MCIA-LEVEL-1-MAINTENANCE Q&As

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QUESTION 1

An organization is migrating all its Mule applications to Runtime Fabric (RTF). None of the Mule applications use Mule domain projects.

Currently, all the Mule applications have been manually deployed to a server group among several customer hosted Mule runtimes.

Port conflicts between these Mule application deployments are currently managed by the DevOps team who carefully manage Mule application properties files.

When the Mule applications are migrated from the current customer-hosted server group to Runtime Fabric (RTF), fo the Mule applications need to be rewritten and what DevOps port configuration responsibilities change or stay the same?

A. Yes, the Mule applications Must be rewritten DevOps No Longer needs to manage port conflicts between the Mule applications

B. Yes, the Mule applications Must be rewritten DevOps Must Still Manage port conflicts.

C. NO, The Mule applications do NOT need to be rewritten DevOps MUST STILL manage port conflicts

D. NO, the Mule applications do NO need to be rewritten DevOps NO LONGER needs to manage port conflicts between the Mule applications.

Correct Answer: C

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Anypoint Runtime Fabric is a container service that automates the deployment and orchestration of your Mule applications and gateways.

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Runtime Fabric runs on customer-managed infrastructure on AWS, Azure, virtual machines (VMs) or bare-metal servers.

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As none of the Mule applications use Mule domain projects. applications are not required to be rewritten. Also when applications are deployed on RTF, by default ingress is allowed only on 8081.

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Hence port conflicts are not required to be managed by DevOps team

QUESTION 2

A Mule application uses APIkit for SOAP to implement a SOAP web service. The Mule application has been deployed to a CloudHub worker in a testing environment.

The integration testing team wants to use a SOAP client to perform Integration testing. To carry out the integration tests, the integration team must obtain the interface definition for the SOAP web service.

What is the most idiomatic (used for its intended purpose) way for the integration testing team to obtain the interface definition for the deployed SOAP web service in order to perform integration testing with the SOAP client?

A. Retrieve the OpenAPI Specification file(s) from API Manager

B. Retrieve the WSDL file(s) from the deployed Mule application

C. Retrieve the RAML file(s) from the deployed Mule application

D. Retrieve the XML file(s) from Runtime Manager

Correct Answer: D

Reference: https://docs.spring.io/spring-framework/docs/4.2.x/spring-framework- reference/html/integration-testing.html

QUESTION 3

Organization wants to achieve high availability goal for Mule applications in customer hosted runtime plane. Due to the complexity involved, data cannot be shared among of different instances of same Mule application. What option best suits to this requirement considering high availability is very much critical to the organization?

A. The cluster can be configured

B. Use third party product to implement load balancer

C. High availability can be achieved only in CloudHub

D. Use persistent object store

Correct Answer: B

High availability is about up-time of your application A) High availability can be achieved only in CloudHub isn\\'t correct statement. It can be achieved in customer hosted runtime planes as well B) An object store is a facility for storing objects in or across Mule applications. Mule runtime engine (Mule) uses object stores to persist data for eventual retrieval. It can be used for disaster recovery but not for High Availability. Using object store can\\'t guarantee that all instances won\\'t go down at once. So not an appropriate choice. Reference: https://docs.mulesoft.com/mule-runtime/4.3/mule-object-stores

C) High availability can be achieved by below two models for on-premise MuleSoft implementations.

1) Mule Clustering ?Where multiple Mule servers are available within the same cluster environment and the routing of requests will be done by the load balancer. A cluster is a set of up to eight servers that act as a single deployment target and high-availability processing unit. Application instances in a cluster are aware of each other, share common information, and synchronize statuses. If one server fails, another server takes over processing applications. A cluster can run multiple applications. (refer left half of the)

In given scenario, it\\'s mentioned that \\'data cannot be shared among of different instances\\'. So this is not a correct choice.

Reference: https://docs.mulesoft.com/runtime-manager/cluster-about

2) Load balanced standalone Mule instances ?The high availability can be achieved even without cluster, with the usage of third party load balancer pointing requests to different Mule servers. This approach does not share or synchronize data between Mule runtimes. Also high availability achieved as load balanced algorithms can be implemented using external load balancer. (refer right half of the)

Graphical user interface, , application

QUESTION 4

An insurance company is using a CIoudHub runtime plane. As a part of requirement, email alert should be sent to internal operations team every time of policy applied to an API instance is deleted As an integration architect suggest on how this requirement be met?

A. Use audit logs in Anypoint platform to detect a policy deletion and configure the Audit logs alert feature to send an email to the operations team

B. Use Anypoint monitoring to configure an alert that sends an email to the operations team every time a policy is deleted in API manager

C. Create a custom connector to be triggered every time of policy is deleted in API manager

D. Implement a new application that uses the Audit log REST API to detect the policy deletion and send an email to operations team the SMTP connector

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 5

What condition requires using a CloudHub Dedicated Load Balancer?

A. When cross-region load balancing is required between separate deployments of the same Mule application

B. When custom DNS names are required for API implementations deployed to customer- hosted Mule runtimes

C. When API invocations across multiple CloudHub workers must be load balanced

D. When server-side load-balanced TLS mutual authentication is required between API implementations and API clients

Correct Answer: D

Correct answer is When server-side load-balanced TLS mutual authentication is required between API implementations and API clients CloudHub dedicated load balancers (DLBs) are an optional component of Anypoint Platform that enable you to route external HTTP and HTTPS traffic to multiple Mule applications deployed to CloudHub workers in a Virtual Private Cloud (VPC). Dedicated load balancers enable you to: * Handle load balancing among the different CloudHub workers that run your application. * Define SSL configurations to provide custom certificates and optionally enforce two-way SSL client authentication. * Configure proxy rules that map your applications to custom domains. This enables you to host your applications under a single domain