MCIA-Level-1 Dumps

MuleSoft Certified Integration Architect - Level 1

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NEW QUESTION 1

A company is modernizing its legal systems lo accelerate access lo applications and data while supporting the adoption of new technologies. The key to achieving this business goal is unlocking the companies' key systems and dala including microservices miming under Docker and kubernetes containers using apis.
Considering the current aggressive backlog and project delivery requirements the company wants to take a strategic approach in the first phase of its transformation projects by quickly deploying API's in mule runtime that are able lo scale, connect to on premises systems and migrate as needed.
Which runtime deployment option supports company's goals?

A. Customer hosted self provisioned runtimes
B. Cloudhub runtimes
C. Runtime fabric on self managed Kubernetes
D. Runtime fabric on Vmware metal

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 2

Additional nodes are being added to an existing customer-hosted Mule runtime cluster to improve performance. Mule applications deployed to this cluster are invoked by API clients through a load balancer.
What is also required to carry out this change?

A. A new load balancer must be provisioned to allow traffic to the new nodes in a round-robin fashion
B. External monitoring tools or log aggregators must be configured to recognize the new nodes
C. API implementations using an object store must be adjusted to recognize the new nodes and persist to them
D. New firewall rules must be configured to accommodate communication between API clients and the new nodes

Answer: B

Explanation:
* Clustering is a group of servers or mule runtime which acts as a single unit.
* Mulesoft Enterprise Edition supports scalable clustering to provide high availability for the Mulesoft application.
* In simple terms, virtual servers composed of multiple nodes and they communicate and share information through a distributed shared memory grid.
* By default, Mulesoft ensures the High availability of applications if clustering implemented.
* Let's consider the scenario one of the nodes in cluster crashed or goes down and under maintenance. In such cases, Mulesoft will ensure that requests are processed by other nodes in the cluster. Mulesoft clustering also ensures that the request is load balanced between all the nodes in a cluster.
* Clustering is only supported by on-premise Mule runtime and it is not supported in Cloudhub.
Correct answer is External monitoring tools or log aggregators must be configured to recognize the new nodes
* Rest of the options are automatically taken care of when a new node is added in cluster.
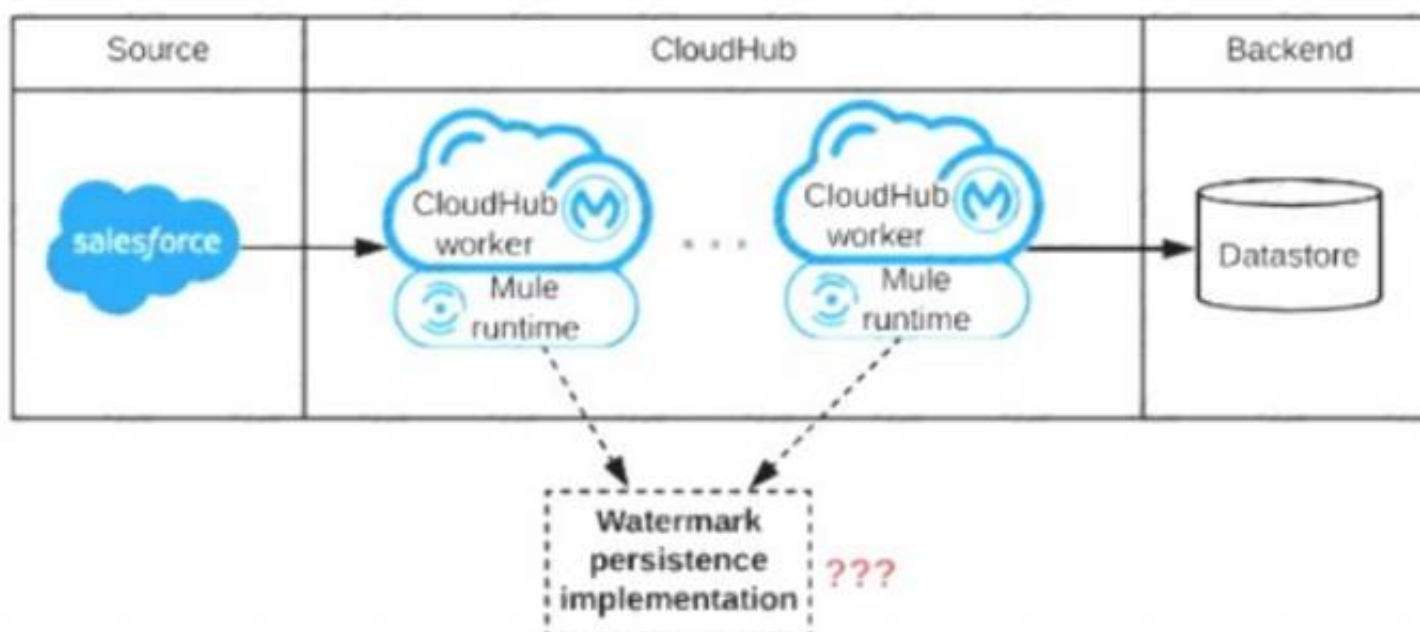
NEW QUESTION 3

A REST API is being designed to implement a Mule application.
What standard interface definition language can be used to define REST APIs?

A. Web Service Definition Language(WSDL)
B. OpenAPI Specification (OAS)
C. YAML
D. AsyncAPI Specification

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 4

Refer to the exhibit.

A Mule application is being designed to be deployed to several CloudHub workers. The Mule application's integration logic is to replicate changed Accounts from Satesforce to a backend system every 5 minutes.
A watermark will be used to only retrieve those Satesforce Accounts that have been modified since the last time the integration logic ran.
What is the most appropriate way to implement persistence for the watermark in order to support the required data replication integration logic?

A. Persistent Anypoint MQ Queue
B. Persistent Object Store
C. Persistent Cache Scope
D. Persistent VM Queue

Answer: B

Explanation:
* An object store is a facility for storing objects in or across Mule applications. Mule uses object stores to persist data for eventual retrieval.
* Mule provides two types of object stores:
1) In-memory store – stores objects in local Mule runtime memory. Objects are lost on shutdown of the Mule runtime.
2) Persistent store – Mule persists data when an object store is explicitly configured to be persistent.
In a standalone Mule runtime, Mule creates a default persistent store in the file system. If you do not specify an object store, the default persistent object store is used.
MuleSoft Reference: https://docs.mulesoft.com/mule-runtime/3.9/mule-object-stores

NEW QUESTION 5
An organization designing a hybrid, load balanced, single cluster production environment. Due to performance service level agreement goals, it is looking into running the Mule applications in an active-active multi node cluster configuration.
What should be considered when running its Mule applications in this type of environment?

A. All event sources, regardless of time , can be configured as the target source by the primary node in the cluster
B. An external load balancer is required to distribute incoming requests throughout the cluster nodes
C. A Mule application deployed to multiple nodes runs in an isolation from the other nodes in the cluster
D. Although the cluster environment is fully installed configured and running, it will not process any requests until an outage condition is detected by the primary node in the cluster.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 6
An organization is designing an integration solution to replicate financial transaction data from a legacy system into a data warehouse (DWH).
The DWH must contain a daily snapshot of financial transactions, to be delivered as a CSV file. Daily transaction volume exceeds tens of millions of records, with significant spikes in volume during popular shopping periods.
What is the most appropriate integration style for an integration solution that meets the organization's current requirements?

A. Event-driven architecture
B. Microservice architecture
C. API-led connectivity
D. Batch-triggered ETL

Answer: D

Explanation:
Correct answer is Batch-triggered ETL Within a Mule application, batch processing provides a construct for asynchronously processing larger-than-memory data sets that are split into individual records. Batch jobs allow for the description of a reliable process that automatically splits up source data and stores it into persistent queues, which makes it possible to process large data sets while providing reliability. In the event that the application is redeployed or Mule crashes, the job execution is able to resume at the point it stopped.

NEW QUESTION 7
What is true about the network connections when a Mule application uses a JMS connector to interact with a JMS provider (message broker)?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:
* To send message or receive JMS (Java Message Service) message no separate network connection need to be established. So option A, C and D are ruled out.
Correct Answer The JMS connector supports both sending and receiving of JMS messages over the protocol determined by the JMS provider.
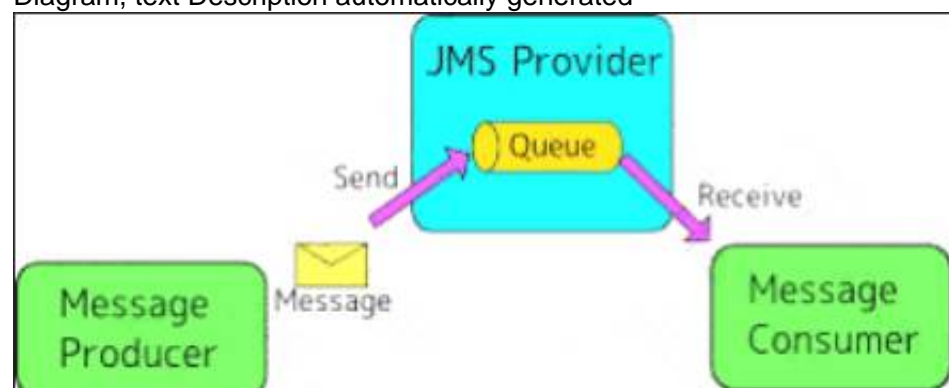* JMS Connector enables sending and receiving messages to queues and topics for any message service that implements the JMS specification.
* JMS is a widely used API for message-oriented middleware.
* It enables the communication between different components of a distributed application to be loosely coupled, reliable, and asynchronous.
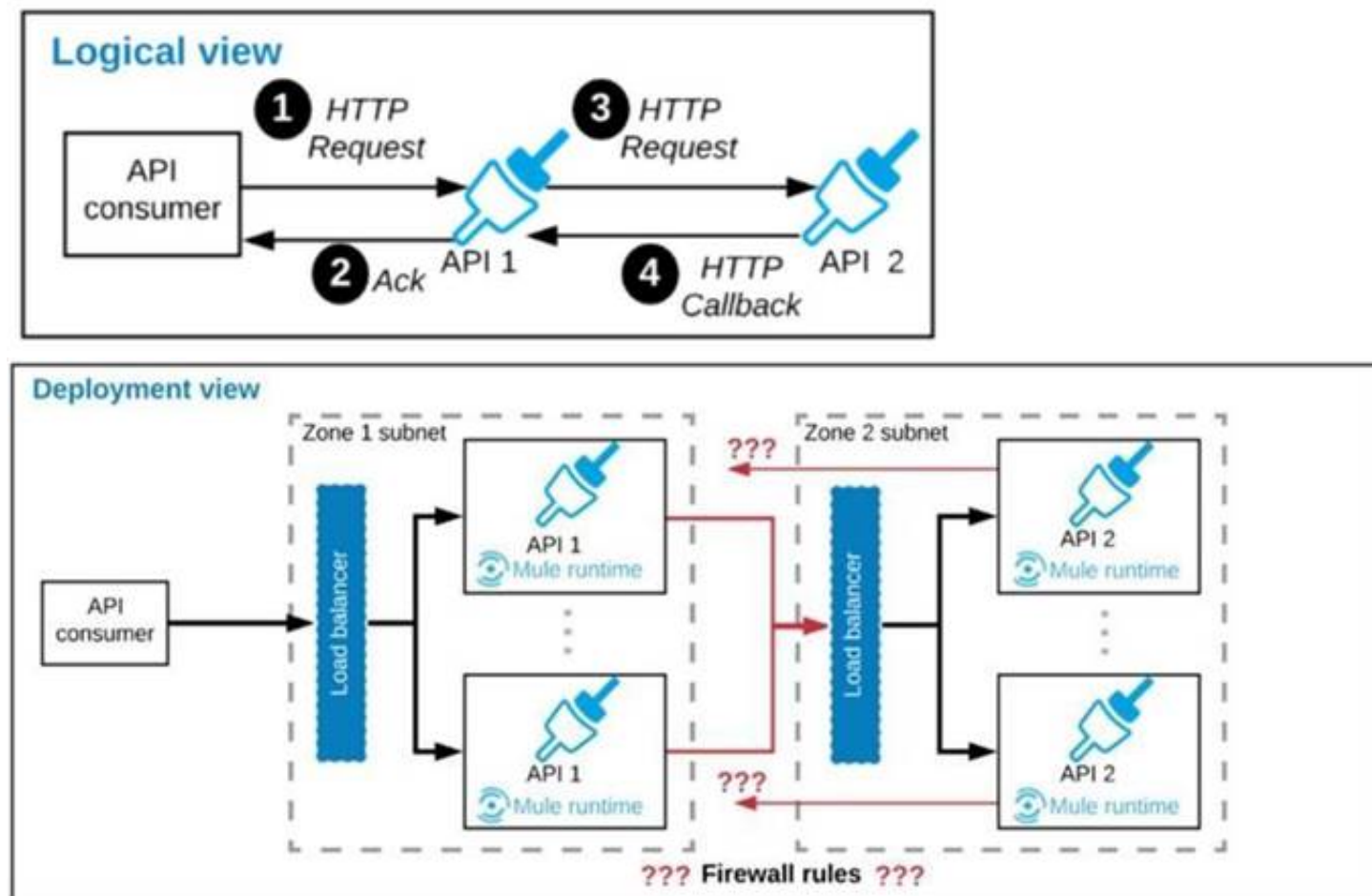MuleSoft Doc Reference: https://docs.mulesoft.com/jms-connector/1.7/
Diagram, text Description automatically generated

NEW QUESTION 8
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 l 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 authorize the certificate to be used both APIs
B. To enable communication from each API's Mule Runtimes and Network zone to the load balancer of the other API
C. To open direct two-way communication between the Mule Runtimes of both API's
D. To allow communication between load balancers used by each API

Answer: B

Explanation:
* If your API implementation involves putting a load balancer in front of your APIkit application, configure the load balancer to redirect URLs that reference the baseUri of the application directly. If the load balancer does not redirect URLs, any calls that reach the load balancer looking for the application do not reach their destination.
* When you receive incoming traffic through the load balancer, the responses will go out the same way. However, traffic that is originating from your instance will not pass through the load balancer. Instead, it is sent directly from the public IP address of your instance out to the Internet. The ELB is not involved in that scenario.
* The question says "each API is deployed to multiple redundant Mule runtimes", that seems to be a hint for self hosted Mule runtime cluster. Set Inbound allowed for the LB, outbound allowed for runtime to request out.
* Hence correct way is to enable communication from each API's Mule Runtimes and Network zone to the load balancer of the other API. Because communication is asynchronous one

NEW QUESTION 9
An insurance company is implementing a MuleSoft API to get inventory details from the two vendors. Due to network issues, the invocations to vendor applications are getting timed-out intermittently. But the transactions are successful upon reprocessing
What is the most performant way of implementing this requirement?

A. Implement a scatter-gather scope to invoke the two vendor applications on two different routeUse the Until-Successful scope to implement the retry mechanism for timeout errors on each route
B. Implement a Choice scope to invoke the two vendor applications on two different route Use the try-catch scope to implement the retry mechanism for timeout errors on each route
C. Implement a For-Each scope to invoke the two vendor applicationsUse until successful scope to implement the retry mechanism for the timeout errors
D. Implement Round-Robin scope to invoke the two vendor applications on two different routes Use the Try-Catch scope to implement retry mechanism for timeout errors on each route

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 10
An organization's security requirements mandate centralized control at all times over authentication and authorization of external applications when invoking web APIs managed on Anypoint Platform.
What Anypoint Platform feature is most idiomatic (used for its intended purpose), straightforward, and maintainable to use to meet this requirement?

A. Client management configured in access management
B. Identity management configured in access management
C. Enterprise Security module coded in Mule applications
D. External access configured in API Manager

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 10
A Mule application is being designed To receive nightly a CSV file containing millions of records from an external vendor over SFTP, The records from the file need to be validated, transformed. And then written to a database. Records can be inserted into the database in any order.
In this use case, what combination of Mule components provides the most effective and performant way to write these records to the database?

A. Use a Parallel for Each scope to Insert records one by one into the database
B. Use a Scatter-Gather to bulk insert records into the database
C. Use a Batch job scope to bulk insert records into the database.
D. Use a DataWeave map operation and an Async scope to insert records one by one into the database.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Correct answer is Use a Batch job scope to bulk insert records into the database
* Batch Job is most efficient way to manage millions of records. A few points to note here are as follows :
Reliability: If you want reliabilty while processing the records, i.e should the processing survive a runtime crash or other unhappy scenarios, and when restarted process all the remaining records, if yes then go for batch as it uses persistent queues.
Error Handling: In Parallel for each an error in a particular route will stop processing the remaining records in that route and in such case you'd need to handle it using on error continue, batch process does not stop during such error instead you can have a step for failures and have a dedicated handling in it.
Memory footprint: Since question said that there are millions of records to process, parallel for each will aggregate all the processed records at the end and can possibly cause Out Of Memory.
Batch job instead provides a BatchResult in the on complete phase where you can get the count of failures and success. For huge file processing if order is not a concern definitely go ahead with Batch Job

NEW QUESTION 12
A Mule application is running on a customer-hosted Mule runtime in an organization's network. The Mule application acts as a producer of asynchronous Mule events. Each Mule event must be broadcast to all interested external consumers outside the Mule application. The Mule events should be published in a way that is guaranteed in normal situations and also minimizes duplicate delivery in less frequent failure scenarios.
The organizational firewall is configured to only allow outbound traffic on ports 80 and 443. Some external event consumers are within the organizational network, while others are located outside the firewall.
What Anypoint Platform service is most idiomatic (used for its intended purpose) for publishing these Mule events to all external consumers while addressing the desired reliability goals?

A. CloudHub VM queues
B. Anypoint MQ
C. Anypoint Exchange
D. CloudHub Shared Load Balancer

Answer: B

Explanation:
Set the Anypoint MQ connector operation to publish or consume messages, or to accept (ACK) or not accept (NACK) a message.

NEW QUESTION 17
An ABC Farms project team is planning to build a new API that is required to work with data from different domains across the organization.
The organization has a policy that all project teams should leverage existing investments by reusing existing APIs and related resources and documentation that other project teams have already developed and deployed.
To support reuse, where on Anypoint Platform should the project team go to discover and read existing APIs, discover related resources and documentation, and interact with mocked versions of those APIs?

A. Design Center
B. API Manager
C. Runtime Manager
D. Anypoint Exchange

Answer: D

Explanation:
The mocking service is a feature of Anypoint Platform and runs continuously. You can run the mocking service from the text editor, the visual editor, and from Anypoint Exchange. You can simulate calls to the API in API Designer before publishing the API specification to Exchange or in Exchange after publishing the API specification.

NEW QUESTION 20
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 BOTH DB inserts in ONE DB transaction3) Acknowledge the JMS message
B. 1) Read the JMS message (NOT in an XA transaction)2) Perform EACH DB insert in a SEPARATE DB transaction3) Acknowledge the JMS message
C. 1) Read the JMS message in an XA transaction2) In the SAME XA transaction, perform BOTH DB inserts but do NOT acknowledge the JMS message
D. 1) Read and acknowledge the JMS message (NOT in an XA transaction)2) In a NEW XA transaction, perform BOTH DB inserts

Answer: A

Explanation:
Option A says "Perform EACH DB insert in a SEPARATE DB transaction". In this case if first DB insert is successful and second one fails then first insert won't be rolled back causing inconsistency. This option is ruled out.

Option D says Perform BOTH DB inserts in ONE DB transaction.

Rule of thumb is when one or more DB connections are required we must use XA transaction as local transactions support only one resource. So this option is also ruled out.

Option B acknowledges the before DB processing, so message is removed from the queue. In case of system failure at later point, message can't be retrieved.

Option C is Valid: Though it says "do not ack JMS message", message will be auto acknowledged at the end of transaction. Here is how we can ensure all components are part of XA transaction: https://docs.mulesoft.com/jms-connector/1.7/jms-transactions

Additional Information about transactions:

XA Transactions - You can use an XA transaction to group together a series of operations from multiple transactional resources, such as JMS, VM or JDBC resources, into a single, very reliable, global transaction.

The XA (eXtended Architecture) standard is an X/Open group standard which specifies the interface between a global transaction manager and local transactional resource managers.

The XA protocol defines a 2-phase commit protocol which can be used to more reliably coordinate and sequence a series of "all or nothing" operations across multiple servers, even servers of different types

Use JMS ack if

– Acknowledgment should occur eventually, perhaps asynchronously

– The performance of the message receipt is paramount

– The message processing is idempotent

– For the choreography portion of the SAGA pattern Use JMS transactions

– For all other times in the integration you want to perform an atomic unit of work

– When the unit of work comprises more than the receipt of a single message

– To simply and unify the programming model (begin/commit/rollback)

NEW QUESTION 23
What aspects of a CI/CD pipeline for Mute applications can be automated using MuleSoft-provided Maven plugins?

A. Compile, package, unit test, deploy, create associated API instances in API ManagerB Import from API designer, compile, package, unit test, deploy, publish to Am/point Exchange
B. Compile, package, unit test, validate unit test coverage, deploy
C. Compile, package, unit test, deploy, integration test

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 24
As a part of project requirement, client will send a stream of data to mule application. Payload size can vary between 10mb to 5GB. Mule application is required to transform the data and send across multiple sftp servers. Due to the cost cuttings in the organization, mule application can only be allocated one worker with size of 0.2 vCore.

As an integration architect , which streaming strategy you would suggest to handle this scenario?

A. In-memory non repeatable stream
B. File based non-repeatable stream
C. In-memory repeatable stream
D. File based repeatable storage

Answer: D

Explanation:
As the question says that data needs to be sent across multiple sftp serves , we cannot use non-repeatable streams. The non-repeatable strategy disables repeatable streams, which enables you to read an input stream only once.

You cant use in memory storage because with 0.2 vcore you will get only 1 GB of heap memory. Hence application will error out for file more than 1 GB.

Hence the correct option is file base repeatable stream

NEW QUESTION 26
A mule application uses an HTTP request operation to involve an external API. The external API follows the HTTP specification for proper status code usage.
What is possible cause when a 3xx status code is returned to the HTTP Request operation from the external API?

A. The request was not accepted by the external API
B. The request was Redirected to a different URL by the external API
C. The request was NOT RECEIVED by the external API
D. The request was ACCEPTED by the external API

Answer: B

Explanation:
3xx HTTP status codes indicate a redirection that the user agent (a web browser or a crawler) needs to take further action when trying to access a particular resource.

NEW QUESTION 31
A mule application designed to fulfil two requirements
a) Processing files are synchronously from an FTPS server to a back-end database using VM intermediary
queues for load balancing VM events
b) Processing a medium rate of records from a source to a target system using batch job scope
Considering the processing reliability requirements for FTPS files, how should VM queues be configured for processing files as well as for the batch job scope if the application is deployed to Cloudhub workers?

A. Use Cloud hub persistent queues for FTPS files processingThere is no need to configure VM queues for the batch jobs scope as it uses by default the worker's disc for VM queueing
B. Use Cloud hub persistent VM queue for FTPS file processingThere is no need to configure VM queues for the batch jobs scope as it uses by default the worker's JVM memory for VM queueing
C. Use Cloud hub persistent VM queues for FTPS file processing Disable VM queue for the batch job scope

D. Use VM connector persistent queues for FTPS file processing Disable VM queue for the batch job scope

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 32
An automation engineer needs to write scripts to automate the steps of the API lifecycle, including steps to create, publish, deploy and manage APIs and their implementations in Anypoint Platform.
What Anypoint Platform feature can be used to automate the execution of all these actions in scripts in the easiest way without needing to directly invoke the Anypoint Platform REST APIs?

A. Automated Policies in API Manager
B. Runtime Manager agent
C. The Mule Maven Plugin
D. Anypoint CLI

Answer: D

Explanation:
Anypoint Platform provides a scripting and command-line tool for both Anypoint Platform and Anypoint Platform Private Cloud Edition (Anypoint Platform PCE). The command-line interface (CLI) supports both the interactive shell and standard CLI modes and works with: Anypoint Exchange Access management Anypoint Runtime Manager

NEW QUESTION 37
A company is designing an integration Mule application to process orders by submitting them to a back-end system for offline processing. Each order will be received by the Mule application through an HTTP5 POST and must be acknowledged immediately.
Once acknowledged the order will be submitted to a back-end system. Orders that cannot be successfully submitted due to the rejections from the back-end system will need to be processed manually (outside the banking system).
The mule application will be deployed to a customer hosted runtime and will be able to use an existing ActiveMQ broker if needed. The ActiveMQ broker is located inside the organization's firewall. The back-end system has a track record of unreliability due to both minor network connectivity issues and longer outages.
Which combination of Mule application components and ActiveMQ queues are required to ensure automatic submission of orders to the back-end system while supporting but minimizing manual order processing?

A. One or more On Error scopes to assist calling the back-end system An Untill successful scope containing VM components for long retries A persistent dead-letter VM queue configure in Cloud hub
B. An Until Successful scope to call the back-end system One or more ActiveMQ long-retry queues One or more ActiveMQ dead-letter queues for manual processing
C. One or more on-Error scopes to assist calling the back-end system one or more ActiveMQ long-retry queues A persistent dead-letter Object store configuration in the CloudHub object store service
D. A batch job scope to call the back in system An Untill successful scope containing Object Store components for long retrie
E. A dead-letter object store configured in the Mule application

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 38
An organization has an HTTPS-enabled Mule application named Orders API that receives requests from another Mule application named Process Orders.
The communication between these two Mule applications must be secured by TLS mutual authentication (two-way TLS).
At a minimum, what must be stored in each truststore and keystore of these two Mule applications to properly support two-way TLS between the two Mule applications while properly protecting each Mule application's keys?

A. Orders API truststore: The Orders API public keyProcess Orders keystore: The Process Orders private key and public key
B. Orders API truststore: The Orders API private key and public key Process Orders keystore: The Process Orders private key public key
C. Orders API truststore: The Process Orders public keyOrders API keystore: The Orders API private key and public key Process Orders truststore: The Orders API public keyProcess Orders keystore: The Process Orders private key and public key
D. Orders API truststore: The Process Orders public key Orders API keystore: The Orders API private key Process Orders truststore: The Orders API public key Process Orders keystore: The Process Orders private key

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 42
An API has been unit tested and is ready for integration testing. The API is governed by a Client ID Enforcement policy in all environments.
What must the testing team do before they can start integration testing the API in the Staging environment?

A. They must access the API portal and create an API notebook using the Client ID and Client Secret supplied by the API portal in the Staging environment
B. They must request access to the API instance in the Staging environment and obtain a Client ID and Client Secret to be used for testing the API
C. They must be assigned as an API version owner of the API in the Staging environment
D. They must request access to the Staging environment and obtain the Client ID and Client Secret for that environment to be used for testing the API

Answer: B

Explanation:
* It's mentioned that the API is governed by a Client ID Enforcement policy in all environments.
* Client ID Enforcement policy allows only authorized applications to access the deployed API implementation.
* Each authorized application is configured with credentials: client_id and client_secret.
* At runtime, authorized applications provide the credentials with each request to the API implementation. MuleSoft Reference: https://docs.mulesoft.com/api-manager/2.x/policy-mule3-client-id-based-policies

NEW QUESTION 46
As a part of project requirement, Java Invoke static connector in a mule 4 application needs to invoke a static method in a dependency jar file. What are two ways
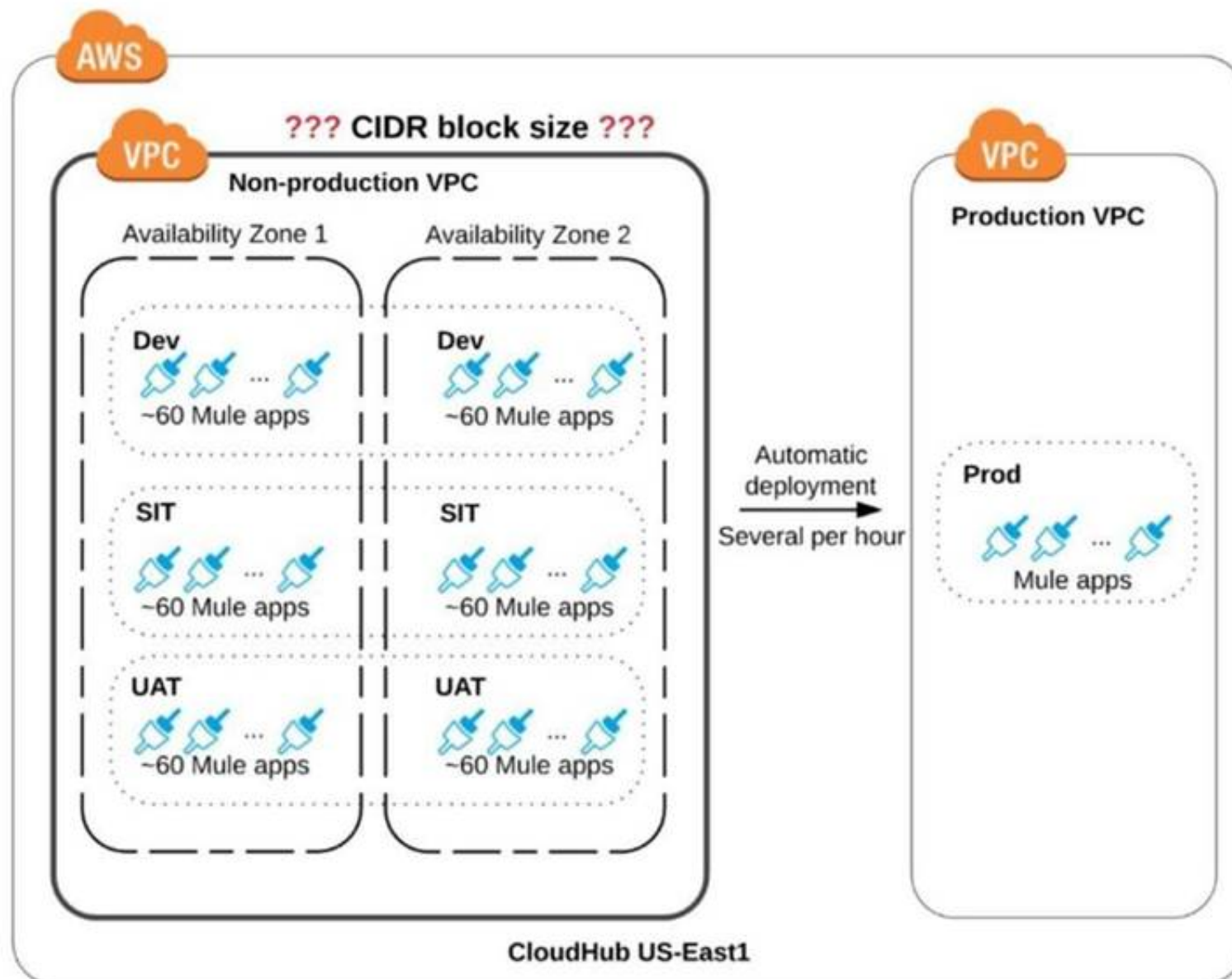
to add the dependency to be visible by the connectors class loader?
(Choose two answers)

A. In the Java Invoke static connector configuration, configure a path and name of the dependency jar file
B. Add the dependency jar file to the java classpath by setting the JVM parameters
C. Use Maven command to include the dependency jar file when packaging the application
D. Configure the dependency as a shared library in the project POM
E. Update mule-artefact.json to export the Java package

Answer: BD

NEW QUESTION 47
Refer to the exhibit.

An organization is sizing an Anypoint VPC for the non-production deployments of those Mule applications that connect to the organization's on-premises systems. This applies to approx. 60 Mule applications. Each application is deployed to two CloudHub i workers. The organization currently has three non-production environments (DEV, SIT and UAT) that share this VPC. The AWS region of the VPC has two AZs.
The organization has a very mature DevOps approach which automatically progresses each application through all non-production environments before automatically deploying to production. This process results in several Mule application deployments per hour, using CloudHub's normal zero-downtime deployment feature.
What is a CIDR block for this VPC that results in the smallest usable private IP address range?

A. 10.0.0.0/26 (64 IPS)
B. 10.0.0.0/25 (128 IPs)
C. 10.0.0.0/24 (256 IPs)
D. 10.0.0.0/22 (1024 IPs)

Answer: D

Explanation:
Mule applications are deployed in CloudHub workers and each worker is assigned with a dedicated IP • For zero downtime deployment, each worker in CloudHub needs additional IP addresses • A few IPs in a VPC are reserved for infrastructure (generally 2 IPs) • The IP addresses are usually in a private range with a subnet block specifier, such as 10.0.0.1/24 • The smallest CIDR network subnet block you can assign for your VPC is /24 (256 IP addresses) (60*3 env * 2 worker per application) + 50% of (total) for zero downtime = 540 In this case correct answer is 10.0.0.0/22 as this provided 1024 IP's .
Other IP's are insufficient.

NEW QUESTION 48
An organization is designing an integration Mule application to process orders by submitting them to a back-end system for offline processing. Each order will be received by the Mule application through an
HTTPS POST and must be acknowledged immediately. Once acknowledged, the order will be submitted to a back-end system. Orders that cannot be successfully submitted due to rejections from the back-end system will need to be processed manually (outside the back-end system).
The Mule application will be deployed to a customer-hosted runtime and is able to use an existing ActiveMQ broker if needed. The ActiveMQ broker is located inside the organization's firewall. The back-end system has a track record of unreliability due to both minor network connectivity issues and longer outages.
What idiomatic (used for their intended purposes) combination of Mule application components and ActiveMQ queues are required to ensure automatic submission of orders to the back-end system while
supporting but minimizing manual order processing?

A. An Until Successful scope to call the back-end system One or more ActiveMQ long-retry queuesOne or more ActiveMQ dead-letter queues for manual processing
B. One or more On Error scopes to assist calling the back-end systemAn Until Successful scope containing VM components for long retries A persistent dead-letter VM queue configured in CloudHub
C. One or more On Error scopes to assist calling the back-end system One or more ActiveMQ long-retry queues A persistent dead-letter object store configured in the CloudHub Object Store service
D. A Batch Job scope to call the back-end systemAn Until Successful scope containing Object Store components for long retries A dead-letter object store configured in the Mule application

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 51
In Anypoint Platform, a company wants to configure multiple identity providers (IdPs) for multiple lines of business (LOBs). Multiple business groups, teams, and environments have been defined for these LOBs.
What Anypoint Platform feature can use multiple IdPs across the company's business groups, teams, and environments?

A. MuleSoft-hosted (CloudHub) dedicated load balancers
B. Client (application) management
C. Virtual private clouds
D. Permissions

Answer: A

Explanation:
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.

NEW QUESTION 53
An XA transaction Is being configured that involves a JMS connector listening for Incoming JMS messages. What is the meaning of the timeout attribute of the XA transaction, and what happens after the timeout expires?

A. The time that is allowed to pass between committing the transaction and the completion of the Mule flow After the timeout, flow processing triggers an error
B. The time that Is allowed to pass between receiving JMS messages on the same JMS connection After the timeout, a new JMS connection Is established
C. The time that Is allowed to pass without the transaction being ended explicitly After the timeout, the transaction Is forcefully rolled-back
D. The time that Is allowed to pass for state JMS consumer threads to be destroyed After the timeout, a new JMS consumer thread is created

Answer: C

Explanation:
* Setting a transaction timeout for the Bitronix transaction manager Set the transaction timeout either
– In wrapper.conf
– In CloudHub in the Properties tab of the Mule application deployment The default is 60 secs. It is defined as mule.bitronix.transactiontimeout = 120
* This property defines the timeout for each transaction created for this manager.
If the transaction has not terminated before the timeout expires it will be automatically rolled back.

Additional Info around Transaction Management:
Bitronix is available as the XA transaction manager for Mule applications
To use Bitronix, declare it as a global configuration element in the Mule application
<bti:transaction-manager />
Each Mule runtime can have only one instance of a Bitronix transaction manager, which is shared by all Mule applications
For customer-hosted deployments, define the XA transaction manager in a Mule domain
– Then share this global element among all Mule applications in the Mule runtime Graphical user interface, table Description automatically generated with medium confidence

Transaction Management		
Characteristics	Local Transactions	Extended Architecture (XA) Transactions
Connector Requisite 1	All operations inside the transaction must belong to same Connector	Operations inside the transaction may belong to different Connectors
Connector Requisite 2	Connectors may not be XA enabled	Connectors must be XA enabled
Connector Requisite 3	Connectors should use single config reference	Connectors may use multiple config references
Available resources	JMS, VM, JDBC	JMS, VM, JDBC
Uses Two Phase Commit (2PC)	No	Yes
DB Operations	Perform database operation to only one database resource	Perform database operation to one or more transactional resource
Supports Nested Transactions	Does not support nested transactions.	Supports nested transactions.
Bitronix is available	No	Yes
A.C.I.D Properties	No	Yes
Performance	Better than XA	Latency Increases
Thread Pooling	BLOCKING_IO	BLOCKING_IO
Recovery is case of system failure	No	Using Bitronix

NEW QUESTION 57
When designing an upstream API and its implementation, the development team has been advised to not set timeouts when invoking downstream API. Because the downstream API has no SLA that can be relied upon. This is the only donwstream API dependency of that upstream API. Assume the downstream API runs uninterrupted without crashing. What is the impact of this advice?

A. The invocation of the downstream API will run to completion without timing out.
B. An SLA for the upstream API CANNOT be provided.
C. A default timeout of 500 ms will automatically be applied by the Mule runtime in which the upstream API implementation executes.
D. A load-dependent timeout of less than 1000 ms will be applied by the Mule runtime in which the downstream API implementation executes.

Answer: B

Explanation:
An SLA for the upstream API CANNOT be provided.

NEW QUESTION 59
An organization is creating a Mule application that will be deployed to CloudHub. The Mule application has a property named dbPassword that stores a database user's password.
The organization's security standards indicate that the dbPassword property must be hidden from every
Anypoint Platform user after the value is set in the Runtime Manager Properties tab.
What configuration in the Mule application helps hide the dbPassword property value in Runtime Manager?

A. Use secure::dbPassword as the property placeholder name and store the cleartext (unencrypted) value in a secure properties placeholder file
B. Use secure::dbPassword as the property placeholder name and store the property encrypted value in a secure properties placeholder file
C. Add the dbPassword property to the secureProperties section of the pom.xml file
D. Add the dbPassword property to the secureProperties section of the mule-artifact.json file

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 62
An organization currently uses a multi-node Mule runtime deployment model within their datacenter, so each Mule runtime hosts several Mule applications. The organization is planning to transition to a deployment model based on Docker containers in a Kubernetes cluster. The organization has already created a standard Docker image containing a Mule runtime and all required dependencies (including a JVM), but excluding the Mule application itself.
What is an expected outcome of this transition to container-based Mule application deployments?

A. Required redesign of Mule applications to follow microservice architecture principles
B. Required migration to the Docker and Kubernetes-based Anypoint Platform - Private Cloud Edition
C. Required change to the URL endpoints used by clients to send requests to the Mule applications
D. Guaranteed consistency of execution environments across all deployments of a Mule application

Answer: A

Explanation:
* Organization can continue using existing load balancer even if backend application changes are there. So option A is ruled out.

* As Mule runtime is within their datacenter, this model is RTF and not PCE. So option C is ruled out.
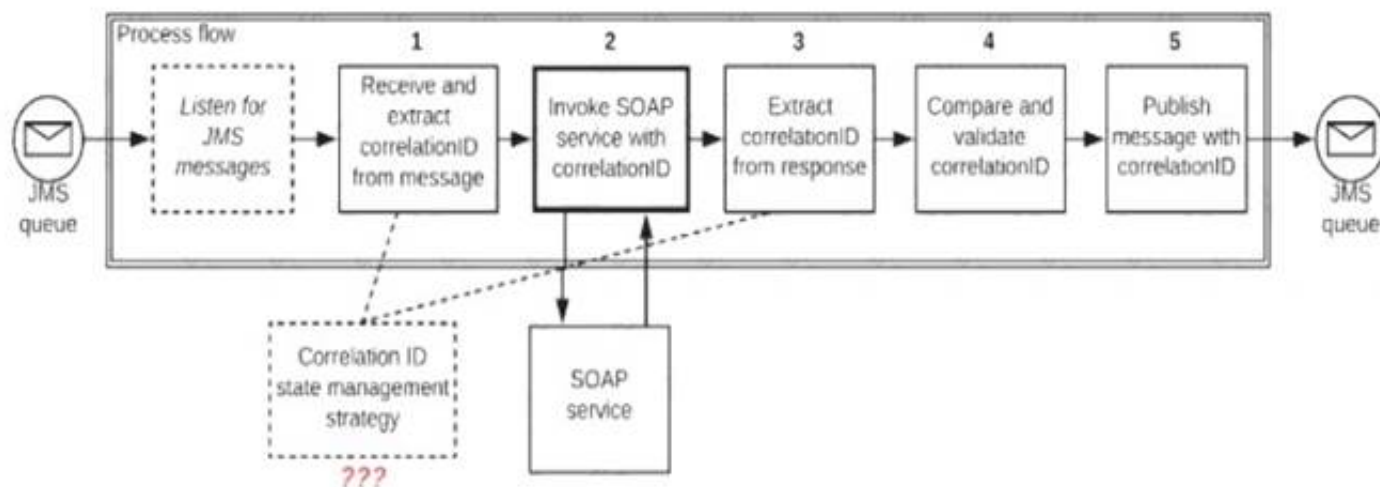Mule runtime deployment model within their datacenter, so each Mule runtime hosts several Mule applications
-- This mean PCE or Hybird not RTF - Also mentioned in Question is that - Mule runtime is hosting several Mule Application, so that also rules out RTF and as for hosting multiple Application it will have Domain project which need redesign to make it microservice architecture
----
Correct Answer Required redesign of Mule applications to follow microservice architecture principles

NEW QUESTION 64
Refer to the exhibit.

A Mule application is deployed to a multi-node Mule runtime cluster. The Mule application uses the competing consumer pattern among its cluster replicas to receive JMS messages from a JMS queue. To process each received JMS message, the following steps are performed in a flow:
Step I: The JMS Correlation ID header is read from the received JMS message.
Step 2: The Mule application invokes an idempotent SOAP webservice over HTTPS, passing the JMS Correlation ID as one parameter in the SOAP request.
Step 3: The response from the SOAP webservice also returns the same JMS Correlation ID.
Step 4: The JMS Correlation ID received from the SOAP webservice is validated to be identical to the JMS Correlation ID received in Step 1.
Step 5: The Mule application creates a response JMS message, setting the JMS Correlation ID message header to the validated JMS Correlation ID and publishes that message to a response JMS queue.
Where should the Mule application store the JMS Correlation ID values received in Step 1 and Step 3 so that the validation in Step 4 can be performed, while also making the overall Mule application highly available, fault-tolerant, performant, and maintainable?

A. Both Correlation ID values should be stored in a persistent object store
B. Both Correlation ID values should be stored In a non-persistent object store
C. The Correlation ID value in Step 1 should be stored in a persistent object storeThe Correlation ID value in step 3 should be stored as a Mule event variable/attribute
D. Both Correlation ID values should be stored as Mule event variable/attribute

Answer: C

Explanation:
* If we store Correlation id value in step 1 as Mule event variables/attributes, the values will be cleared after server restart and we want system to be fault tolerant.
* The Correlation ID value in Step 1 should be stored in a persistent object store.
* We don't need to store Correlation ID value in Step 3 to persistent object store. We can store it but as we also need to make application performant. We can avoid this step of accessing persistent object store.
* Accessing persistent object stores slow down the performance as persistent object stores are by default stored in shared file systems.
* As the SOAP service is idempotent in nature. In case of any failures , using this Correlation ID saved in first step we can make call to SOAP service and validate the Correlation ID.
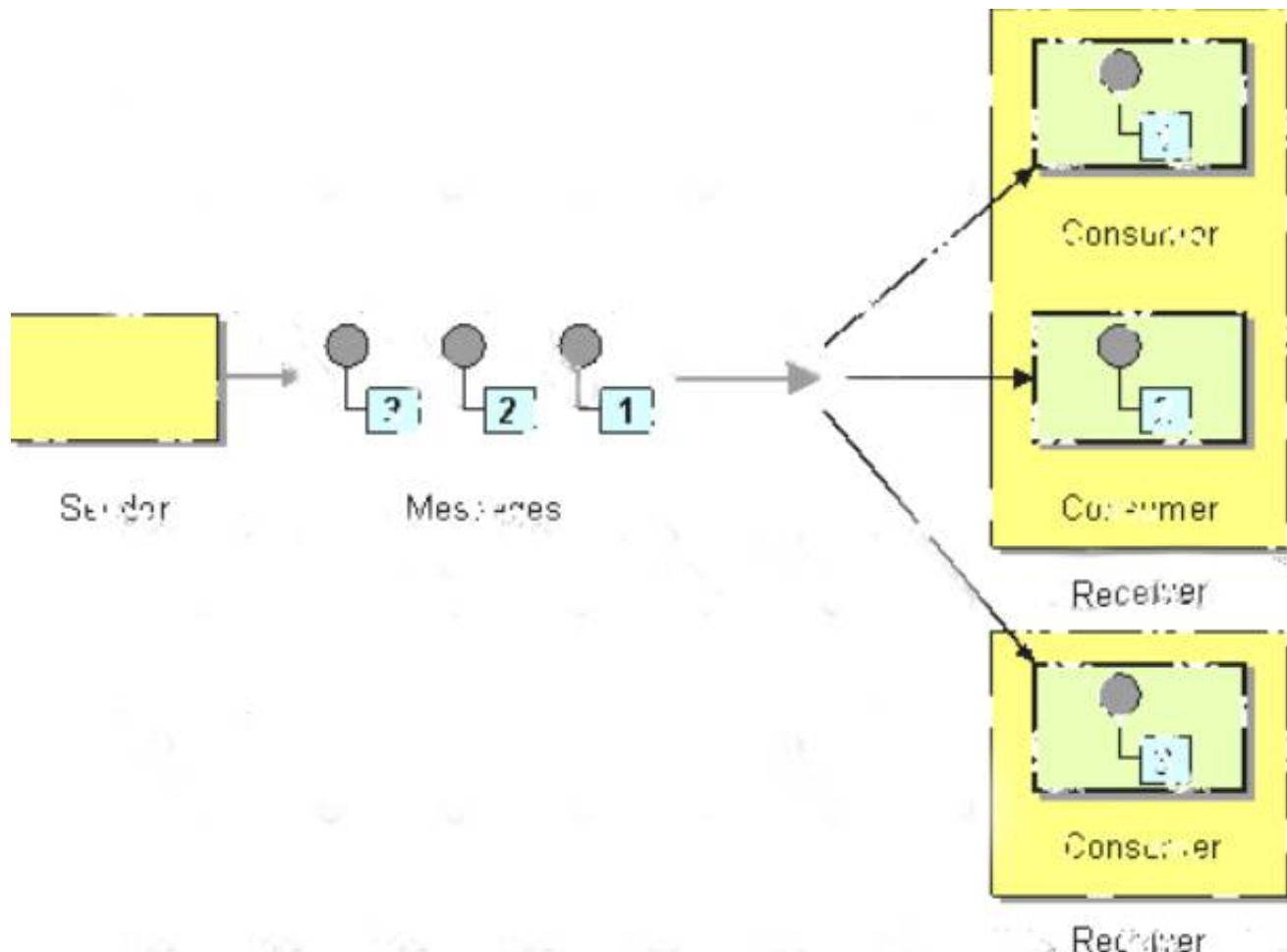Top of Form
Additional Information:
* Competing Consumers
are multiple consumers that are all created to receive messages from a single
Point-to-Point Channel. When the channel delivers a message, any of the consumers could potentially receive it. The messaging system's implementation determines which consumer actually receives the message, but in effect the consumers compete with each other to be the receiver. Once a consumer receives a message, it can delegate to the rest of its application to help process the message.
Diagram Description automatically generated

* In case you are unaware about term idempotent re is more info:

Idempotent operations means their result will always same no matter how many times these operations are invoked.

Table Description automatically generated

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NEW QUESTION 67
What metrics about API invocations are available for visualization in custom charts using Anypoint Analytics?

A. Request size, request HTTP verbs, response time
B. Request size, number of requests, JDBC Select operation result set size
C. Request size, number of requests, response size, response time
D. Request size, number of requests, JDBC Select operation response time
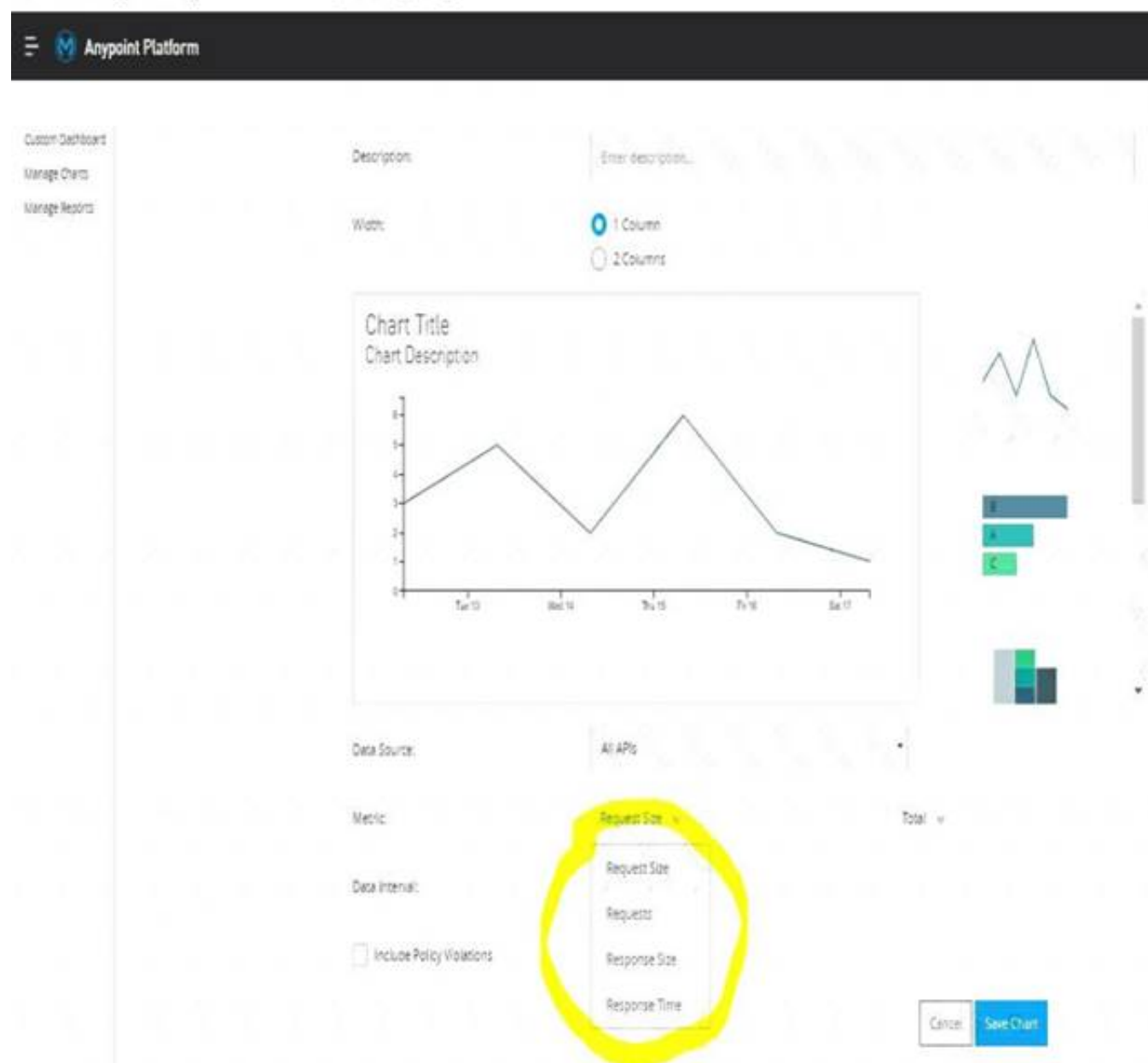
Answer: C

Explanation:
Correct answer is Request size, number of requests, response size, response time Analytics API Analytics can provide insight into how your APIs are being used and how they are performing. From API Manager, you can access the Analytics dashboard, create a custom dashboard, create and manage charts, and create reports. From API Manager, you can get following types of analytics: - API viewing analytics - API events analytics - Charted metrics in API Manager

It can be accessed using: http://anypoint.mulesoft.com/analytics

API Analytics provides a summary in chart form of requests, top apps, and latency for a particular duration. The custom dashboard in Anypoint Analytics contains a set of charts for a single API or for all APIs Each

chart displays various API characteristics
– Requests size: Line chart representing size of requests in KBs
– Requests : Line chart representing number of requests over a period

– Response size : Line chart representing size of response in KBs
– Response time :Line chart representing response time in ms
* To check this, You can go to API Manager > Analytics > Custom Dashboard > Edit Dashboard > Create Chart > Metric
Graphical user interface, chart Description automatically generated

NEW QUESTION 70
When using Anypoint Platform across various lines of business with their own Anypoint Platform business groups, what configuration of Anypoint Platform is always performed at the organization level as opposed to at the business group level?

A. Environment setup
B. Identity management setup
C. Role and permission setup
D. Dedicated Load Balancer setup

Answer: B

Explanation:
* Roles are business group specific. Configure identity management in the Anypoint Platform master organization. As the Anypoint Platform organization administrator, you can configure identity management in Anypoint Platform to set up users for single sign-on (SSO). * Roles and permissions can be set up at business group and organization level also. But Identity Management setup is only done at Organization level * Business groups are self-contained resource groups that contain Anypoint Platform resources such as applications and APIs. Business groups provide a way to separate and control access to Anypoint Platform resources because users have access only to the busine

NEW QUESTION 72
A mule application is deployed to a Single Cloudhub worker and the public URL appears in Runtime Manager as the APP URL.
Requests are sent by external web clients over the public internet to the mule application App url. Each of these requests routed to the HTTPS Listener event source of the running Mule application.
Later, the DevOps team edits some properties of this running Mule application in Runtime Manager. Immediately after the new property values are applied in runtime manager, how is the current Mule application
deployment affected and how will future web client requests to the Mule application be handled?

A. Cloudhub will redeploy the Mule application to the OLD Cloudhub workerNew web client requests will RETURN AN ERROR until the Mule application is redeployed to the OLD Cloudhub worker
B. CloudHub will redeploy the Mule application to a NEW Cloudhub workerNew web client requests will RETURN AN ERROR until the NEW Cloudhub worker is available
C. Cloudhub will redeploy the Mule application to a NEW Cloudhub workerNew web client requests are ROUTED to the OLD Cloudhub worker until the NEW Cloudhub worker is available.
D. Cloudhub will redeploy the mule application to the OLD Cloudhub workerNew web client requests are ROUTED to the OLD Cloudhub worker BOTH before and after the Mule application is redeployed.

Answer: C

Explanation:
CloudHub supports updating your applications at runtime so end users of your HTTP APIs experience zero downtime. While your application update is deploying,

CloudHub keeps the old version of your application running. Your domain points to the old version of your application until the newly uploaded version is fully started. This allows you to keep servicing requests from your old application while the new version of your application is starting.

NEW QUESTION 76
An API implementation is being designed that must invoke an Order API which is known to repeatedly experience downtime. For this reason a fallback API is to be called when the Order API is unavailable. What approach to designing invocation of the fallback API provides the best resilience?

A. Redirect client requests through an HTTP 303 temporary redirect status code to the fallback API whenever the Order API is unavailable
B. Set an option in the HTTP Requester component that invokes the order API to instead invoke a fallback API whenever an HTTP 4XX or 5XX response status code is received from Order API
C. Create a separate entry for the order API in API manager and then invoke this API as a fallback API if the primary Order API is unavailable
D. Search Anypoint Exchange for a suitable existing fallback API and them implement invocations to their fallback API in addition to the Order API

Answer: A

Explanation:
* Resilience testing is a type of software testing that observes how applications act under stress. It's meant to ensure the product's ability to perform in chaotic conditions without a loss of core functions or data; it ensures a quick recovery after unforeseen, uncontrollable events.
* In case an API invocation fails — even after a certain number of retries — it might be adequate to invoke a different API as a fallback. A fallback API, by definition, will never be ideal for the purpose of the API client, otherwise it would be the primary API.
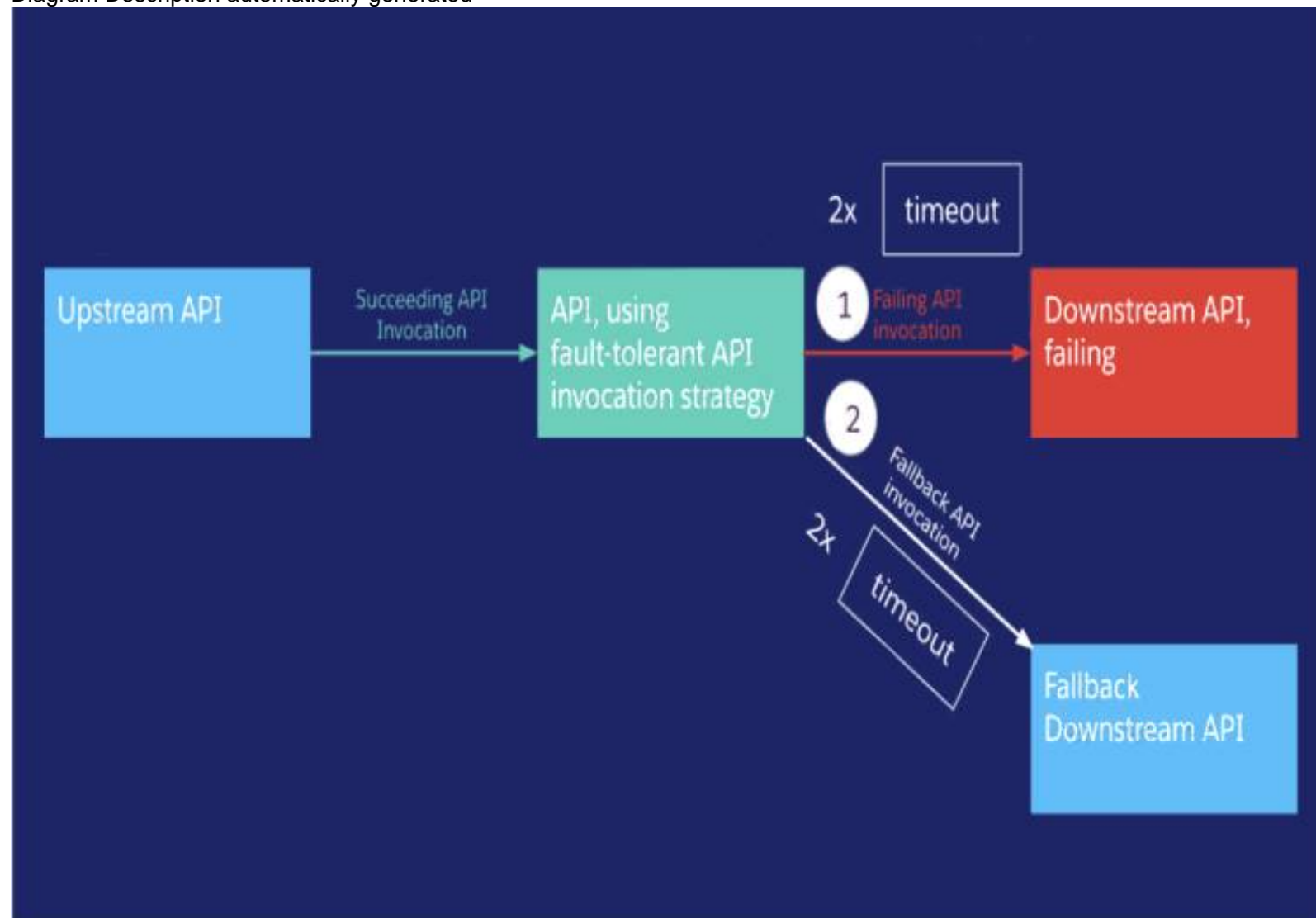* Here are some examples for fallback APIs:
- An old, deprecated version of the same API.
- An alternative endpoint of the same API and version (e.g. API in another CloudHub region).
- An API doing more than required, and therefore not as performant as the primary API.
- An API doing less than required and therefore forcing the API Client to offer a degraded service, which is still better than no service at all.
* API clients implemented as Mule applications offer the 'Until Successful Scope and Exception' strategies at their disposal, which together allow configuring fallback actions such as a fallback API invocation.
* All HTTP response status codes within the 3xx category are considered redirection messages. These codes indicate to the user agent (i.e. your web browser) that an additional action is required in order to complete the request and access the desired resource
Diagram Description automatically generated

Hence correct answer is Redirect client requests through an HTTP 303 temporary redirect status code to the fallback API whenever the Order API is unavailable

NEW QUESTION 81
Mule application A receives a request Anypoint MQ message REQU with a payload containing a
variable-length list of request objects. Application A uses the For Each scope to split the list into individual objects and sends each object as a message to an Anypoint MQ queue.
Service S listens on that queue, processes each message independently of all other messages, and sends a response message to a response queue.
Application A listens on that response queue and must in turn create and publish a response Anypoint MQ message RESP with a payload containing the list of responses sent by service S in the same order as the request objects originally sent in REQU.
Assume successful response messages are returned by service S for all request messages.
What is required so that application A can ensure that the length and order of the list of objects in RESP and REQU match, while at the same time maximizing message throughput?

A. Use a Scatter-Gather within the For Each scope to ensure response message order Configure the Scatter-Gather with a persistent object store
B. Perform all communication involving service S synchronously from within the For Each scope, so objects in RESP are in the exact same order as request objects in REQU
C. Use an Async scope within the For Each scope and collect response messages in a second For Each scope in the order In which they arrive, then send RESP using this list of responses
D. Keep track of the list length and all object indices in REQU, both in the For Each scope and in all communication involving service Use persistent storage when

creating RESP

Answer: D

Explanation:
: Using Anypoint MQ, you can create two types of queues: Standard queue These queues don't guarantee a specific message order. Standard queues are the best fit for applications in which messages must be delivered quickly. FIFO (first in, first out) queue These queues ensure that your messages arrive in order. FIFO queues are the best fit for applications requiring strict message ordering and exactly-once delivery, but in which message
delivery speed is of less importance Use of FIFO queue is no where in the option and also it decreased throughput. Similarly persistent object store is not the preferred solution approach when you maximizing message throughput. This rules out one of the options. Scatter Gather does not support ObjectStore. This rules out one of the options. Standard Anypoint MQ queues don't guarantee a specific message order hence using another for each block to collect response wont work as requirement here is to ensure the order. Hence considering all the above factors the feasible approach is Perform all communication involving service S synchronously from within the For Each scope, so objects in RESP are in the exact same order as request objects in REQU

NEW QUESTION 83
An auto mobile company want to share inventory updates with dealers Dl and D2 asynchronously and concurrently via queues Q1 and Q2. Dealer Dl must consume the message from the queue Q1 and dealer D2 to must consume a message from the queue Q2.
Dealer D1 has implemented a retry mechanism to reprocess the transaction in case of any errors while processing the inventers updates. Dealer D2 has not implemented any retry mechanism.
How should the dealers acknowledge the message to avoid message loss and minimize impact on the current implementation?

A. Dealer D1 must use auto acknowledgement and dealer D2 can use manual acknowledgement and acknowledge the message after successful processing
B. Dealer D1 can use auto acknowledgement and dealer D2 can use IMMEDIATE acknowledgement and acknowledge the message of successful processing
C. Dealer D1 and dealer D2 must use AUTO acknowledgement and acknowledge the message after successful processing
D. Dealer D1 can use AUTO acknowledgement and dealer D2 must use manual acknowledgement and acknowledge the message after successful processing

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 87
Which of the below requirements prevent the usage of Anypoint MQ in a company's network? (Choose two answers)

A. single message payload can be up to 15 MB
B. payloads must be encrypted
C. the message broker must be hosted on premises
D. support for point-to-point messaging
E. ability for a third party outside the company's network to consume events from the queue

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 88
An organization has deployed runtime fabric on an eight note cluster with performance profile. An API uses and non persistent object store for maintaining some of its state data. What will be the impact to the stale data if server crashes?

A. State data is preserved
B. State data is rolled back to a previously saved version
C. State data is lost
D. State data is preserved as long as more than one more is unaffected by the crash

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 90
A retailer is designing a data exchange interface to be used by its suppliers. The interface must support secure communication over the public internet. The interface must also work with a wide variety of programming languages and IT systems used by suppliers.
What are suitable interface technologies for this data exchange that are secure, cross-platform, and internet friendly, assuming that Anypoint Connectors exist for these interface technologies?

A. EDJFACT XML over SFTP JSON/REST over HTTPS
B. SOAP over HTTPS HOP over TLS gRPC over HTTPS
C. XML over ActiveMQ XML over SFTP XML/REST over HTTPS
D. CSV over FTP YAML over TLS JSON over HTTPS

Answer: C

Explanation:
As per definition of API by Mulesoft , it is Application Programming Interface using HTTP-based protocols. Non-HTTP-based programmatic interfaces are not APIs.
* HTTP-based programmatic interfaces are APIs even if they don't use REST or JSON. Hence implementation based on Java RMI, CORBA/IIOP, raw TCP/IP interfaces are not API's as they are not using HTTP.
* One more thing to note is FTP was not built to be secure. It is generally considered to be an insecure protocol because it relies on clear-text usernames and passwords for authentication and does not use encryption.
* Data sent via FTP is vulnerable to sniffing, spoofing, and brute force attacks, among other basic attack methods.
Considering the above points only correct option is
-XML over ActiveMQ
- XML over SFTP
- XML/REST over HTTPS

NEW QUESTION 93
An organization will deploy Mule applications to Cloudhub, Business requirements mandate that all application logs be stored ONLY in an external splunk consolidated logging service and NOT in Cloudhub.

In order to most easily store Mule application logs ONLY in Splunk, how must Mule application logging be configured in Runtime Manager, and where should the log4j2 splunk appender be defined?

A. Keep the default logging configuration in RuntimeManagerDefine the splunk appender in ONE global log4j.xml file that is uploaded once to Runtime Manager to support at Mule application deployments.
B. Disable Cloudhub logging in Runtime ManagerDefine the splunk appender in EACH Mule application's log4j2.xml file
C. Disable Cloudhub logging in Runtime ManagerDefine the splunk appender in ONE global log4j.xml file that is uploaded once to Runtime Manger tosupport at Mule application deployments.
D. Keep the default logging configuration in Runtime ManagerDefine the Splunk appender in EACH Mule application log4j2.xml file

Answer: B

Explanation:
By default, CloudHub replaces a Mule application's log4j2.xml file with a CloudHub log4j2.xml file. In CloudHub, you can disable the CloudHub provided Mule application log4j2 file. This allows integrating Mule application logs with custom or third-party log management systems

NEW QUESTION 95
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 that wasreceived 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 application after it was received from the external API
D. The external API reported an error with the HTTP request that was received from the outbound HTTP Request operation of the Mule application

Answer: D

Explanation:
Correct choice is: "The external API reported an error with the HTTP request that was received from the outbound HTTP Request operation of the Mule application"
Understanding HTTP 4XX Client Error Response Codes : A 4XX Error is an error that arises in cases where there is a problem with the user's request, and not with the server.
Such cases usually arise when a user's access to a webpage is restricted, the user misspells the URL, or when a webpage is nonexistent or removed from the public's view.
In short, it is an error that occurs because of a mismatch between what a user is trying to access, and its availability to the user — either because the user does not have the right to access it, or because what the user is trying to access simply does not exist. Some of the examples of 4XX errors are
400 Bad Request The server could not understand the request due to invalid syntax. 401 Unauthorized Although the HTTP standard specifies "unauthorized", semantically this response means "unauthenticated". That is, the client must authenticate itself to get the requested response. 403 Forbidden The client does not have access rights to the content; that is, it is unauthorized, so the server is refusing to give the requested resource. Unlike 401, the client's identity is known to the server. 404 Not Found The server can not find the requested resource. In the browser, this means the URL is not recognized. In an API, this can also mean that the endpoint is valid but the resource itself does not exist. Servers may also send this response instead of 403 to hide the existence of a resource from an unauthorized client. This response code is probably the most famous one due to its frequent occurrence on the web. 405 Method Not Allowed The request method is known by the server but has been disabled and cannot be used. For example, an API may forbid DELETE-ing a resource. The two mandatory methods, GET and HEAD, must never be disabled and should not return this error code. 406 Not Acceptable This response is sent when the web server, after performing server-driven content negotiation, doesn't find any content that conforms to the criteria given by the user agent. The external API reported that the API implementation has moved to a different external endpoint cannot be the correct answer as in this situation 301 Moved Permanently The URL of the requested resource has been changed permanently. The new URL is given in the response.
---In Lay man's term the scenario would be: API CLIENT —> MuleSoft API - HTTP request "Hey, API.. process this" —> External API API CLIENT <– MuleSoft API - http response "I'm sorry Client.. something is wrong with that request" <– (4XX) External API

NEW QUESTION 97
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. Underlying Mule applications need to implement own certificates
B. Only MuleSoft provided certificates can be used for server side certificate
C. Only self signed certificates can be used
D. All certificates which can be used in shared load balancer need to get approved by raising support ticket

Answer: B

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:
Table Description automatically generated

	Shared Load Balancer	Dedicated Load Balancer
VPC	Shared VPC (Mulesoft)	VPC (Customer)
Default Load Balancer	Cloudhub provides Deault Shared Load Balancer available in All Environment	Need to Purchase
Organization Use	Multiple Oragnization	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 https://docs.mulesoft.com/runtime-manager/lb-whitelists	Yes
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 98
Which Mulesoft feature helps users to delegate their access without sharing sensitive credentials or giving full control of accounts to 3rd parties?

A. Secure Scheme
B. client id enforcement policy
C. Connected apps
D. Certificates

Answer: C

Explanation:
Connected Apps
The Connected Apps feature provides a framework that enables an external application to integrate with Anypoint Platform using APIs through OAuth 2.0 and OpenID Connect. Connected apps help users delegate their access without sharing sensitive credentials or giving full control of their accounts to third parties. Actions taken by connected apps are audited, and users can also revoke access at any time. Note that some products do not currently include client IDs in this release of the Connected Apps feature. The Connected Apps feature enables you to use secure authentication protocols and control an app's access to user data. Additionally, end users can authorize the app to access their Anypoint Platform data.
Mule Ref Doc : https://docs.mulesoft.com/access-management/connected-apps-overview

NEW QUESTION 103
As a part of business requirement , old CRM system needs to be integrated using Mule application. CRM system is capable of exchanging data only via SOAP/HTTP protocol. As an integration architect who follows API led approach , what is the the below step you will perform so that you can share document with CRM team?

A. Create RAML specification using Design Center
B. Create SOAP API specification using Design Center
C. Create WSDL specification using text editor
D. Create WSDL specification using Design Center
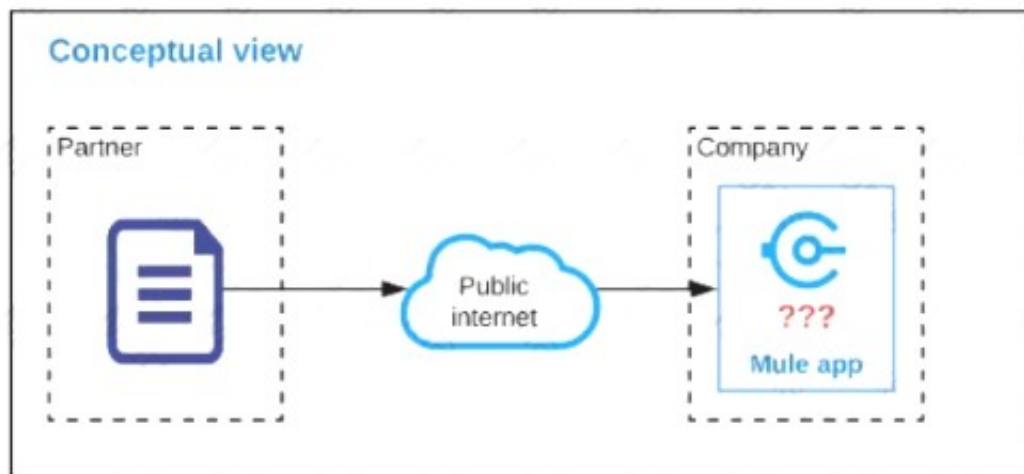
Answer: C

Explanation:
Correct answer is Create WSDL specification using text editor SOAP services are specified using WSDL. A client program connecting to a web service can read the WSDL to determine what functions are available on the server. We can not create WSDL specification in Design Center. We need to use external text editor to create WSDL.

NEW QUESTION 105
Refer to the exhibit.
An organization is designing a Mule application to receive data from one external business partner. The two companies currently have no shared IT infrastructure and do not want to establish one. Instead, all communication should be over the public internet (with no VPN).
What Anypoint Connector can be used in the organization's Mule application to securely receive data from this external business partner?

A. File connector
B. VM connector
C. SFTP connector
D. Object Store connector
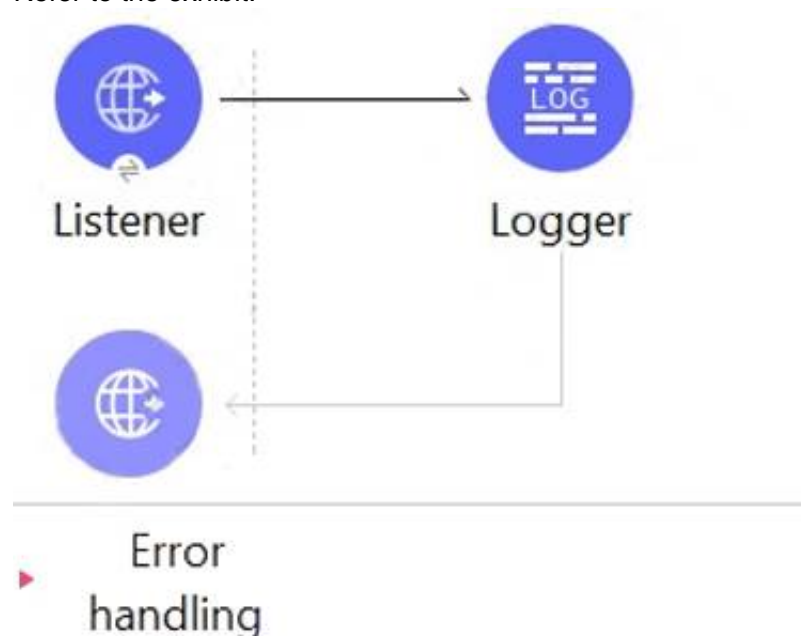
Answer: C

Explanation:
* Object Store and VM Store is used for sharing data inter or intra mule applications in same setup. Can't be used with external Business Partner
* Also File connector will not be useful as the two companies currently have no shared IT infrastructure. It's specific for local use.
* Correct answer is SFTP connector. The SFTP Connector implements a secure file transport channel so that your Mule application can exchange files with external resources. SFTP uses the SSH security protocol to transfer messages. You can implement the SFTP endpoint as an inbound endpoint with a one-way exchange pattern, or as an outbound endpoint configured for either a one-way or request-response exchange pattern.

NEW QUESTION 107
Refer to the exhibit.

The HTTP Listener and the Logger are being handled from which thread pools respectively?

A. CPU_INTENSIVE and Dedicated Selector pool
B. UBER and NONBLOCKING
C. Shared Selector Pool and CPU LITE
D. BLOCKING _IO and UBER

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 108
An external REST client periodically sends an array of records in a single POST request to a Mule application API endpoint.
The Mule application must validate each record of the request against a JSON schema before sending it to a downstream system in the same order that it was received in the array
Record processing will take place inside a router or scope that calls a child flow. The child flow has its own error handling defined. Any validation or communication failures should not prevent further processing of the remaining records.
To best address these requirements what is the most idiomatic(used for it intended purpose) router or scope to used in the parent flow, and what type of error handler should be used in the child flow?

A. First Successful router in the parent flowOn Error Continue error handler in the child flow
B. For Each scope in the parent flowOn Error Continue error handler in the child flow
C. Parallel For Each scope in the parent flowOn Error Propagate error handler in the child flow
D. Until Successful router in the parent flowOn Error Propagate error handler in the child flow

Answer: B

Explanation:
Correct answer is For Each scope in the parent flow On Error Continue error handler in the child flow. You can extract below set of requirements from the question a) Records should be sent to downstream system in the same order that it was received in the array b) Any validation or communication failures should not prevent further processing of the remaining records First requirement can be met using For Each scope in the parent flow and second requirement can be met using On Error Continue scope in child flow so that error will be suppressed.

NEW QUESTION 111
A mule application must periodically process a large dataset which varies from 6 GB lo 8 GB from a back-end database and write transform data lo an FTPS server using a properly configured bad job scope.
The performance requirements of an application are approved to run in the cloud hub 0.2 vCore with 8 GB storage capacity and currency requirements are met.
How can the high rate of records be effectively managed in this application?

A. Use streaming with a file storage repeatable strategy for reading records from the database and batch aggregator with streaming to write to FTPS
B. Use streaming with an in-memory reputable store strategy for reading records from the database and batch aggregator with streaming to write to FTPS
C. Use streaming with a file store repeatable strategy for reading records from the database and batch aggregator with an optimal size
D. Use streaming with a file store repeatable strategy reading records from the database and batch aggregator without any required configuration

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 116
The ABC company has an Anypoint Runtime Fabric on VMs/Bare Metal (RTF-VM) appliance installed on its own customer-hosted AWS infrastructure.
Mule applications are deployed to this RTF-VM appliance. As part of the company standards, the Mule application logs must be forwarded to an external log management tool (LMT).
Given the company's current setup and requirements, what is the most idiomatic (used for its intended purpose) way to send Mule application logs to the external LMT?

A. In RTF-VM, install and configure the external LTM's log-forwarding agent
B. In RTF-VM, edit the pod configuration to automatically install and configure an Anypoint Monitoring agent
C. In each Mule application, configure custom Log4j settings
D. In RTF-V
E. configure the out-of-the-box external log forwarder

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 121
An organization is successfully using API led connectivity, however, as the application network grows, all the manually performed tasks to publish share and discover, register, apply policies to, and deploy an API are becoming repetitive pictures driving the organization to automate this process using efficient CI/'CD pipeline. Considering Anypoint platforms capabilities how should the organization approach automating is API lifecycle?

A. Use runtime manager rest apis for API management and mavenforAPI deployment
B. Use Maven with a custom configuration required for the API lifecycle
C. Use Anypoint CLI or Anypoint Platform REST apis with scripting language such as groovy
D. Use Exchange rest api's for API management and MavenforAPI deployment

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 123
One of the backend systems involved by the API implementation enforces rate limits on the number of request a particle client can make.
Both the back-end system and API implementation are deployed to several non-production environments including the staging environment and to a particular production environment. Rate limiting of the back-end system applies to all non-production environments.
The production environment however does not have any rate limiting.
What is the cost-effective approach to conduct performance test of the API implementation in the non-production staging environment?

A. Including logic within the API implementation that bypasses in locations of the back-end system in the staging environment and invoke a Mocking service that replicates typical back-end system responsesThen conduct performance test using this API implementation
B. Use MUnit to simulate standard responses from the back-end system.Then conduct performance test to identify other bottlenecks in the system
C. Create a Mocking service that replicates the back-end system's production performance characteristicsThen configure the API implementation to use the mocking service and conduct the performance test
D. Conduct scaled-down performance tests in the staging environment against rate-limiting back-end syste
E. Then upscale performance results to full production scale

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 125
An external web UI application currently accepts occasional HTTP requests from client web browsers to change (insert, update, or delete) inventory pricing information in an inventory system's database. Each inventory pricing change must be transformed and then synchronized with multiple customer experience systems in near real-time (in under 10 seconds). New customer experience systems are expected to be added in the future.
The database is used heavily and limits the number of SELECT queries that can be made to the database to 10 requests per hour per user.
What is the most scalable, idiomatic (used for its intended purpose), decoupled. reusable, and maintainable integration mechanism available to synchronize each inventory pricing change with the various customer experience systems in near real-time?

A. Write a Mule application with a Database On Table Row event source configured for the inventory pricing database, with the watermark attribute set to an appropriate database columnIn the same now, use a Scatter-Gather to call each customer experience system's REST API with transformed inventory-pricing records
B. Add a trigger to the inventory-pricing database table so that for each change to the inventory pricing database, a stored procedure is called that makes a REST call to a Mule applicationWrite the Mule application to publish each Mule event as a message to an Anypoint MQ exchange Write other Mule applications to

subscribe to the Anypoint MQ exchange, transform each receivedmessage, and then update the Mule application's corresponding customer experience system(s)
C. Replace the external web UI application with a Mule application to accept HTTP requests from client web browsersIn the same Mule application, use a Batch Job scope to test if the database request will succeed, aggregate pricing changes within a short time window, and then update both the inventory pricing database and each customer experience system using a Parallel For Each scope
D. Write a Mule application with a Database On Table Row event source configured for the inventory pricing database, with the ID attribute set to an appropriate database columnIn the same flow, use a Batch Job scope to publish transformed Inventory-pricing records to an Anypoint MQ queueWrite other Mule applications to subscribe to the Anypoint MQ queue, transform each received message, and then update the Mule application's corresponding customer experience system(s)

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 130
An insurance company has an existing API which is currently used by customers. API is deployed to customer hosted Mule runtime cluster. The load balancer that is used to access any APIs on the mule cluster is only configured to point to applications hosted on the server at port 443.
Mule application team of a company attempted to deploy a second API using port 443 but the application will not start and checking logs shows an error indicating the address is already in use.
Which steps must the organization take to resolve this error and allow customers to access both the API's?

A. Change the base path of the HTTP listener configuration in the second API to a different one from the first API
B. Set HTTP listener configuration in both API's to allow for connections from multiple ports
C. Move the HTTP listener configurations from the API's and package them in a mule domain project using port 443
D. Set the HTTP listener of the second API to use different port than the one used in the first API

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 131
An organization has decided on a cloudhub migration strategy that aims to minimize the organizations own IT resources. Currently, the organizational has all of its Mule applications running on its own premises and uses an premises load balancer that exposes all APIs under the base URL https://api.acme.com
As part of the migration strategy, the organization plans to migrate all of its Mule applications and load balancer to cloudhub
What is the most straight-forward and cost effective approach to the Mule applications deployment and load balancing that preserves the public URLs?

A. Deploy the Mule applications to CloudhubUpdate the CNAME record for an api.acme.com in the organizations DNS server pointing to the A record of a cloudhub dedicated load balancer(DLB)Apply mapping rules in the DLB to map URLs to their corresponding Mule applications
B. For each migrated Mule application, deploy an API proxy Mule application to Cloudhub with all applications under the control of a dedicated load balancer(CLB)Update the CNAME record for api.acme.com in the organization DNS server pointing to the A record of a cloudhub dedicated load balancer(DLB)Apply mapping rules in the DLB to map each API proxy application to its corresponding Mule applications
C. Deploy the Mule applications to CloudhubCreate CNAME record for api.acme.com in the Cloudhub Shared load balancer (SLB) pointing to the A record of the on-premise load balancerApply mapping rules in the SLB to map URLs to their corresponding Mule applications
D. Deploy the Mule applications to CloudhubUpdate the CNAME record for api.acme.com in the organization DNS server pointing to the A record of the cloudhub shared load balancer(SLB)Apply mapping rules in the SLB to map URLs to their corresponding Mule applications.

Answer: A

Explanation:
https://help.mulesoft.com/s/feed/0D52T000055pzgsSAA.

NEW QUESTION 132
What Is a recommended practice when designing an integration Mule 4 application that reads a large XML payload as a stream?

A. The payload should be dealt with as a repeatable XML stream, which must only be traversed (iterated-over) once and CANNOT be accessed randomly from DataWeave expressions and scripts
B. The payload should be dealt with as an XML stream, without converting it to a single Java object (POJO)
C. The payload size should NOT exceed the maximum available heap memory of the Mute runtime on which the Mule application executes
D. The payload must be cached using a Cache scope If It Is to be sent to multiple backend systems

Answer: C

Explanation:
If the size of the stream exceeds the maximum, a STREAM_MAXIMUM_SIZE_EXCEEDED error is raised.

NEW QUESTION 137
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. SAML 1.0
B. OAuth 2.0
C. Basic Authentication
D. OpenID Connect

Answer: D

Explanation:
As the Anypoint Platform organization administrator, you can configure identity management in Anypoint Platform to set up users for single sign-on (SSO).
Configure identity management using one of the following single sign-on standards:
1) OpenID Connect: End user identity verification by an authorization server including SSO
2) SAML 2.0: Web-based authorization including cross-domain SSO

NEW QUESTION 142
As a part of project , existing java implementation is being migrated to Mulesoft. Business is very tight on the budget and wish to complete the project in most economical way possible.
Canonical object model using java is already a part of existing implementation. Same object model is required by mule application for a business use case. What is the best way to achieve this?

A. Make use of Java module
B. Create similar model for Mule applications
C. Create a custom application to read Java code and make it available for Mule application
D. Use Anypoint exchange

Answer: A

Explanation:
Mule 4 is built to:
•Minimize the need for custom code.
•Avoid the need for you to know or understand Java.
However, some advanced uses cases require integration with custom Java code, such as:
•Reuse of a library, such as a tax calculation library.
•Reuse of a canonical object model that is standard in the organization.
•Execution of custom logic using Java.
Mule ref doc : https://docs.mulesoft.com/java-module/1.2/

NEW QUESTION 144
An application deployed to a runtime fabric environment with two cluster replicas is designed to periodically trigger of flow for processing a high-volume set of records from the source system and synchronize with the SaaS system using the Batch job scope
After processing 1000 records in a periodic synchronization of 1 lakh records, the replicas in which batch job instance was started went down due to unexpected failure in the runtime fabric environment
What is the consequence of losing the replicas that run the Batch job instance?

A. The remaining 99000 records will be lost and left and processed
B. The second replicas will take over processing the remaining 99000 records
C. A new replacement replica will be available and will be process all 1,00,000 records from scratch leading to duplicate record processing
D. A new placement replica will be available and will take or processing the remaining 99,000 records

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 146
A company is building an application network and has deployed four Mule APIs: one experience API, one process API, and two system APIs. The logs from all the APIs are aggregated in an external log aggregation tool. The company wants to trace messages that are exchanged between multiple API implementations. What is the most idiomatic (based on its intended use) identifier that should be used to implement Mule event tracing across the multiple API implementations?

A. Mule event ID
B. Mule correlation ID
C. Client's IP address
D. DataWeave UUID

Answer: B

Explanation:
Correct answer is Mule correlation ID By design, Correlation Ids cannot be changed within a flow in Mule 4 applications and can be set only at source. This ID is part of the Event Context and is generated as soon as the message is received by the application. When a HTTP Request is received, the request is inspected for "X-Correlation-Id" header. If "X-Correlation-Id" header is present, HTTP connector uses this as the Correlation Id. If "X-Correlation-Id" header is NOT present, a Correlation Id is randomly generated. For Incoming HTTP Requests: In order to set a custom Correlation Id, the client invoking the HTTP request must set "X-Correlation-Id" header. This will ensure that the Mule Flow uses this Correlation Id. For Outgoing HTTP Requests: You can also propagate the existing Correlation Id to downstream APIs. By default, all outgoing HTTP Requests send "X-Correlation-Id" header. However, you can choose to set a different value to "X-Correlation-Id" header or set "Send Correlation Id" to NEVER.

NEW QUESTION 150
A customer wants to use the mapped diagnostic context (MDC) and logging variables to enrich its logging and improve tracking by providing more context in the logs.
The customer also wants to improve the throughput and lower the latency of message processing.
As an Mulesoft integration architect can you advise, what should the customer implement to meet these requirements?

A. Use synchronous logging and use pattern layout with [%MDC] in the log4j2.xml configuration file and then configure the logging variables
B. Useasync logger at the level greater than INFO and use pattern layout with [%MDC] in the log4j2,xml configuration file and then configure the logging variables
C. Useasync logger at the level equal to DEBUG orTRACEand use patternlayout with [%MDC] in the log4j2.xml configuration file and then configure the logging variables
D. Use synchronous logging at the INFO DEBUG or Trace level and use pattern layout with [%MDC] in the log4j2.xml configuration file and then configure the logging variables

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 151
What is not true about Mule Domain Project?

A. This allows Mule applications to share resources
B. Expose multiple services within the Mule domain on the same port
C. Only available Anypoint Runtime Fabric

D. Send events (messages) to other Mule applications using VM queues

Answer: C

Explanation:
* Mule Domain Project is ONLY available for customer-hosted Mule runtimes, but not for Anypoint Runtime
Fabric
* Mule domain project is available for Hybrid and Private Cloud (PCE). Rest all provide application isolation and can't support domain project.
What is Mule Domain Project?
* A Mule Domain Project is implemented to configure the resources that are shared among different projects. These resources can be used by all the projects associated with this domain. Mule applications can be associated with only one domain, but a domain can be associated with multiple projects. Shared resources allow multiple development teams to work in parallel using the same set of reusable connectors. Defining these connectors as shar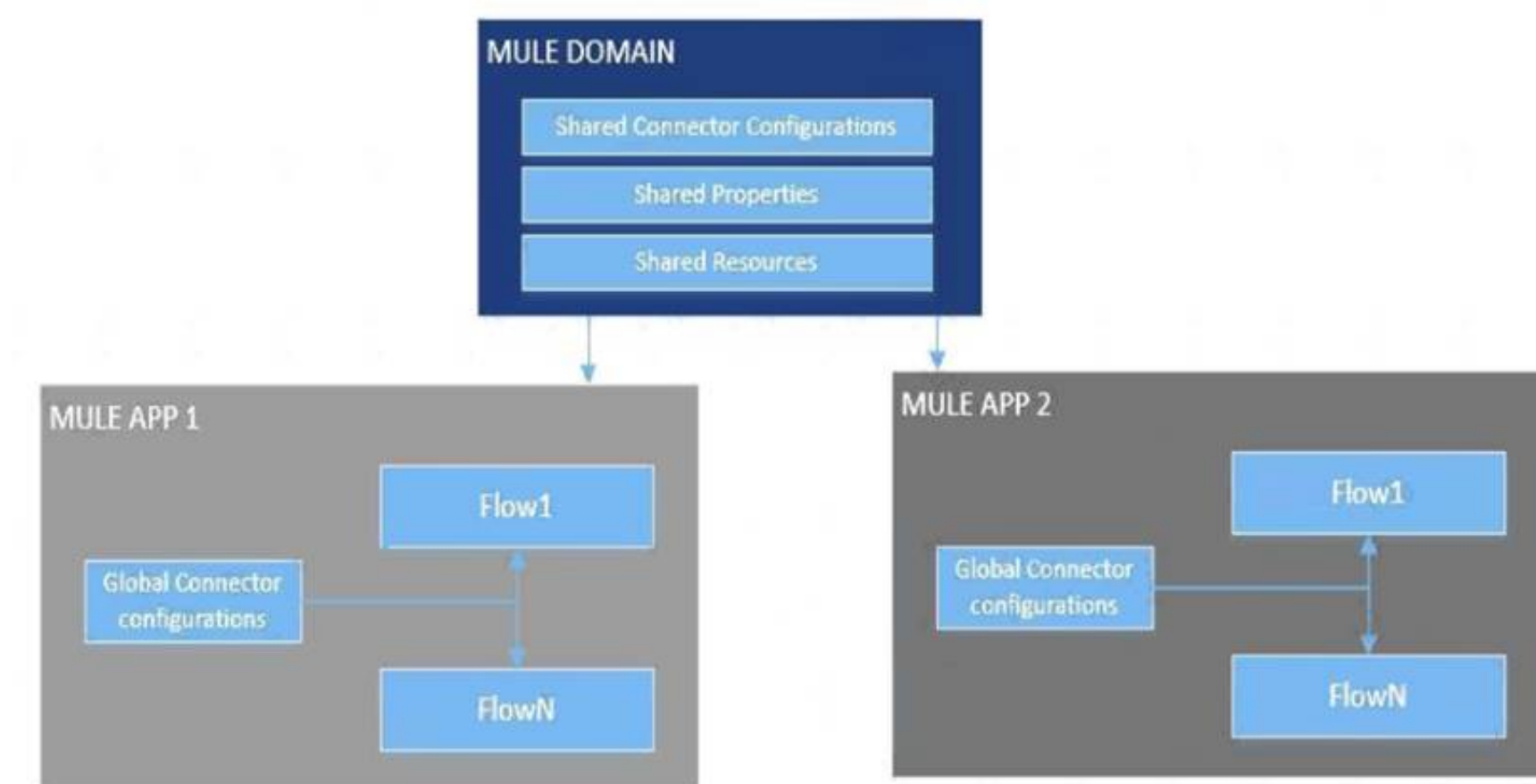ed resources at the domain level allows the team to: - Expose multiple services within the domain through the same port. - Share the connection to persistent storage. - Share services between apps through a well-defined interface. - Ensure consistency between apps upon any changes because the configuration is only set in one place.
* Use domains Project to share the same host and port among multiple projects. You can declare the http connector within a domain project and associate the domain project with other projects. Doing this also allows to control thread settings, keystore configurations, time outs for all the requests made within multiple applications. You may think that one can also achieve this by duplicating the http connector configuration across all the applications. But, doing this may pose a nightmare if you have to make a change and redeploy all the applications.
* If you use connector configuration in the domain and let all the applications use the new domain instead of a default domain, you will maintain only one copy of the http connector configuration. Any changes will require only the domain to the redeployed instead of all the applications.
You can start using domains in only three steps:
1) Create a Mule Domain project
2) Create the global connector configurations which needs to be shared across the applications inside the Mule Domain project
3) Modify the value of domain in mule-deploy.properties file of the applications Graphical user interface Description automatically generated

NEW QUESTION 153
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. Throughput
B. Consistency
C. Response time
D. Availability

Answer: B

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 158
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. 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
B. The API implementation source code must be committed to a source control management system (such as GitHub)
C. A RAML definition of the API must be created in API designer so it can then be published to Anypoint Exchange
D. The API must be shared with the potential developers through an API portal so API consumers can interact with the API
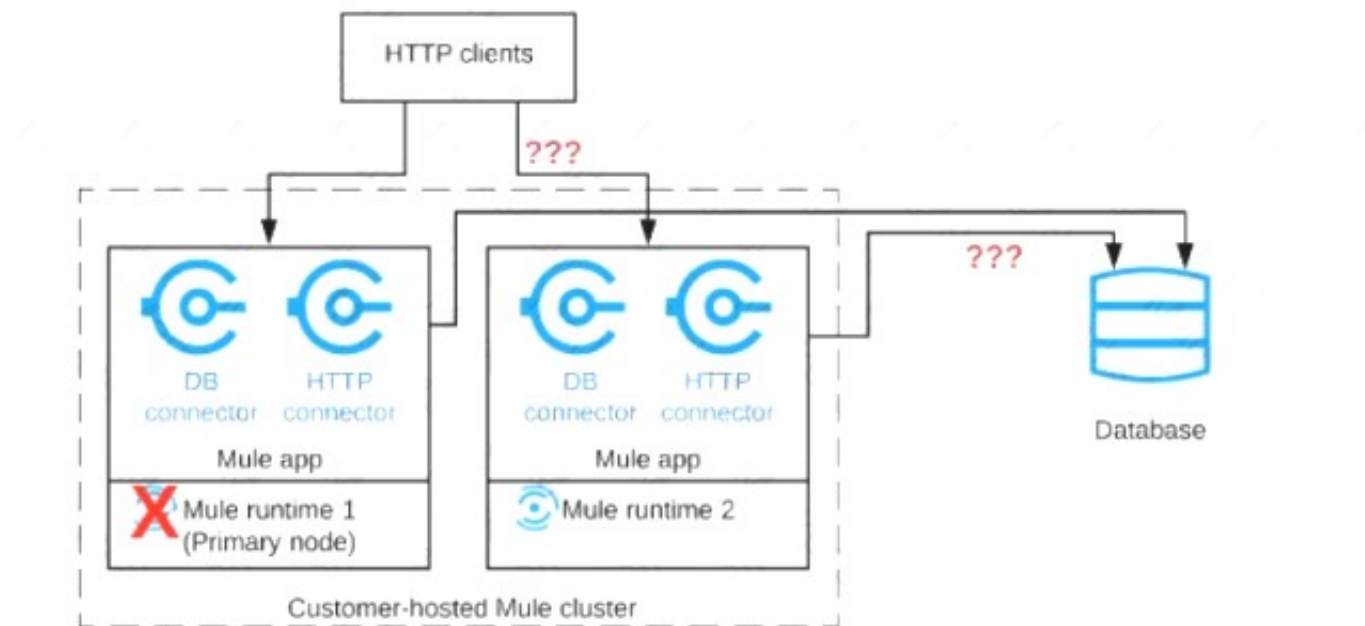
Answer: A

Explanation:
Context of the question is about managing and governing mule applications deployed on Anypoint platform.
Anypoint API Manager (API Manager) is a component of Anypoint Platform that enables you to manage, govern, and secure APIs. It leverages the runtime capabilities of API Gateway and Anypoint Service Mesh, both of which enforce policies, collect and track analytics data, manage proxies, provide encryption and authentication, and manage applications.
Mule Ref Doc : https://docs.mulesoft.com/api-manager/2.x/getting-started-proxy

NEW QUESTION 163
Refer to the exhibit.

A Mule application is deployed to a cluster of two customer-hosted Mute runtimes. The Mute application has a flow that polls a database and another flow with an HTTP Listener. HTTP clients send HTTP requests directly to individual cluster nodes.
What happens to database polling and HTTP request handling in the time after the primary (master) node of the cluster has railed, but before that node is restarted?
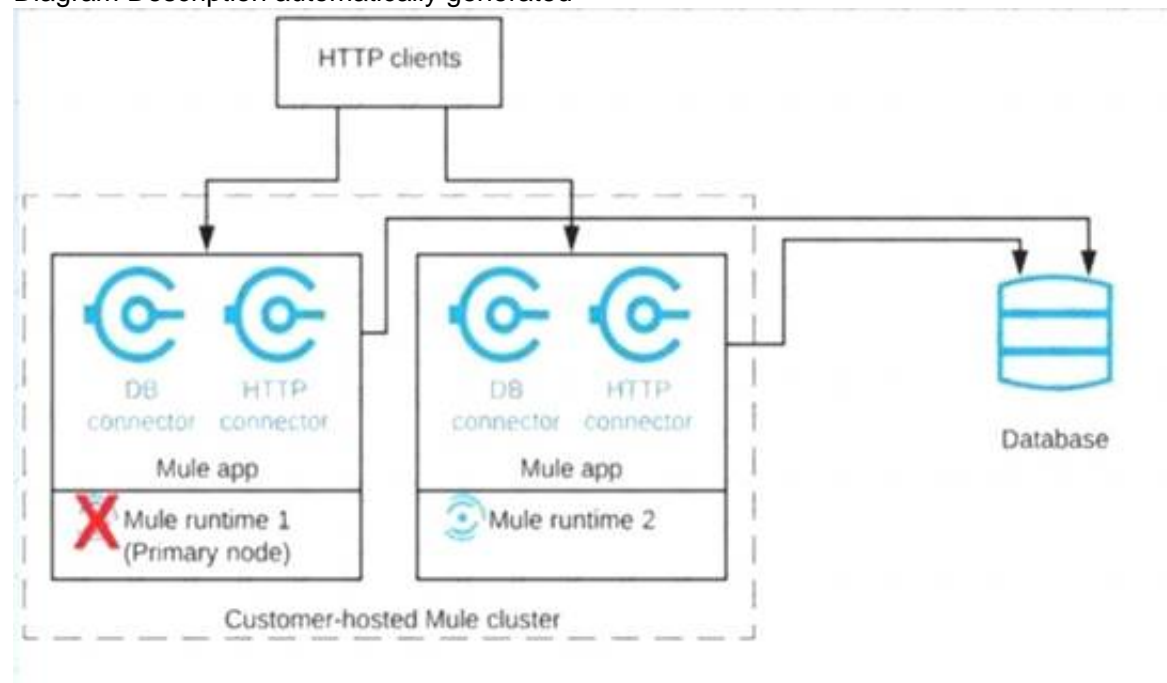
A. Database polling continues Only HTTP requests sent to the remaining node continue to be accepted
B. Database polling stops All HTTP requests continue to be accepted
C. Database polling continues All HTTP requests continue to be accepted, but requests to the failed node Incur increased latency
D. Database polling stops All HTTP requests are rejected

Answer: A

Explanation:
: Architecture descripted in the question could be described as follows.When node 1 is down , DB polling will still continue via node 2 . Also requests which are coming directly to node 2 will also be accepted and processed in BAU fashion. Only thing that wont work is when requests are sent to Node 1 HTTP connector. The flaw with this architecture is HTTP clients are sending HTTP requests directly to individual cluster nodes. By default, clustering Mule runtime engines ensures high system availability. If a Mule runtime engine node becomes unavailable due to failure or planned downtime, another node in the cluster can assume the workload and continue to process existing events and messages
Diagram Description automatically generated

NEW QUESTION 166
What limits if a particular Anypoint Platform user can discover an asset in Anypoint Exchange?

A. Design Center and RAML were both used to create the asset
B. The existence of a public Anypoint Exchange portal to which the asset has been published
C. The type of the asset in Anypoint Exchange
D. The business groups to which the user belongs

Answer: D

Explanation:
* "The existence of a public Anypoint Exchange portal to which the asset has been published" - question does not mention anything about the public portal. Beside the public portal is open to the internet, to anyone. * If you cannot find an asset in the current business group scopes, search in other scopes. In the left navigation bar click All assets (assets provided by MuleSoft and your own master organization), Provided by MuleSoft, or a business group scope. User belonging to one Business Group can see assets related to his group only Reference: https://docs.mulesoft.com/exchange/to-find-info https://docs.mulesoft.com/exchange/asset-details Correct answer is The business groups to which the user belongs

NEW QUESTION 169
An API implementation is being developed to expose data from a production database via HTTP requests. The API implementation executes a database SELECT statement that is dynamically created based upon data received from each incoming HTTP request. The developers are planning to use various types of testing to make sure the Mule application works as expected, can handle specific workloads, and behaves correctly from an API consumer perspective. What type of testing would typically mock the results from each SELECT statement rather than actually execute it in the production database?

A. Unit testing (white box)
B. Integration testing
C. Functional testing (black box)
D. Performance testing

Answer: A

Explanation:
In Unit testing instead of using actual backends, stubs are used for the backend services. This ensures that developers are not blocked and have no dependency on other systems.
In Unit testing instead of using actual backends, stubs are used for the backend services. This ensures that developers are not blocked and have no dependency on other systems.
Below are the typical characteristics of unit testing.
-- Unit tests do not require deployment into any special environment, such as a staging environment
-- Unit tests san be run from within an embedded Mule runtime
-- Unit tests can/should be implemented using MUnit
-- For read-only interactions to any dependencies (such as other APIs): allowed to invoke production endpoints
-- For write interactions: developers must implement mocks using MUnit
-- Require knowledge of the implementation details of the API implementation under test

NEW QUESTION 171
A new upstream API Is being designed to offer an SLA of 500 ms median and 800 ms maximum (99th percentile) response time. The corresponding API implementation needs to sequentially invoke 3 downstream APIs of very similar complexity. The first of these downstream APIs offers the following SLA for its response time: median: 100 ms, 80th percentile: 500 ms, 95th percentile: 1000 ms. If possible, how can a timeout be set in the upstream API for the invocation of the first downstream API to meet the new upstream API's desired SLA?

A. Set a timeout of 100 ms; that leaves 400 ms for the other two downstream APIs to complete
B. Do not set a timeout; the Invocation of this API Is mandatory and so we must wait until it responds
C. Set a timeout of 50 ms; this times out more invocations of that API but gives additional room for retries
D. No timeout is possible to meet the upstream API's desired SLA; a different SLA must be negotiated with the first downstream API or invoke an alternative API

Answer: D

Explanation:
Before we answer this question , we need to understand what median (50th percentile) and 80th percentile means. If the 50th percentile (median) of a response time is 500ms that means that 50% of my transactions are either as fast or faster than 500ms.
If the 90th percentile of the same transaction is at 1000ms it means that 90% are as fast or faster and only 10% are slower. Now as per upstream SLA , 99th percentile is 800 ms which means 99% of the incoming requests should have response time less than or equal to 800 ms. But as per one of the backend API , their 95th percentile is 1000 ms which means that backend API will take 1000 ms or less than that for 95% of. requests. As there are three API invocation from upstream API , we can not conclude a timeout that can be set to meet the desired SLA as backend SLA's do not support it.
Let see why other answers are not correct.
1) Do not set a timeout --> This can potentially violate SLA's of upstream API
2) Set a timeout of 100 ms; ---> This will not work as backend API has 100 ms as median meaning only 50% requests will be answered in this time and we will get timeout for 50% of the requests. Important thing to note here is, All APIs need to be executed sequentially, so if you get timeout in first API, there is no use of going to second and third API. As a service provider you wouldn't want to keep 50% of your consumers dissatisfied. So not the best option to go with.
*To quote an example: Let's assume you have built an API to update customer contact details.
- First API is fetching customer number based on login credentials
- Second API is fetching Info in 1 table and returning unique key
- Third API, using unique key provided in second API as primary key, updating remaining details
* Now consider, if API times out in first API and can't fetch customer number, in this case, it's useless to call API 2 and 3 and that is why question mentions specifically that all APIs need to be executed sequentially.
3) Set a timeout of 50 ms --> Again not possible due to the same reason as above Hence correct answer is No timeout is possible to meet the upstream API's desired SLA; a different SLA must be negotiated with the first downstream API or invoke an alternative API

NEW QUESTION 173
What Mule application can have API policies applied by Anypoint Platform to the endpoint exposed by that Mule application?

A. A Mule application that accepts requests over HTTP/1x
B. A Mule application that accepts JSON requests over TCP but is NOT required to provide a response.
C. A Mule application that accepts JSON requests over WebSocket

D. A Mule application that accepts gRPC requests over HTTP/2

Answer: A

Explanation:
* HTTP/1.1 keeps all requests and responses in plain text format.
* HTTP/2 uses the binary framing layer to encapsulate all messages in binary format, while still maintaining HTTP semantics, such as verbs, methods, and headers. It came into use in 2015, and offers several methods to decrease latency, especially when dealing with mobile platforms and server-intensive graphics and videos
* Currently, Mule application can have API policies only for Mule application that accepts requests over HTTP/1x

NEW QUESTION 174
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