Exam Questions MCIA-Level-1

MuleSoft Certified Integration Architect - Level 1

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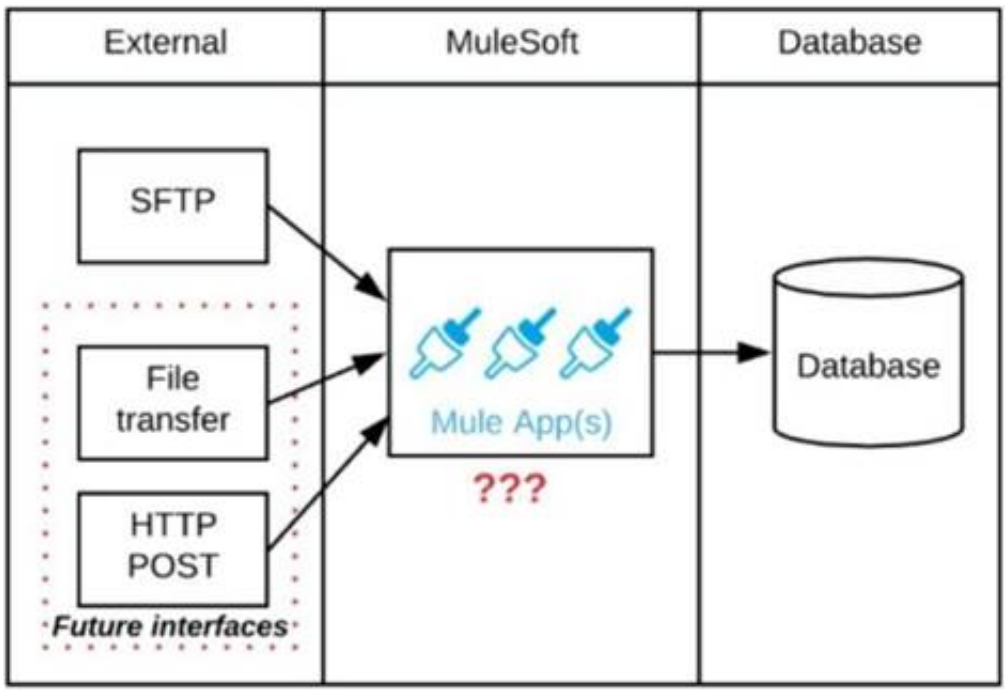
NEW QUESTION 1
An XA transaction Is being configured that involves a JMS connector listening for Incoming JMS messages. What is the meaning of the timeout attribute of the XA transaction, and what happens after the timeout expires?

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 connectionAfter 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 thetimeout, a new JMS consumer thread is created

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 2
Refer to the exhibit.

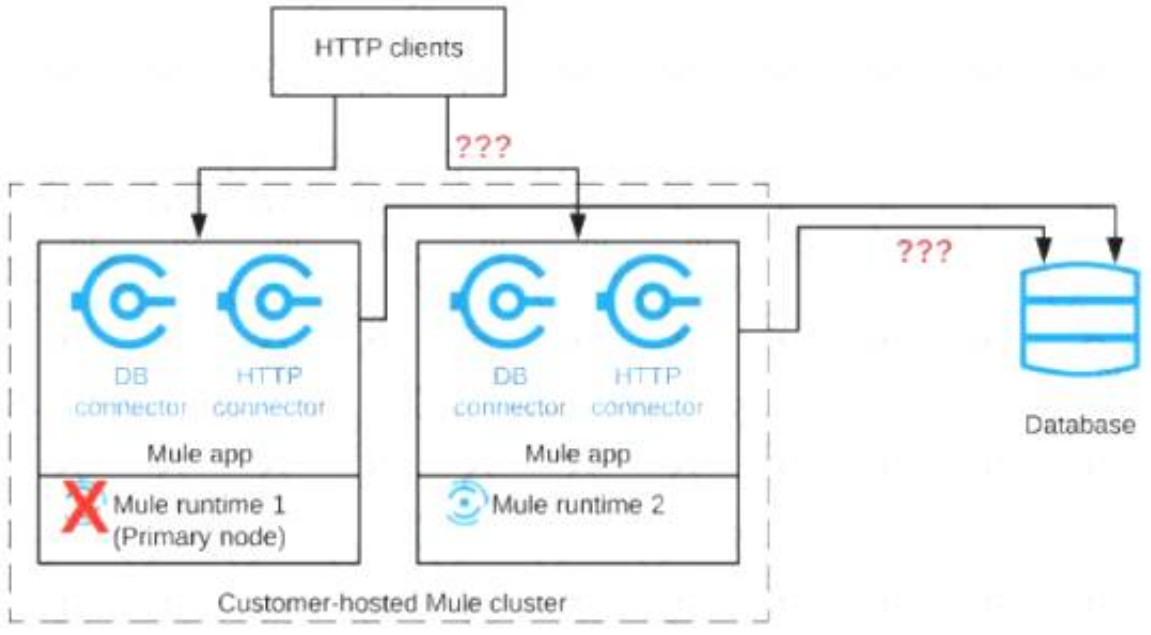


A business process involves the receipt of a file from an external vendor over SFTP. The file needs to be parsed and its content processed, validated, and ultimately persisted to a database. The delivery mechanism is expected to change in the future as more vendors send similar files using other mechanisms such as file transfer or HTTP POST.
What is the most effective way to design for these requirements in order to minimize the impact of future change?

A. Use a MuleSoft Scatter-Gather and a MuleSoft Batch Job to handle the different files coming from different sources
B. Create a Process API to receive the file and process it using a MuleSoft Batch Job while delegating the data save process to a System API
C. Create an API that receives the file and invokes a Process API with the data contained In the file, then have the Process API process the data using a MuleSoft Batch Job and other System APIs as needed
D. Use a composite data source so files can be retrieved from various sources and delivered to a MuleSoft Batch Job for processing

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 3
Refer to the exhibit.

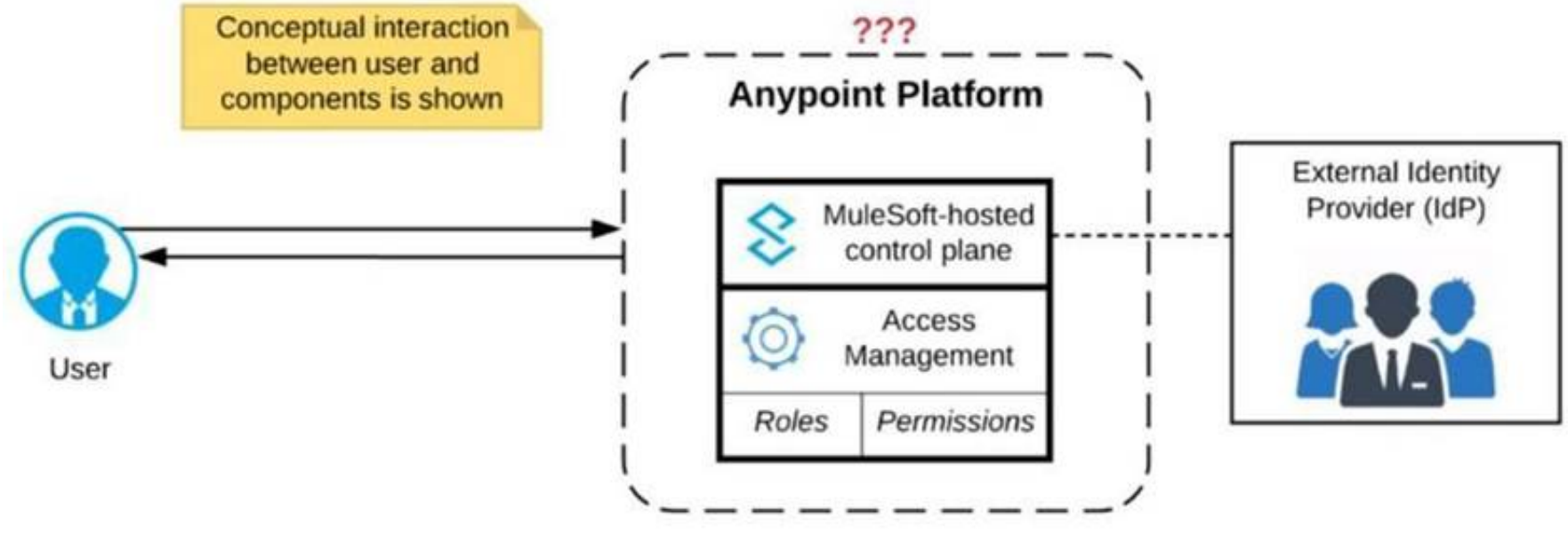


A Mule application is deployed to a cluster of two customer-hosted Mute runtimes. The Mute application has a flow that polls a database and another flow with an HTTP Listener.
HTTP clients send HTTP requests directly to individual cluster nodes.
What happens to database polling and HTTP request handling 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

NEW QUESTION 4
Refer to the exhibit.



Anypoint Platform supports role-based access control (RBAC) to features of the platform. An organization has configured an external Identity Provider for identity management with Anypoint Platform.
What aspects of RBAC must ALWAYS be controlled from the Anypoint Platform control plane and CANNOT be controlled via the external Identity Provider?

A. Controlling the business group within Anypoint Platform to which the user belongs
B. Assigning Anypoint Platform permissions to a role
C. Assigning Anypoint Platform role(s) to a user
D. Removing a user's access to Anypoint Platform when they no longer work for the organization

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 5
What limits if a particular Anypoint Platform user can discover an asset in Anypoint Exchange?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 6
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: B

NEW QUESTION 7
An organization has various integrations implemented as Mule applications. Some of these Mule applications are deployed to customhosted Mule runtimes (on-premises) while others execute in theMuleSoft-hosted runtime plane (CloudHub). To perform the Integra functionality, these Mule applications connect to various backend systems, with multiple applications typically needing to access the backend systems.
How can the organization most effectively avoid creating duplicates in each Mule application of the credentials required to access thebackend systems?

A. Create a Mule domain project that maintains the credentials as Mule domain-shared resources Deploy the Mule applications to the Mule domain, so the credentials are available to the Mule applications
B. Store the credentials in properties files in a shared folder within the organization's data center Have the Mule applications load properties files from this shared location at startup
C. Segregate the credentials for each backend system into environment-specific properties files Package these properties files in each Mule application, from where they are loaded at startup
D. Configure or create a credentials service that returns the credentials for each backend system, and that is accessible from customer-hosted and MuleSoft-hosted Mule runtimes Have the Mule applications toad the properties at startup by invoking that credentials service

Answer: D

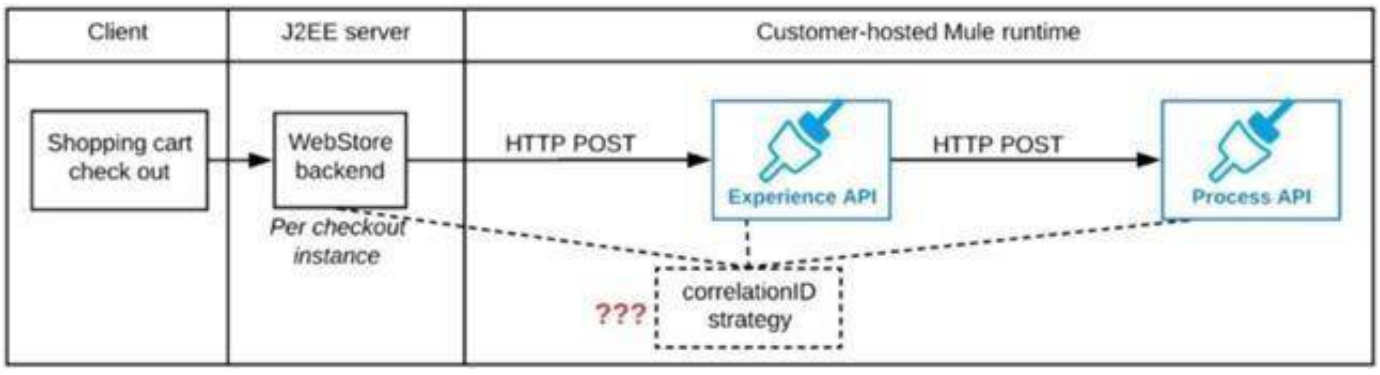
NEW QUESTION 8
What metrics about API invocations are available for visualization in custom charts using Anypoint Analytics?

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, JDBC Select operation response time
D. Request size, number of requests, response size, response time

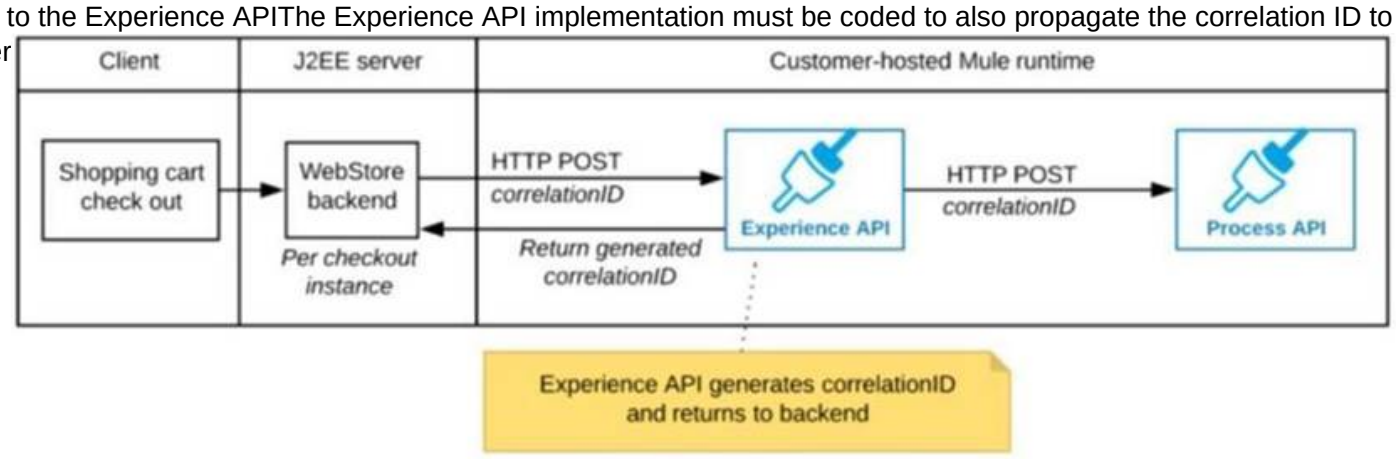
Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 9
Refer to the exhibit.

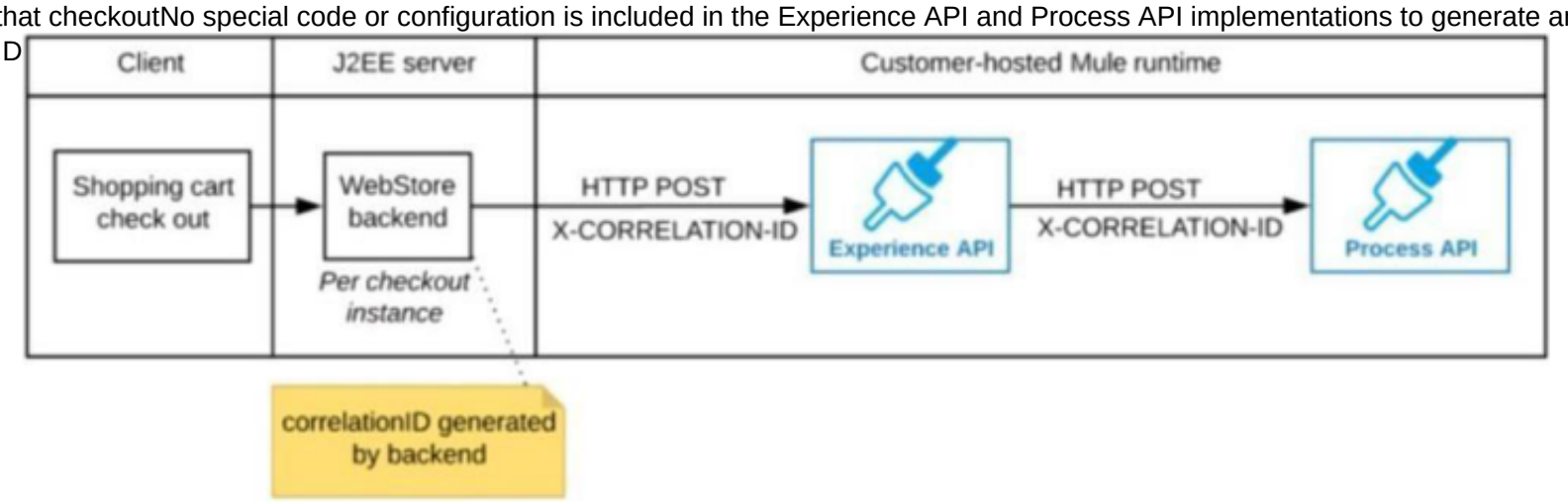


A shopping cart checkout process consists of a web store backend sending a sequence of API invocations to an Experience API, which in turn invokes a Process API. All API invocations are over HTTPS POST. The Java web store backend executes in a Java EE application server, while all API implementations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

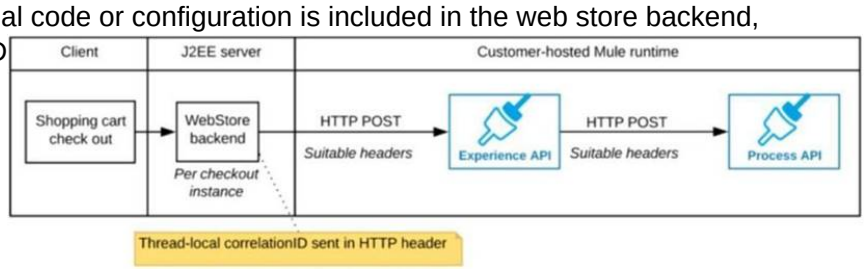
A. The Experience API implementation generates a correlation ID for each incoming HTTP request and passes it to the web store backend in the HTTP response, which includes it in all subsequent API invocations to the Experience APIThe Experience API implementation must be coded to also propagate the correlation ID to the Process API in a suitable HTTP request header



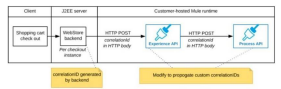
B. The web store backend generates a new correlation ID value at the start of checkout and sets it on the X-CORRELATION-ID HTTP request header in each API invocation belonging to that checkoutNo special code or configuration is included in the Experience API and Process API implementations to generate and manage the correlation ID



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



D. The web store backend sends a correlation ID value in the HTTP request body in the way required by the Experience APIThe Experience API and Process API implementations must be coded to receive the custom correlation ID in the HTTP requests and propagate it in suitable HTTP request headers



Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 10
What is required before an API implemented using the components of Anypoint Platform can be managed and governed (by applying API policies) on Anypoint Platform?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 10
A Mule application currently writes to two separate SQL Server database instances across the internet using a single XA transaction. It is 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. Availability
C. Response time
D. Consistency

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 13
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