

MCIA-LEVEL-1-MAINTENANCE^{Q&As}

MuleSoft Certified Integration Architect - Level 1 MAINTENANCE

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QUESTION 1

An organization has defined a common object model in Java to mediate the communication between different Mule applications in a consistent way. A Mule application is being built to use this common object model to process responses from

a SOAP API and a REST API and then write the processed results to an order management system.

The developers want Anypoint Studio to utilize these common objects to assist in creating mappings for various transformation steps in the Mule application.

What is the most idiomatic (used for its intended purpose) and performant way to utilize these common objects to map between the inbound and outbound systems in the Mule application?

- A. Use JAXB (XML) and Jackson (JSON) data bindings
- B. Use the WSS module
- C. Use the Java module
- D. Use the Transform Message component

Correct Answer: A

Reference: <https://docs.mulesoft.com/mule-runtime/3.9/understanding-mule-configuration>

QUESTION 2

What is maximum vCores can be allocated to application deployed to CloudHub?

- A. 1 vCores
- B. 2 vCores
- C. 4 vCores
- D. 16 vCores

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 3

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

Correct Answer: BD

QUESTION 4

An organization is designing a mule application to support an all or nothing transaction between several database operations and some other connectors so that they all roll back if there is a problem with any of the connectors. Besides the database connector, what other connector can be used in the transaction.

- A. VM
- B. Anypoint MQ
- C. SFTP
- D. ObjectStore

Correct Answer: A

Correct answer is VM VM support Transactional Type. When an exception occurs, the transaction rolls back to its original state for reprocessing. This feature is not supported by other connectors. Here is additional information about Transaction management:

	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	Yes
	https://docs.mulesoft.com/runtime-manager/lb-whitelists	
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

QUESTION 5

A project team is working on an API implementation using the RAML definition as a starting point. The team has updated the definition to include new operations and has published a new version to exchange. Meanwhile another team is working on a mule application consuming the same API implementation.

During the development what has to be performed by the mule application team to take advantage of the newly added operations?

- A. Scaffold the client application with the new definition
- B. Scaffold API implementation application with the new definition
- C. Update the REST connector from exchange in the client application
- D. Update the API connector in the API implementation and publish to exchange

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 6

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. Use async 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. Use async logger at the level equal to DEBUG or TRACE and use pattern layout 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

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 7

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

Correct Answer: B

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.

QUESTION 8

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

Correct Answer: D

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

QUESTION 9

A manufacturing company is planning to deploy Mule applications to its own Azure Kubernetes Service infrastructure.

The organization wants to make the Mule applications more available and robust by deploying each Mule application to an isolated Mule runtime in a Docker container while managing all the Mule applications from the MuleSoft-hosted control plane.

What is the most idiomatic (used for its intended purpose) choice of runtime plane to meet these organizational requirements?

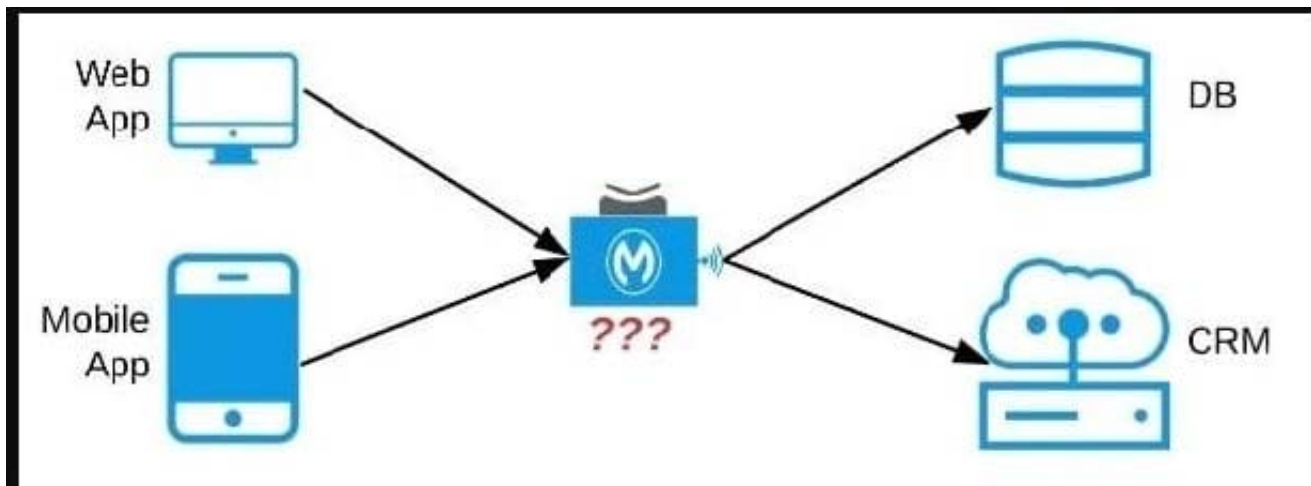
- A. Anypoint Platform Private Cloud Edition
- B. Anypoint Runtime Fabric
- C. CloudHub
- D. Anypoint Service Mesh

Correct Answer: B

Reference: <https://blogs.mulesoft.com/dev-guides/how-to-tutorials/anypoint-runtime-fabric/>

QUESTION 10

An organization needs to enable access to their customer data from both a mobile app and a web application, which each need access to common fields as well as certain unique fields. The data is available partially in a database and partially in a 3rd-party CRM system. What APIs should be created to best fit these design requirements?

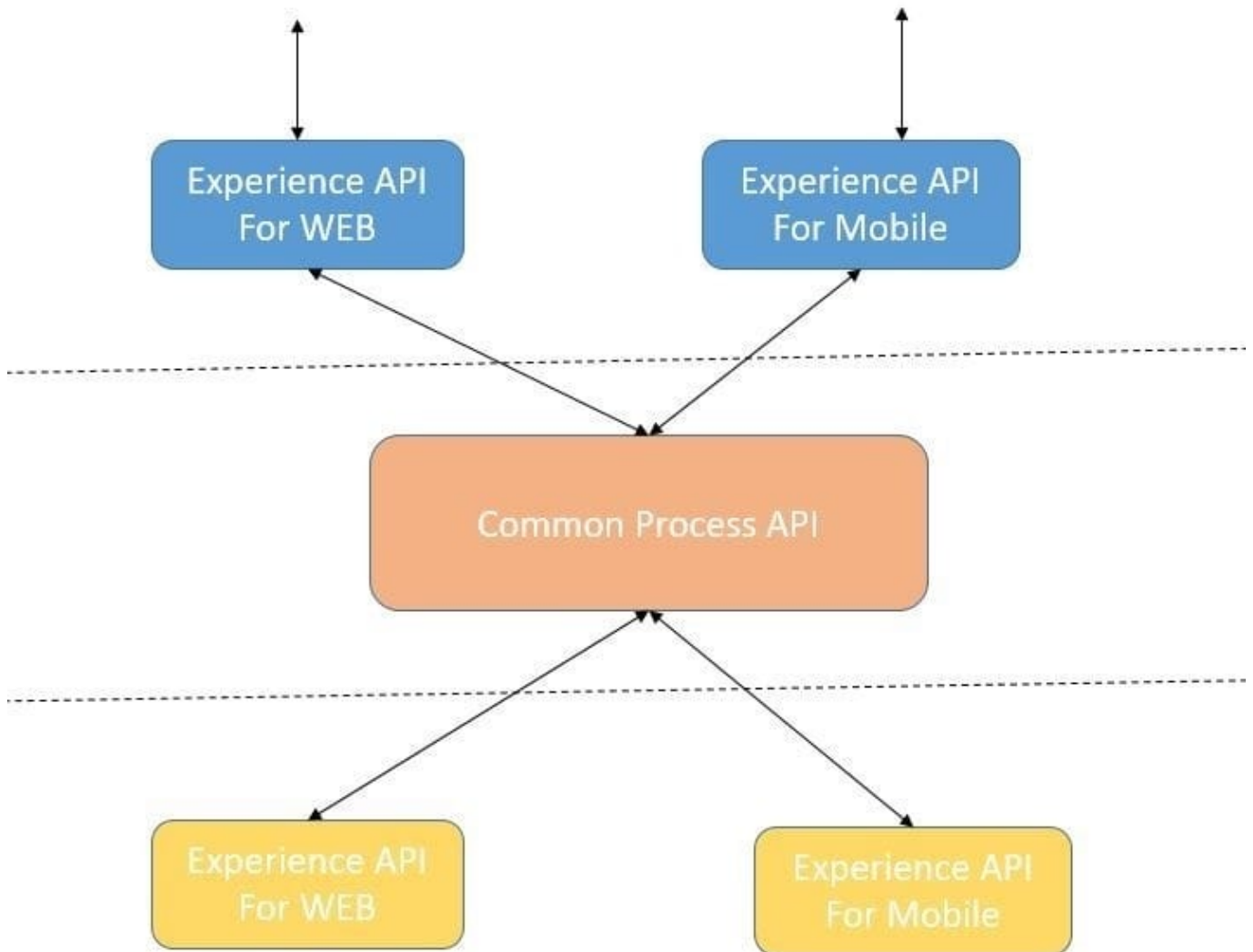
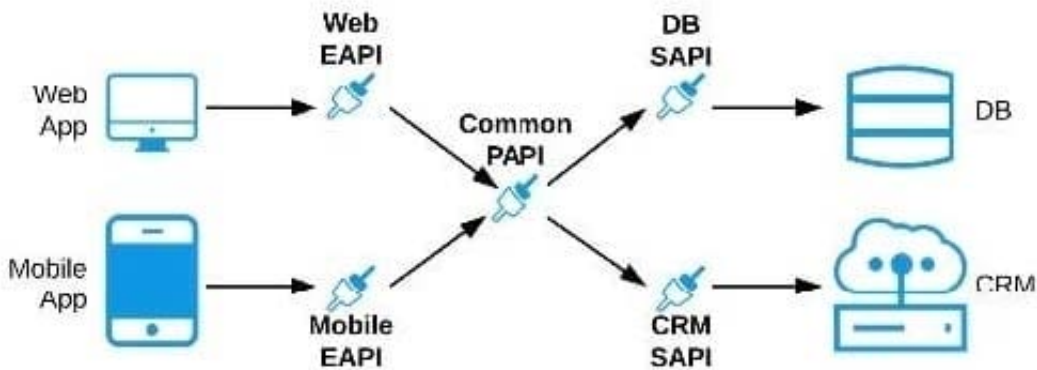


- A. A Process API that contains the data required by both the web and mobile apps, allowing these applications to invoke it directly and access the data they need thereby providing the flexibility to add more fields in the future without needing API changes.
- B. One set of APIs (Experience API, Process API, and System API) for the web app, and another set for the mobile app.
- C. Separate Experience APIs for the mobile and web app, but a common Process API that invokes separate System APIs created for the database and CRM system
- D. A common Experience API used by both the web and mobile apps, but separate Process APIs for the web and mobile apps that interact with the database and the CRM System.

Correct Answer: C

Lets analyze the situation in regards to the different options available Option : A common Experience API but separate Process APIs Analysis : This solution will not work because having common experience layer will not help the purpose as mobile and web applications will have different set of requirements which cannot be fulfilled by single experience layer API Option : Common Process API Analysis : This solution will not work because creating a common process API will impose limitations in terms of flexibility to customize API;s as per the requirements of different applications. It is not a recommended approach. Option : Separate set of API\'s for both the applications Analysis : This goes against the principle of Anypoint API-led connectivity approach which promotes creating reusable assets. This solution may work but this is not efficient solution and creates duplicity of code. Hence the correct answer is: Separate Experience APIs for the mobile and web app, but a common Process API that invokes separate System APIs created for the database and CRM system Description automatically generated with low confidence Lets analyze the situation in regards to the different options available Option : A common Experience API but separate Process APIs Analysis : This solution will not work because having common experience layer will not help the purpose as mobile and web applications will have different set of requirements which cannot be fulfilled by single experience layer API Option : Common Process API Analysis : This solution will not work because creating a common process API will impose limitations in terms of flexibility to customize API;s as per the requirements of different applications. It is not a recommended approach. Option : Separate set of API\'s for both the applications Analysis : This goes against the principle of Anypoint API-led

connectivity approach which promotes creating reusable assets. This solution may work but this is not efficient solution and creates duplicity of code. Hence the correct answer is: Separate Experience APIs for the mobile and web app, but a common Process API that invokes separate System APIs created for the database and CRM system



QUESTION 11

A company is planning to migrate its deployment environment from on-premises cluster to a Runtime Fabric (RTF) cluster. It also has a requirement to enable Mule applications deployed to a Mule runtime instance to store and share data across application replicas and restarts.

How can these requirements be met?

- A. Anypoint object store V2 to share data between replicas in the RTF cluster
- B. Install the object store pod on one of the cluster nodes
- C. Configure Persistence Gateway in any of the servers using Mule Object Store
- D. Configure Persistent Gateway at the RTF

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 12

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

*

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.

*

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.

QUESTION 13

An insurance company is using a CloudHub 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 14

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

- A. Compile, package, unit test, validate unit test coverage, deploy
- B. Compile, package, unit test, deploy, integration test (Incorrect)
- C. Compile, package, unit test, deploy, create associated API instances in API Manager
- D. Import from API designer, compile, package, unit test, deploy, publish to Anypoint Exchange

Correct Answer: A

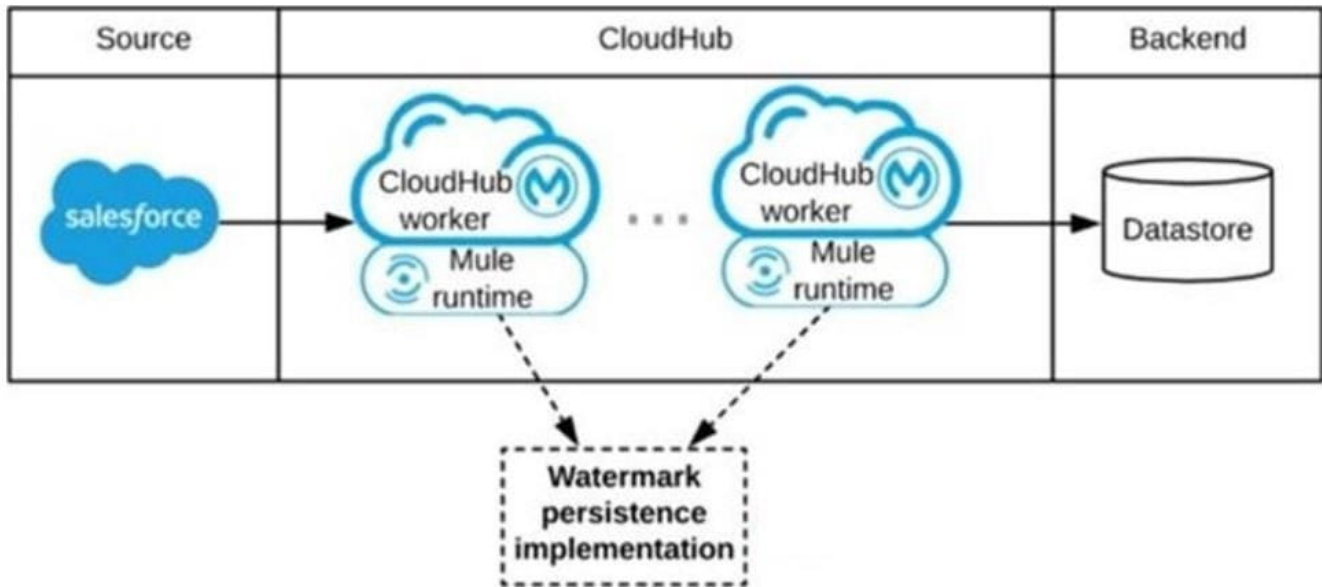
Correct answer is "Compile, package, unit test, validate unit test coverage, deploy" : Anypoint Platform supports continuous integration and continuous delivery using industry standard tools Mule Maven Plugin The Mule Maven plugin can automate building, packaging and deployment of Mule applications from source projects Using the Mule Maven plugin, you can automate your Mule application deployment to CloudHub, to Anypoint Runtime Fabric, or on-premises, using any of the following deployment strategies -CloudHub deployment -Runtime Fabric deployment -Runtime Manager REST API deployment -Runtime Manager agent deployment MUnit Maven Plugin The MUnit Maven plugin can automate test execution, and ties in with the Mule Maven plugin. It provides a full suite of integration and unit test capabilities, and is fully integrated with Maven and Surefire for integration with your continuous deployment environment. Since MUnit 2.x, the coverage report goal is integrated with the maven reporting section. Coverage Reports are generated during Maven's site lifecycle, during the coverage-report goal. One of the features of MUnit Coverage is to fail the build if a certain coverage level is not reached. MUnit is not used for integration testing Also publishing to Anypoint Exchange or to create associated API instances in API Manager is not a part of CICD pipeline which can ne achieved using mulesoft provided maven plugin Architecture mentioned in the question can be matically put as below. Persistent Object Store is the correct answer .

* Mule Object Stores: 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. So we cant use in memory store in our scenario as we want to share watermark within all cloudhub workers

2) Persistent store ?Mule persists data when an object store is explicitly configured to be persistent. Hence this watermark will be available even any of the worker goes down



QUESTION 15

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

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