MCIA-LEVEL-1^{Q&As}

MuleSoft Certified Integration Architect - Level 1

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QUESTION 1

Which role is primarily responsible for building API implementation as part of a typical MuleSoft integration project?

A. API Developer

B. API Designer

C. Integration Architect

D. Operations

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 2

Customer has deployed mule applications to different customer hosted mule run times. Mule applications are managed from Anypoint platform. What needs to be configured to monitor these Mule applications from Anypoint monitoring and what sends monitoring data to Anypoint monitoring?

A. Enable monitoring of individual applications from runtime manager application settings Runtime manager agent sends monitoring data from the mule applications to Anypoint monitoring

B. Install runtime manager agent on each mule runtime Runtime manager agent since monitoring data from the mule applications to Anypoint monitoring

C. Anypoint monitoring agent on each mule runtime Anypoint monitoring agent sends monitoring data from the mule applications to Anypoint monitoring

D. By default, Anypoint monitoring agent will be installed on each Mule run time Anypoint Monitoring agent automatically sends monitoring data from the Mule applications to Anypoint monitoring

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 3

Refer to the exhibit.
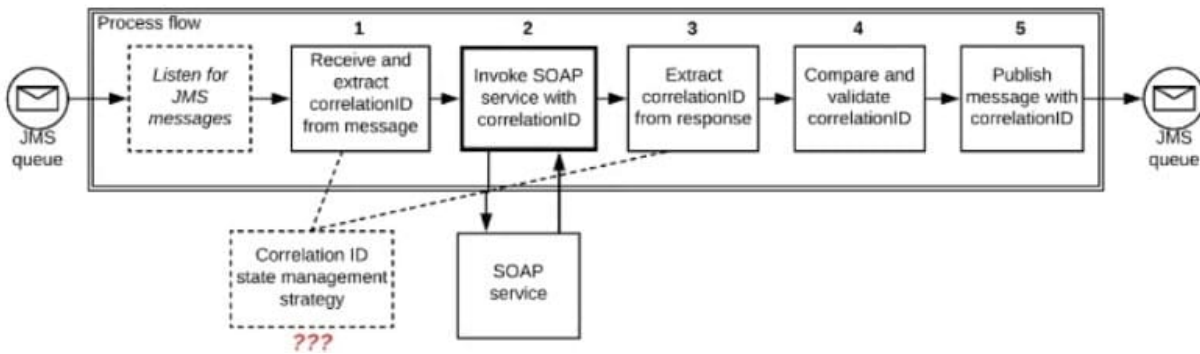
A Mule application is deployed to a multi-node Mule runtime cluster. The Mule application uses the competing consumer pattern among its cluster replicas to receive JMS messages from a JMS queue. To process each received JMS

message, the following steps are performed in a flow:

Step l: 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 store The 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

Correct Answer: C

Explanation:

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 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:

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 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.

*

 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.
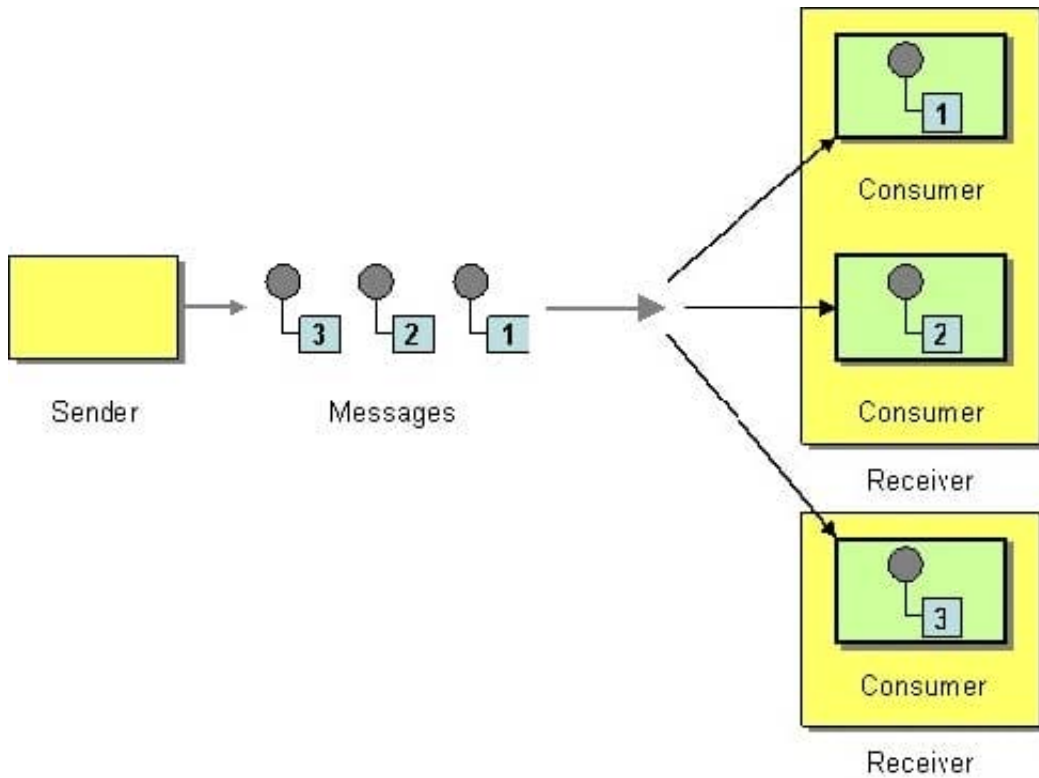
IDEMPOTENCE

WHEN PERFORMING AN OPERATION AGAIN GIVES THE SAME RESULT

HTTP METHOD	IDEMPOTENCE	SAFETY
GET	YES	YES
HEAD	YES	YES
PUT	YES	NO
DELETE	YES	NO
POST	NO	NO
PATCH	NO	NO

QUESTION 4

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

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 5

The implementation of a Process API must change. What is a valid approach that minimizes the impact of this change on API clients?

A. Implement required changes to the Process API implementation so that whenever possible, the Process API\\'s RAML definition remains unchanged

B. Update the RAML definition of the current Process API and notify API client developers by sending them links to the updated RAML definition

C. Postpone changes until API consumers acknowledge they are ready to migrate to a new Process API or API version

D. Implement the Process API changes in a new API implementation, and have the old API implementation return an HTTP status code 301 - Moved Permanently to inform API clients they should be calling the new API implementation

Correct Answer: A

Explanation:

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 Option B shouldn\\'t be used unless extremely needed, if RAML is changed, client needs to accommodate changes. Question is about minimizing impact on Client. So this is not a valid choice.

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 Option C isn\\'t valid as Business can\\'t stop for consumers acknowledgment.

*

Option D again needs Client to accommodate changes and isn\\'t viable option.

*

Best choice is A where RAML definition isn\\'t changed and underlined functionality is changed without any dependency on client and without impacting client.

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