must be shared with the potential developers through an API portal so API consumers can interact with the API
D. The API implementation source code must be committed to a source control management system (such as GitHub)

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 19
Refer to the exhibit. A Mule application is being designed to expose a SOAP web service to its clients.
What language is typically used inside the web service's interface definition to define the data structures that the web service is expected to exchange with its clients?

A. JSON Schema
B. RAML
C. WSDL
D. XSD

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 20
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