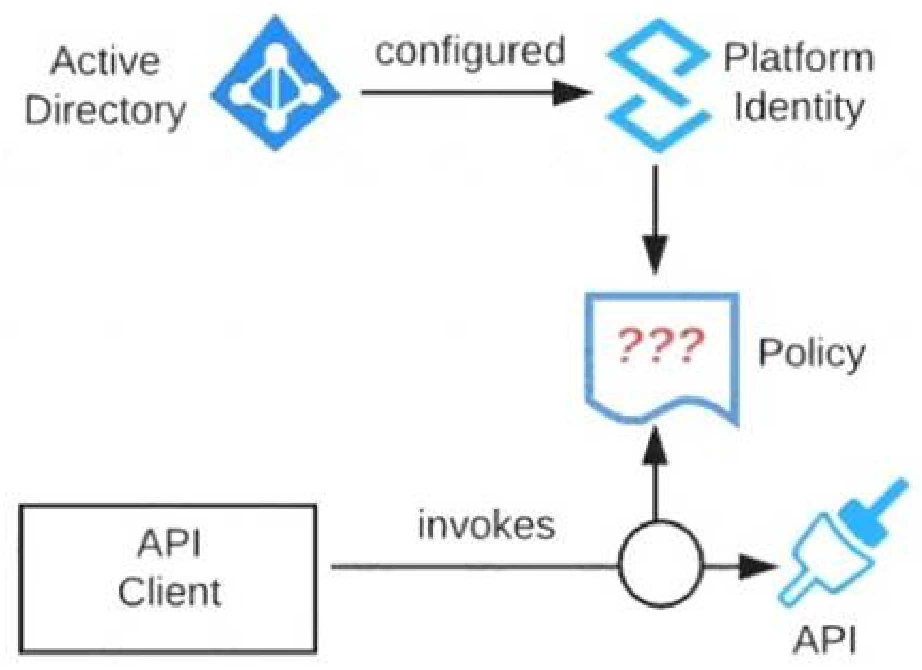
MuleSoft

Exam Questions MCPA-Level-1

MuleSoft Certified Platform Architect - Level 1

NEW QUESTION 1
Refer to the exhibit. An organization is running a Mule standalone runtime and has configured Active Directory as the Anypoint Platform external Identity Provider. The organization does not have budget for other system components.



What policy should be applied to all instances of APIs in the organization to most effecuvelyKestrict access to a specific group of internal users?

A. Apply a basic authentication - LDAP policy; the internal Active Directory will be configured as the LDAP source for authenticating users
B. Apply a client ID enforcement policy; the specific group of users will configure their client applications to use their specific client credentials
C. Apply an IP whitelist policy; only the specific users' workstations will be in the whitelist
D. Apply an OAuth 2.0 access token enforcement policy; the internal Active Directory will be configured as the OAuth server

Answer: A

Explanation:
Correct Answer
Apply a basic authentication - LDAP policy; the internal Active Directory will be configured as the LDAP source for authenticating users.
****
>> IP Whitelisting does NOT fit for this purpose. Moreover, the users workstations may not necessarily have static IPs in the network.
>> OAuth 2.0 enforcement requires a client provider which isn't in the organizations system components.
>> It is not an effective approach to let every user create separate client credentials and configure those for their usage.
The effective way it to apply a basic authentication - LDAP policy and the internal Active Directory will be configured as the LDAP source for authenticating users.

NEW QUESTION 2
What best describes the Fully Qualified Domain Names (FQDNs), also known as DNS entries, created when a Mule application is deployed to the CloudHub Shared Worker Cloud?

A. A fixed number of FQDNs are created, IRRESPECTIVE of the environment and VPC design
B. The FQDNs are determined by the application name chosen, IRRESPECTIVE of the region
C. The FQDNs are determined by the application name, but can be modified by an administrator after deployment
D. The FQDNs are determined by both the application name and the Anypoint Platform organization

Answer: B

Explanation:

Correct Answer
The FQDNs are determined by the application name chosen, IRRESPECTIVE of the region
****
>> When deploying applications to Shared Worker Cloud, the FQDN are always determined by application name chosen.
>> It does NOT matter what region the app is being deployed to.
>> Although it is fact and true that the generated FQDN will have the region included in it (Ex: exp-salesorder-api.au-s1.cloudhub.io), it does NOT mean that the same name can be used when deploying to another CloudHub region.
>> Application name should be universally unique irrespective of Region and Organization and solely determines the FQDN for Shared Load Balancers.

NEW QUESTION 3
A retail company is using an Order API to accept new orders. The Order API uses a JMS queue to submit orders to a backend order management service. The normal load for orders is being handled using two (2) CloudHub workers, each configured with 0.2 vCore. The CPU load of each CloudHub worker normally runs well below 70%. However, several times during the year the Order API gets four times (4x) the average number of orders. This causes the CloudHub worker CPU load to exceed 90% and the order submission time to exceed 30 seconds. The cause, however, is NOT the backend order management service, which still responds fast enough to meet the response SLA for the Order API. What is the MOST resource-efficient way to configure the Mule application's CloudHub deployment to help the company cope with this performance challenge?

A. Permanently increase the size of each of the two (2) CloudHub workers by at least four times (4x) to one(1) vCore
B. Use a vertical CloudHub autoscaling policy that triggers on CPU utilization greater than 70%
C. Permanently increase the number of CloudHub workers by four times (4x) to eight (8) CloudHub workers
D. Use a horizontal CloudHub autoscaling policy that triggers on CPU utilization greater than 70%

Answer: D

Explanation:

Correct Answer
Use a horizontal CloudHub autoscaling policy that triggers on CPU utilization greater than 70%
****
The scenario in the question is very clearly stating that the usual traffic in the year is pretty well handled by the existing worker configuration with CPU running well below 70%. The problem occurs only "sometimes" occasionally when there is spike in the number of orders coming in.
So, based on above, We neither need to permanently increase the size of each worker nor need to permanently increase the number of workers. This is unnecessary as other than those "occasional" times the resources are idle and wasted.
We have two options left now. Either to use horizontal Cloudhub autoscaling policy to automatically increase the number of workers or to use vertical Cloudhub autoscaling policy to automatically increase the vCore size of each worker.
Here, we need to take two things into consideration:
* 1. CPU
* 2. Order Submission Rate to JMS Queue
>> From CPU perspective, both the options (horizontal and vertical scaling) solves the issue. Both helps to bring down the usage below 90%.
>> However, If we go with Vertical Scaling, then from Order Submission Rate perspective, as the application is still being load balanced with two workers only, there may not be much improvement in the incoming request processing rate and order submission rate to JMS queue. The throughput would be same as before. Only CPU utilization comes down.
>> But, if we go with Horizontal Scaling, it will spawn new workers and adds extra hand to increase the throughput as more workers are being load balanced now. This way we can address both CPU and Order Submission rate.
Hence, Horizontal CloudHub Autoscaling policy is the right and best answer.

NEW QUESTION 4
A company has created a successful enterprise data model (EDM). The company is committed to building an application network by adopting modern APIs as a core enabler of the company's IT operating model. At what API tiers (experience, process, system) should the company require reusing the EDM when designing modern API data models?

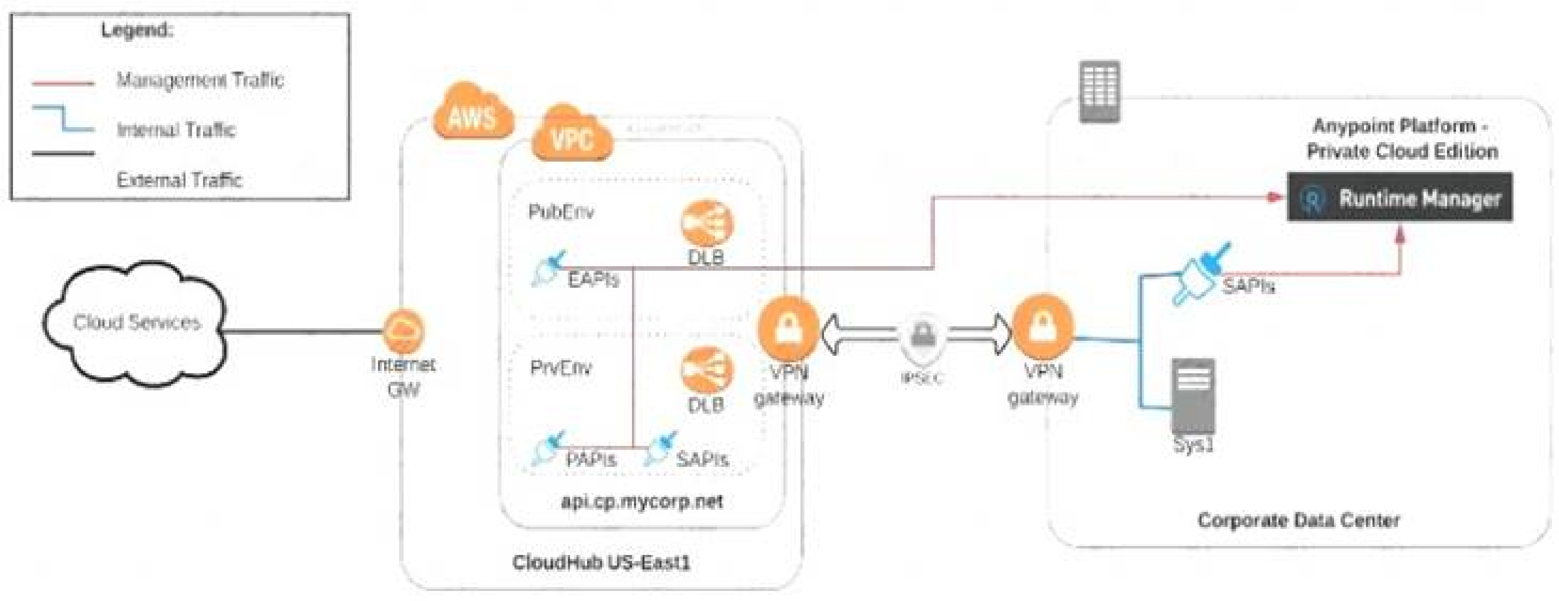
A. At the experience and process tiers
B. At the experience and system tiers
C. At the process and system tiers
D. At the experience, process, and system tiers

Answer: C

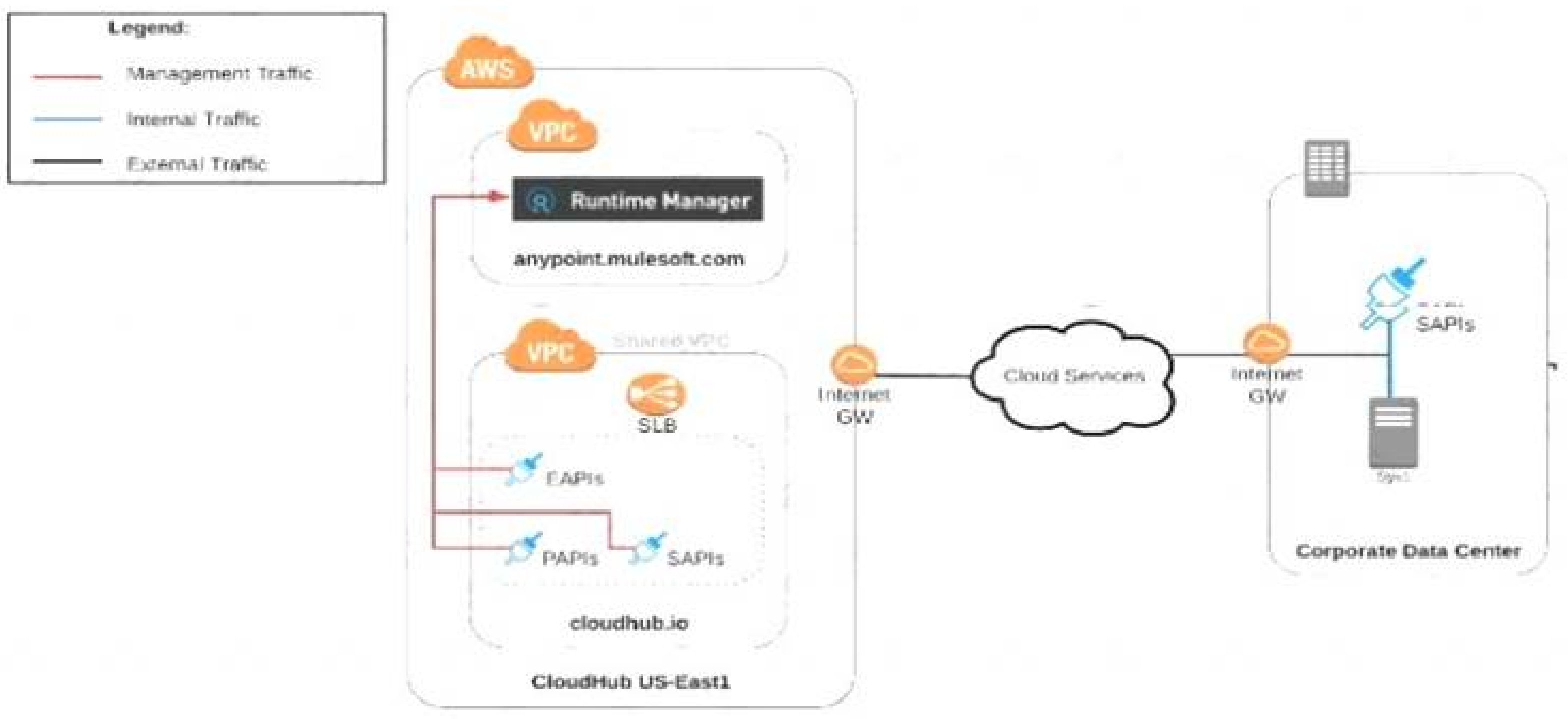
Explanation:

Correct Answer
At the process and system tiers
****
>> Experience Layer APIs are modeled and designed exclusively for the end user's experience. So, the data models of experience layer vary based on the nature and type of such API consumer. For example, Mobile consumers will need light-weight data models to transfer with ease on the wire, where as web-based consumers will need detailed data models to render most of the info on web pages, so on. So, enterprise data models fit for the purpose of canonical models but not of good use for experience APIs.
>> That is why, EDMs should be used extensively in process and system tiers but NOT in experience tier.

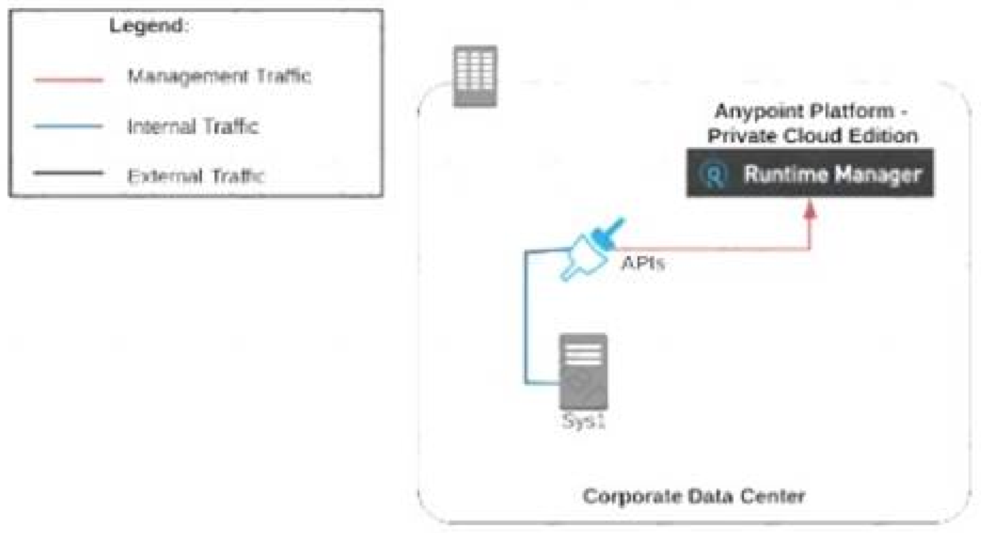
NEW QUESTION 5
An organization uses various cloud-based SaaS systems and multiple on-premises systems. The on-premises systems are an important part of the organization's application network and can only be accessed from within the organization's intranet.
What is the best way to configure and use Anypoint Platform to support integrations with both the cloud-based SaaS systems and on-premises systems?
A) Use CloudHub-deployed Mule runtimes in an Anypoint VPC managed by Anypoint Platform Private Cloud Edition control plane



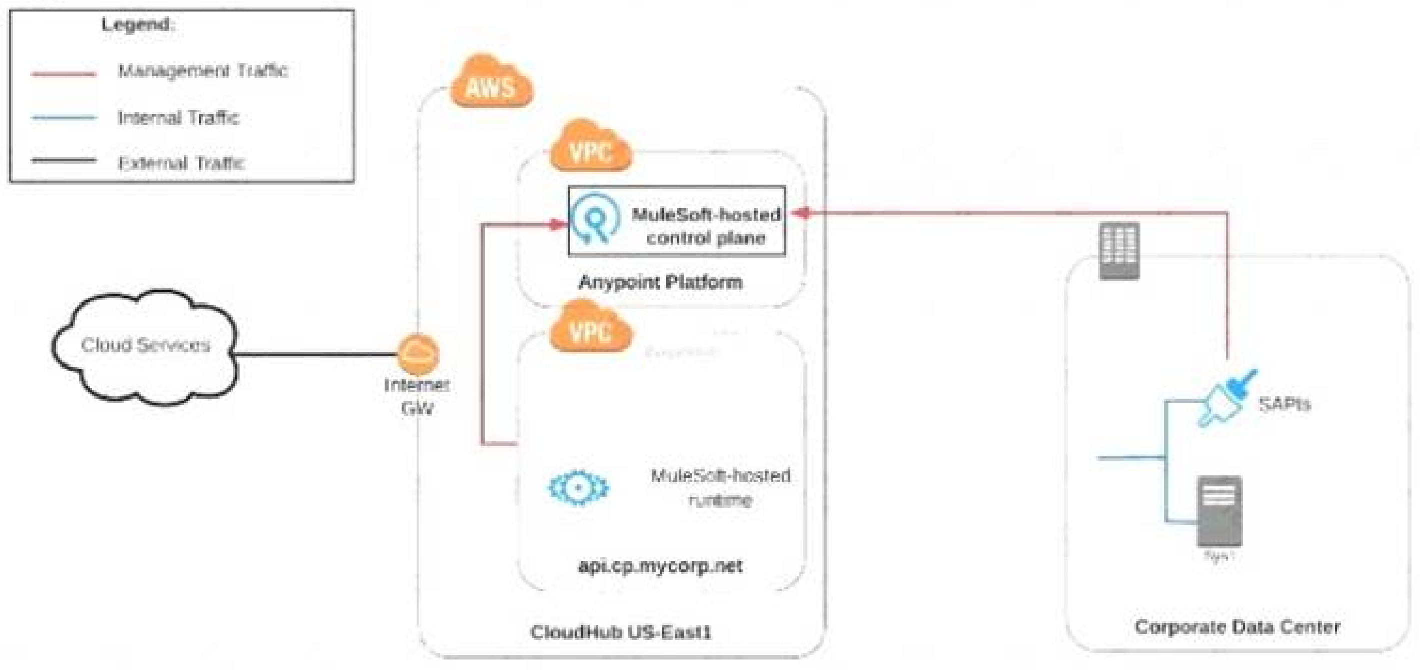
B) Use CloudHub-deployed Mule runtimes in the shared worker cloud managed by the MuleSoft-hosted Anypoint Platform control plane



C) Use an on-premises installation of Mule runtimes that are completely isolated with NO external network access, managed by the Anypoint Platform Private Cloud Edition control plane



D) Use a combination of Cloud Hub-deployed and manually provisioned on-premises Mule runtimes managed by the MuleSoft-hosted Anypoint Platform control plane



A. Option A
B. Option B
C. Option C
D. Option D

Answer: B

Explanation:
Correct Answer
Use a combination of CloudHub-deployed and manually provisioned on-premises Mule runtimes managed by the MuleSoft-hosted Platform control plane.
*** Key details to be taken from the given scenario:
>> Organization uses BOTH cloud-based and on-premises systems
>> On-premises systems can only be accessed from within the organization's intranet Let us evaluate the given choices based on above key details:
>> CloudHub-deployed Mule runtimes can ONLY be controlled using MuleSoft-hosted control plane. We CANNOT use Private Cloud Edition's control plane to control CloudHub Mule Runtimes. So, option suggesting this is INVALID
>> Using CloudHub-deployed Mule runtimes in the shared worker cloud managed by the MuleSoft-hosted Anypoint Platform is completely IRRELEVANT to given scenario and silly choice. So, option suggesting this is INVALID
>> Using an on-premises installation of Mule runtimes that are completely isolated with NO external network access, managed by the Anypoint Platform Private Cloud Edition control plane would work for On-premises integrations. However, with NO external access, integrations cannot be done to SaaS-based apps.

Moreover CloudHub-hosted apps are best-fit for integrating with SaaS-based applications. So, option suggesting this is BEST WAY.
The best way to configure and use Anypoint Platform to support these mixed/hybrid integrations is to use a combination of CloudHub-deployed and manually provisioned on-premises Mule runtimes managed by the MuleSoft-hosted Platform control plane.

NEW QUESTION 6
Which of the following best fits the definition of API-led connectivity?

A. API-led connectivity is not just an architecture or technology but also a way to organize people and processes for efficient IT delivery in the organization
B. API-led connectivity is a 3-layered architecture covering Experience, Process and System layers
C. API-led connectivity is a technology which enabled us to implement Experience, Process and System layer based APIs

Answer: A

Explanation:

Correct Answer
API-led connectivity is not just an architecture or technology but also a way to organize people and processes for efficient IT delivery in the organization.
****

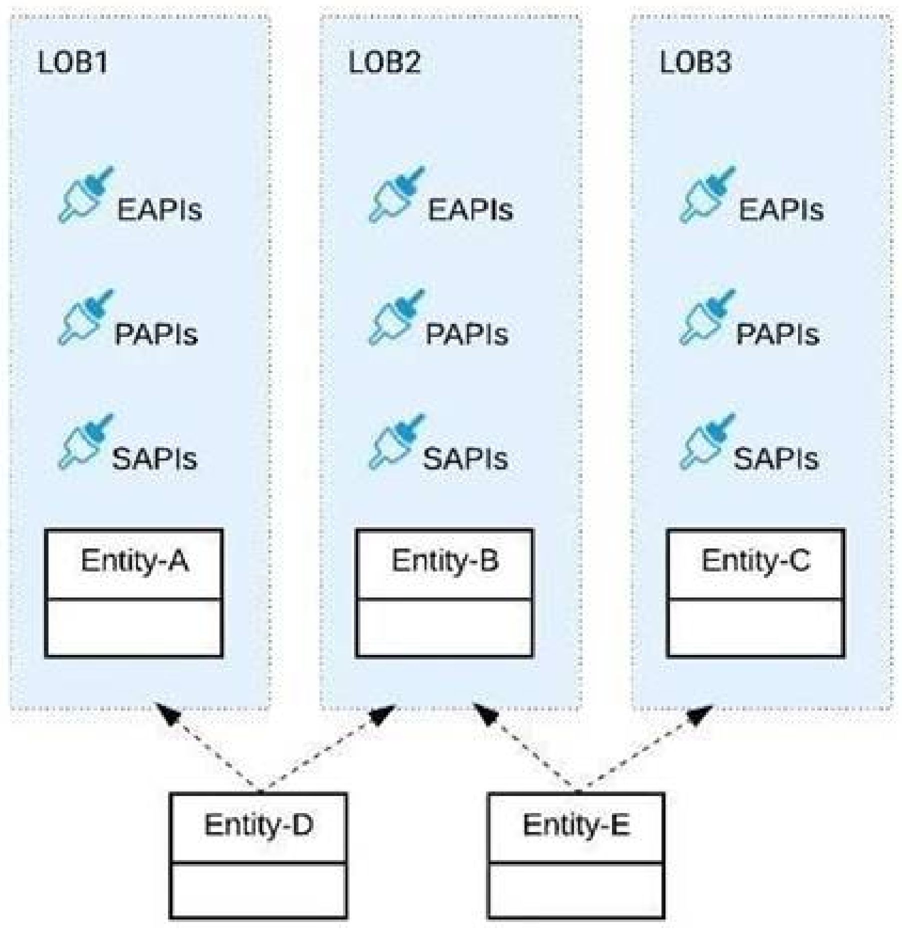
NEW QUESTION 7
Say, there is a legacy CRM system called CRM-Z which is offering below functions:
* 1. Customer creation
* 2. Amend details of an existing customer
* 3. Retrieve details of a customer
* 4. Suspend a customer

A. Implement a system API named customerManagement which has all the functionalities wrapped in it asvarious operations/resources
B. Implement different system APIs named createCustomer, amendCustomer, retrieveCustomer and suspendCustomer as they are modular and has seperation of concerns
C. Implement different system APIs named createCustomerInCRMZ, amendCustomerInCRMZ, retrieveCustomerFromCRMZ and suspendCustomerInCRMZ as they are modular and has seperation of concerns

Answer: B

Explanation:
Correct Answer
Implement different system APIs named createCustomer, amendCustomer, retrieveCustomer and suspendCustomer as they are modular and has seperation of concerns
****
>> It is quite normal to have a single API and different Verb + Resource combinations. However, this fits well for an Experience API or a Process API but not a best architecture style for System APIs. So, option with just one customerManagement API is not the best choice here.
>> The option with APIs in createCustomerInCRMZ format is next close choice w.r.t modularization and less maintenance but the naming of APIs is directly coupled with the legacy system. A better foreseen approach would be to name your APIs by abstracting the backend system names as it allows seamless replacement/migration of any backend system anytime. So, this is not the correct choice too.
>> createCustomer, amendCustomer, retrieveCustomer and suspendCustomer is the right approach and is the best fit compared to other options as they are both modular and same time got the names decoupled from backend system and it has covered all requirements a System API needs.

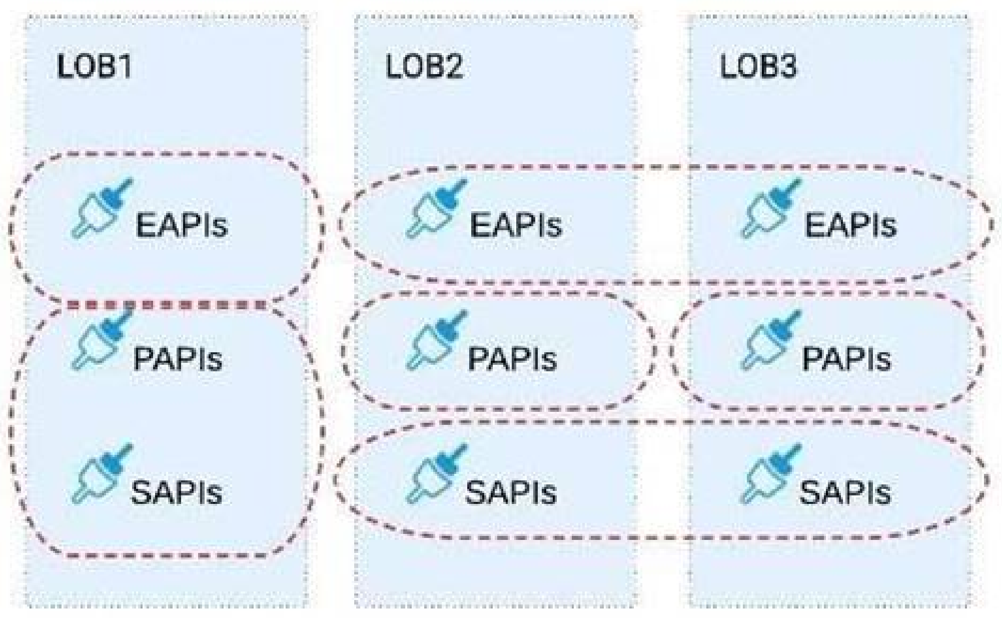
NEW QUESTION 8
Refer to the exhibit.



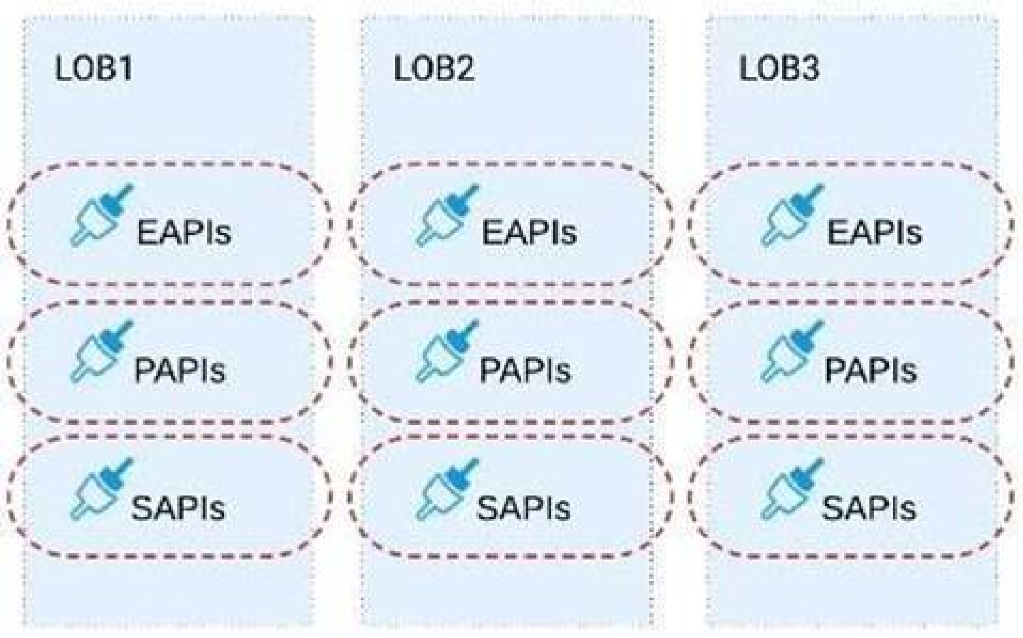
Three business processes need to be implemented, and the implementations need to communicate with several different SaaS applications.
These processes are owned by separate (siloed) LOBs and are mainly independent of each other, but do share a few business entities. Each LOB has one development team and their own budget

In this organizational context, what is the most effective approach to choose the API data models for the APIs that will implement these business processes with minimal redundancy of the data models?

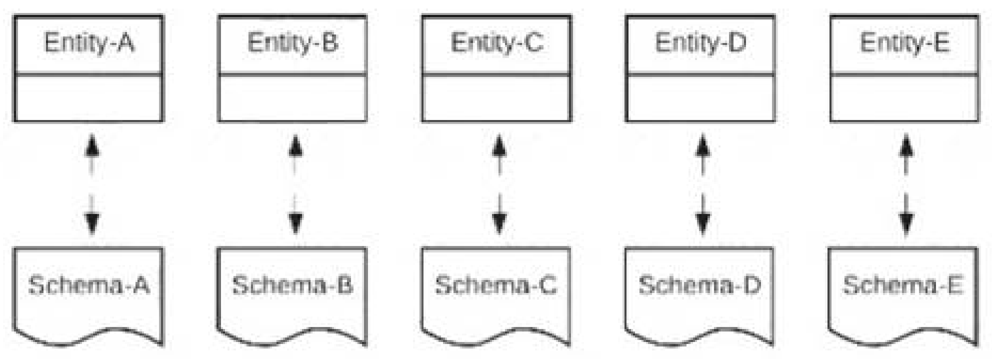
A) Build several Bounded Context Data Models that align with coherent parts of the business processes and the definitions of associated business entities



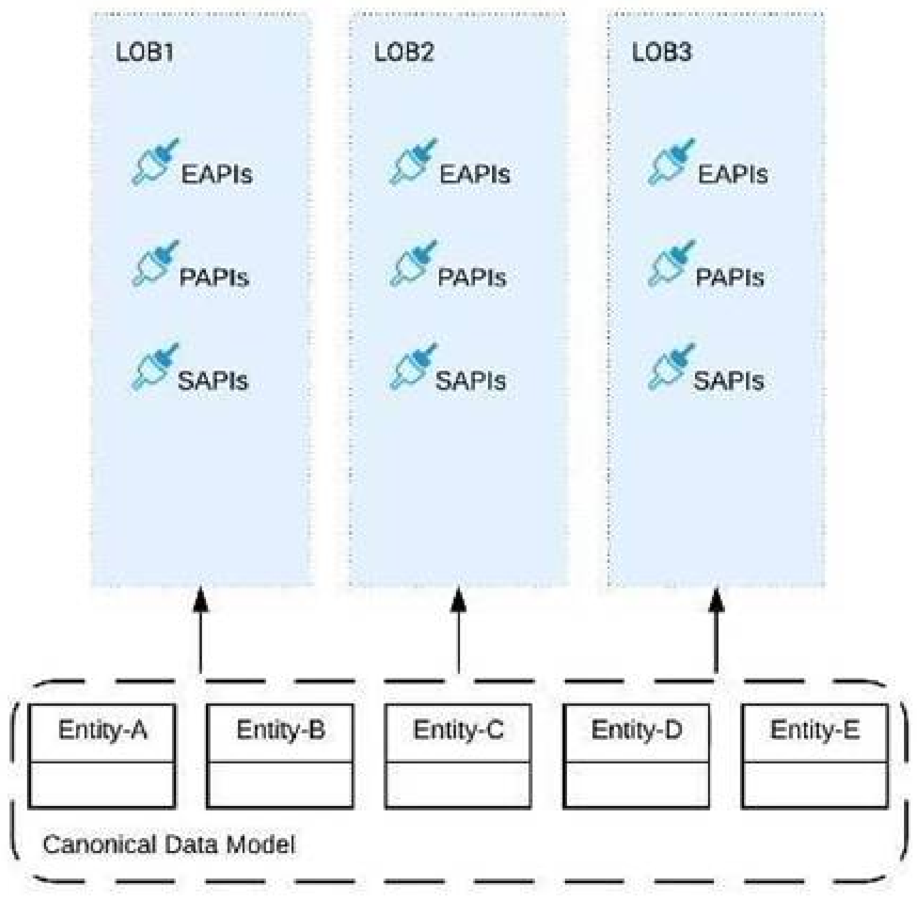
B) Build distinct data models for each API to follow established micro-services and Agile API-centric practices



C) Build all API data models using XML schema to drive consistency and reuse across the organization



D) Build one centralized Canonical Data Model (Enterprise Data Model) that unifies all the data types from all three business processes, ensuring the data model is consistent and non-redundant

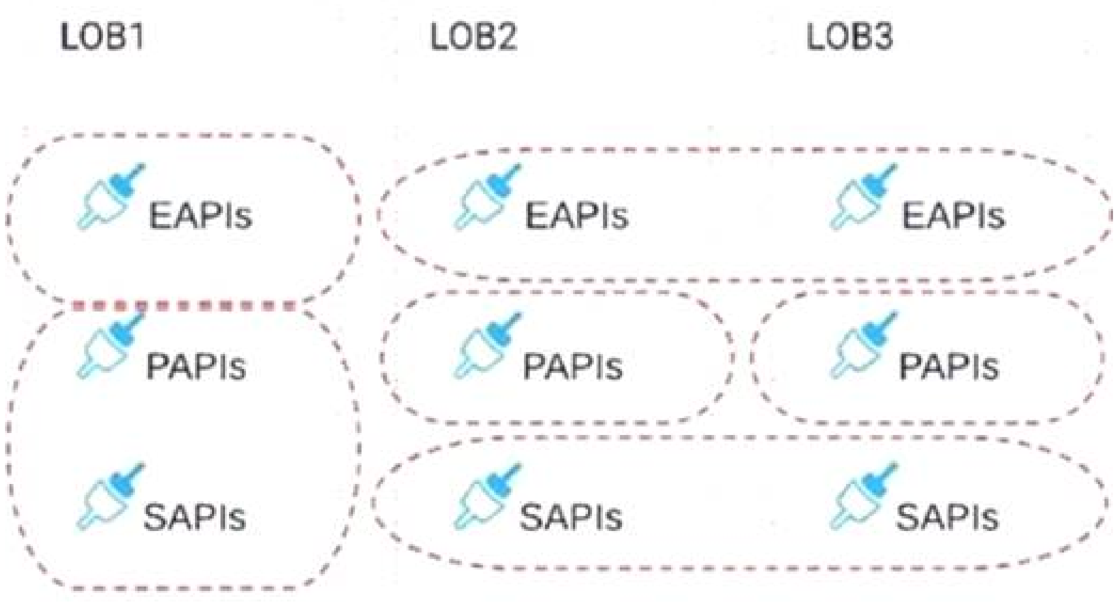


A. Option A
B. Option B
C. Option C
D. Option D

Answer: A

Explanation:

Correct Answer
Build several Bounded Context Data Models that align with coherent parts of the business processes and the definitions of associated business entities.
****
>> The options w.r.t building API data models using XML schema/ Agile API-centric practices are irrelevant to the scenario given in the question. So these two are INVALID.
>> Building EDM (Enterprise Data Model) is not feasible or right fit for this scenario as the teams and LOBs work in silo and they all have different initiatives, budget etc.. Building EDM needs intensive coordination among all the team which evidently seems not possible in this scenario.
So, the right fit for this scenario is to build several Bounded Context Data Models that align with coherent parts of the business processes and the definitions of associated business entities.



NEW QUESTION 9
A code-centric API documentation environment should allow API consumers to investigate and execute API client source code that demonstrates invoking one or more APIs as part of representative scenarios.
What is the most effective way to provide this type of code-centric API documentation environment using Anypoint Platform?

A. Enable mocking services for each of the relevant APIs and expose them via their Anypoint Exchange entry
B. Ensure the APIs are well documented through their Anypoint Exchange entries and API Consoles and share these pages with all API consumers
C. Create API Notebooks and include them in the relevant Anypoint Exchange entries
D. Make relevant APIs discoverable via an Anypoint Exchange entry

Answer: C

Explanation:

Correct Answer
Create API Notebooks and Include them in the relevant Anypoint exchange entries
****
>> API Notebooks are the one on Anypoint Platform that enable us to provide code-centric API documentation

NEW QUESTION 10
A company uses a hybrid Anypoint Platform deployment model that combines the EU control plane with customer-hosted Mule runtimes. After successfully testing a Mule API implementation in the Staging environment, the Mule API implementation is set with environment-specific properties and must be promoted to the Production environment. What is a way that MuleSoft recommends to configure the Mule API implementation and automate its promotion to the Production environment?

A. Bundle properties files for each environment into the Mule API implementation's deployable archive, then promote the Mule API implementation to the Production environment using Anypoint CLI or the Anypoint Platform REST APIsB.
B. Modify the Mule API implementation's properties in the API Manager Properties tab, then promote the Mule API implementation to the Production environment using API Manager
C. Modify the Mule API implementation's properties in Anypoint Exchange, then promote the Mule API implementation to the Production environment using Runtime Manager
D. Use an API policy to change properties in the Mule API implementation deployed to the Staging environment and another API policy to deploy the Mule API implementation to the Production environment

Answer: A

Explanation:

Correct Answer
Bundle properties files for each environment into the Mule API implementation's deployable archive, then promote the Mule API implementation to the Production environment using Anypoint CLI or the Anypoint Platform REST APIs
****
>> Anypoint Exchange is for asset discovery and documentation. It has got no provision to modify the properties of Mule API implementations at all.

>> API Manager is for managing API instances, their contracts, policies and SLAs. It has also got no provision to modify the properties of API implementations.
>> API policies are to address Non-functional requirements of APIs and has again got no provision to modify the properties of API implementations.
So, the right way and recommended way to do this as part of development practice is to bundle properties files for each environment into the Mule API implementation and just point and refer to respective file per environment.

NEW QUESTION 10
How can the application of a rate limiting API policy be accurately reflected in the RAML definition of an API?

A. By refining the resource definitions by adding a description of the rate limiting policy behavior
B. By refining the request definitions by adding a remaining Requests query parameter with description, type, and example
C. By refining the response definitions by adding the out-of-the-box Anypoint Platform rate-limit-enforcement securityScheme with description, type, and example
D. By refining the response definitions by adding the x-ratelimit-* response headers with description, type, and example

Answer: D

Explanation:
Correct Answer
By refining the response definitions by adding the x-ratelimit-* response headers with description, type, and example
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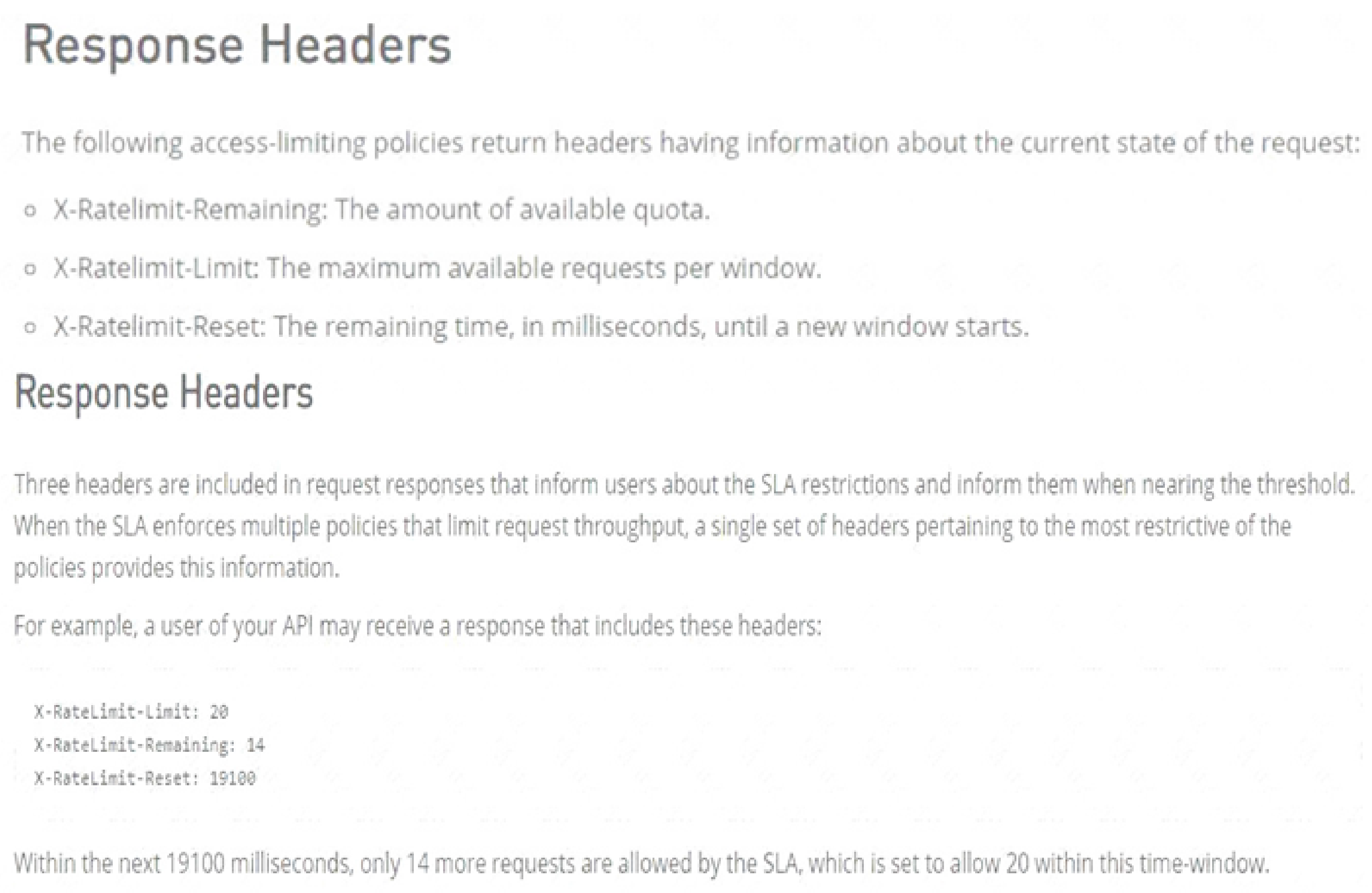


Response Headers

The following access-limiting policies return headers having information about the current state of the request:

- X-Ratelimit-Remaining: The amount of available quota.
- X-Ratelimit-Limit: The maximum available requests per window.
- X-Ratelimit-Reset: The remaining time, in milliseconds, until a new window starts.

Response Headers

Three headers are included in request responses that inform users about the SLA restrictions and inform them when nearing the threshold. When the SLA enforces multiple policies that limit request throughput, a single set of headers pertaining to the most restrictive of the policies provides this information.

For example, a user of your API may receive a response that includes these headers:

```
X-RateLimit-Limit: 20
X-RateLimit-Remaining: 14
X-RateLimit-Reset: 19100
```

Within the next 19100 milliseconds, only 14 more requests are allowed by the SLA, which is set to allow 20 within this time-window.

References:
https://docs.mulesoft.com/api-manager/2.x/rate-limiting-and-throttling#response-headers https://docs.mulesoft.com/api-manager/2.x/rate-limiting-and-throttling-sla-based-policies#response-headers

NEW QUESTION 15
An API client calls one method from an existing API implementation. The API implementation is later updated. What change to the API implementation would require the API client's invocation logic to also be updated?

A. When the data type of the response is changed for the method called by the API client
B. When a new method is added to the resource used by the API client
C. When a new required field is added to the method called by the API client
D. When a child method is added to the method called by the API client

Answer: C

Explanation:

Correct Answer
When a new required field is added to the method called by the API client
****
>> Generally, the logic on API clients need to be updated when the API contract breaks.
>> When a new method or a child method is added to an API , the API client does not break as it can still continue to use its existing method. So these two options are out.
>> We are left for two more where "datatype of the response if changed" and "a new required field is added".
>> Changing the datatype of the response does break the API contract. However, the question is insisting on the "invocation" logic and not about the response handling logic. The API client can still invoke the API successfully and receive the response but the response will have a different datatype for some field.
>> Adding a new required field will break the API's invocation contract. When adding a new required field, the API contract breaks the RAML or API spec agreement that the API client/API consumer and API provider has between them. So this requires the API client invocation logic to also be updated.

NEW QUESTION 16
What are 4 important Platform Capabilities offered by Anypoint Platform?

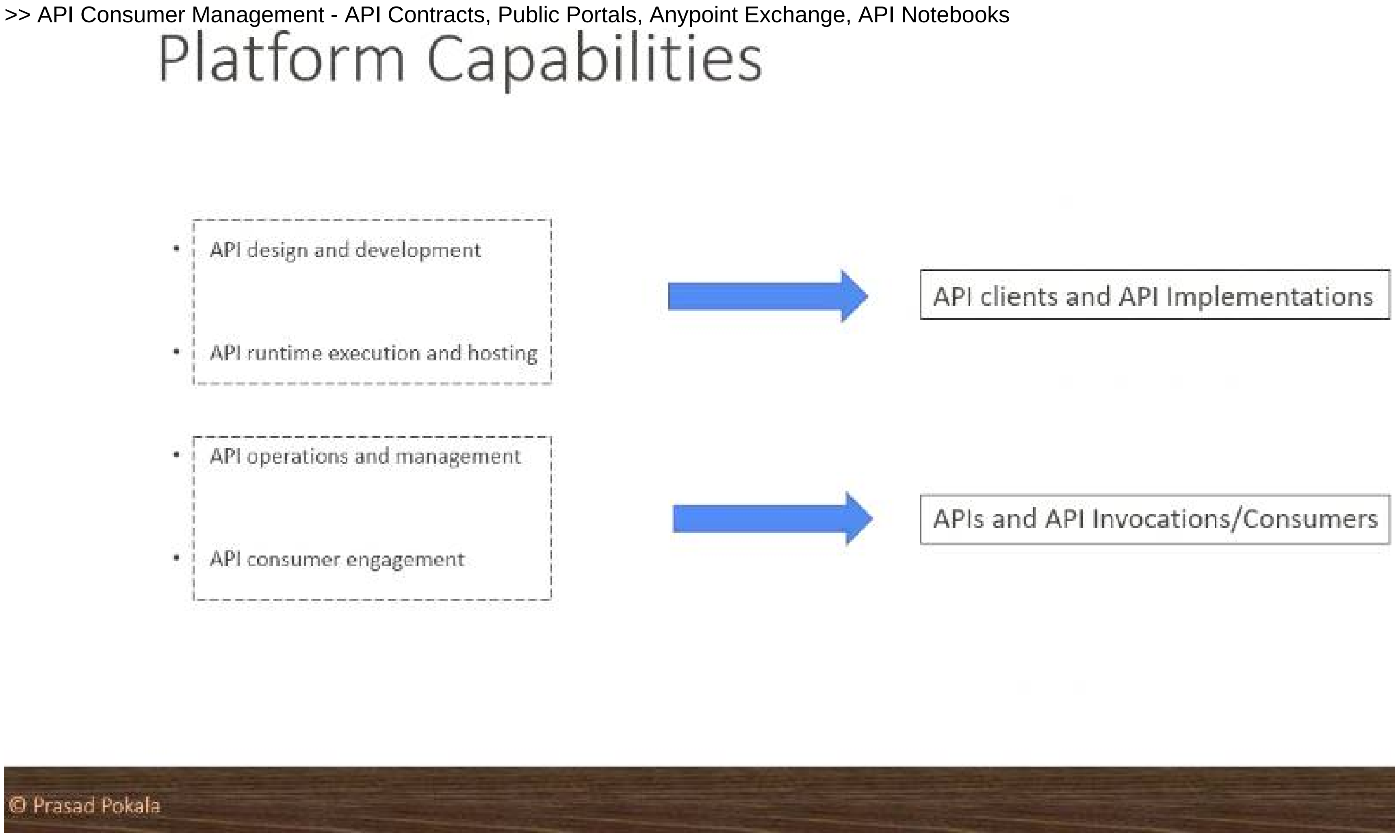
A. API Versioning, API Runtime Execution and Hosting, API Invocation, API Consumer Engagement

B. API Design and Development, API Runtime Execution and Hosting, API Versioning, API Deprecation
C. API Design and Development, API Runtime Execution and Hosting, API Operations and Management, API Consumer Engagement
D. API Design and Development, API Deprecation, API Versioning, API Consumer Engagement

Answer: C

Explanation:

Correct Answer
API Design and Development, API Runtime Execution and Hosting, API Operations and Management, API Consumer Engagement
****
>> API Design and Development - Anypoint Studio, Anypoint Design Center, Anypoint Connectors
>> API Runtime Execution and Hosting - Mule Runtimes, CloudHub, Runtime Services
>> API Operations and Management - Anypoint API Manager, Anypoint Exchange
>> API Consumer Management - API Contracts, Public Portals, Anypoint Exchange, API Notebooks


Platform Capabilities
API design and development
API runtime execution and hosting
API clients and API Implementations
API operations and management
API consumer engagement
APIs and API Invocations/Consumers
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NEW QUESTION 19
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 the invocation of the fallback API provides the best resilience?

A. Search Anypoint Exchange for a suitable existing fallback API, and then implement invocations to this fallback API in addition to the Order API
B. 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
C. Redirect client requests through an HTTP 307 Temporary Redirect status code to the fallback API whenever the Order API is unavailable
D. 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 returned from the Order API

Answer: A

Explanation:

Correct Answer
Search Anypoint exchange for a suitable existing fallback API, and then implement invocations to this fallback API in addition to the order API
****
>> It is not ideal and good approach, until unless there is a pre-approved agreement with the API clients that they will receive a HTTP 3xx temporary redirect status code and they have to implement fallback logic their side to call another API.
>> Creating separate entry of same Order API in API manager would just create an another instance of it on top of same API implementation. So, it does NO GOOD by using clone od same API as a fallback API. Fallback API should be ideally a different API implementation that is not same as primary one.
>> There is NO option currently provided by Anypoint HTTP Connector that allows us to invoke a fallback API when we receive certain HTTP status codes in response.
The only statement TRUE in the given options is to Search Anypoint exchange for a suitable existing fallback API, and then implement invocations to this fallback API in addition to the order API.

NEW QUESTION 21
Traffic is routed through an API proxy to an API implementation. The API proxy is managed by API Manager and the API implementation is deployed to a CloudHub VPC using Runtime Manager. API policies have been applied to this API. In this deployment scenario, at what point are the API policies enforced on incoming API client requests?

A. At the API proxy
B. At the API implementation
C. At both the API proxy and the API implementation

D. At a MuleSoft-hosted load balancer

Answer: A

Explanation:
Correct Answer
At the API proxy
****
>> API Policies can be enforced at two places in Mule platform.
>> One - As an Embedded Policy enforcement in the same Mule Runtime where API implementation is running.
>> Two - On an API Proxy sitting in front of the Mule Runtime where API implementation is running.
>> As the deployment scenario in the question has API Proxy involved, the policies will be enforced at the API Proxy.

NEW QUESTION 23
A set of tests must be performed prior to deploying API implementations to a staging environment. Due to data security and access restrictions, untested APIs cannot be granted access to the backend systems, so instead mocked data must be used for these tests. The amount of available mocked data and its contents is sufficient to entirely test the API implementations with no active connections to the backend systems. What type of tests should be used to incorporate this mocked data?

A. Integration tests
B. Performance tests
C. Functional tests (Blackbox)
D. Unit tests (Whitebox)

Answer: D

Explanation:

Correct Answer
Unit tests (Whitebox)
****

NEW QUESTION 24
When could the API data model of a System API reasonably mimic the data model exposed by the corresponding backend system, with minimal improvements over the backend system's data model?

A. When there is an existing Enterprise Data Model widely used across the organization
B. When the System API can be assigned to a bounded context with a corresponding data model
C. When a pragmatic approach with only limited isolation from the backend system is deemed appropriate
D. When the corresponding backend system is expected to be replaced in the near future

Answer: C

Explanation:

Correct Answer
When a pragmatic approach with only limited isolation from the backend system is deemed appropriate.
*** General guidance w.r.t choosing Data Models:
>> If an Enterprise Data Model is in use then the API data model of System APIs should make use of data types from that Enterprise Data Model and the corresponding API implementation should translate between these data types from the Enterprise Data Model and the native data model of the backend system.
>> If no Enterprise Data Model is in use then each System API should be assigned to a Bounded Context, the API data model of System APIs should make use of data types from the corresponding Bounded Context Data Model and the corresponding API implementation should translate between these data types from the Bounded Context Data Model and the native data model of the backend system. In this scenario, the data types in the Bounded Context Data Model are defined purely in terms of their business characteristics and are typically not related to the native data model of the backend system. In other words, the translation effort may be significant.
>> If no Enterprise Data Model is in use, and the definition of a clean Bounded Context Data Model is considered too much effort, then the API data model of System APIs should make use of data types that approximately mirror those from the backend system, same semantics and naming as backend system, lightly sanitized, expose all fields needed for the given System API’s functionality, but not significantly more and making good use of REST conventions.
The latter approach, i.e., exposing in System APIs an API data model that basically mirrors that of the backend system, does not provide satisfactory isolation from backend systems through the System API tier on its own. In particular, it will typically not be possible to "swap out" a backend system without significantly changing all System APIs in front of that backend system and therefore the API implementations of all Process APIs that depend on those System APIs! This is so because it is not desirable to prolong the life of a previous backend system’s data model in the form of the API data model of System APIs that now front a new backend system. The API data models of System APIs following this approach must therefore change when the backend system is replaced.
On the other hand:
>> It is a very pragmatic approach that adds comparatively little overhead over accessing the backend system directly
>> Isolates API clients from intricacies of the backend system outside the data model (protocol, authentication, connection pooling, network address, …)
>> Allows the usual API policies to be applied to System APIs
>> Makes the API data model for interacting with the backend system explicit and visible, by exposing it in the RAML definitions of the System APIs
>> Further isolation from the backend system data model does occur in the API implementations of the Process API tier

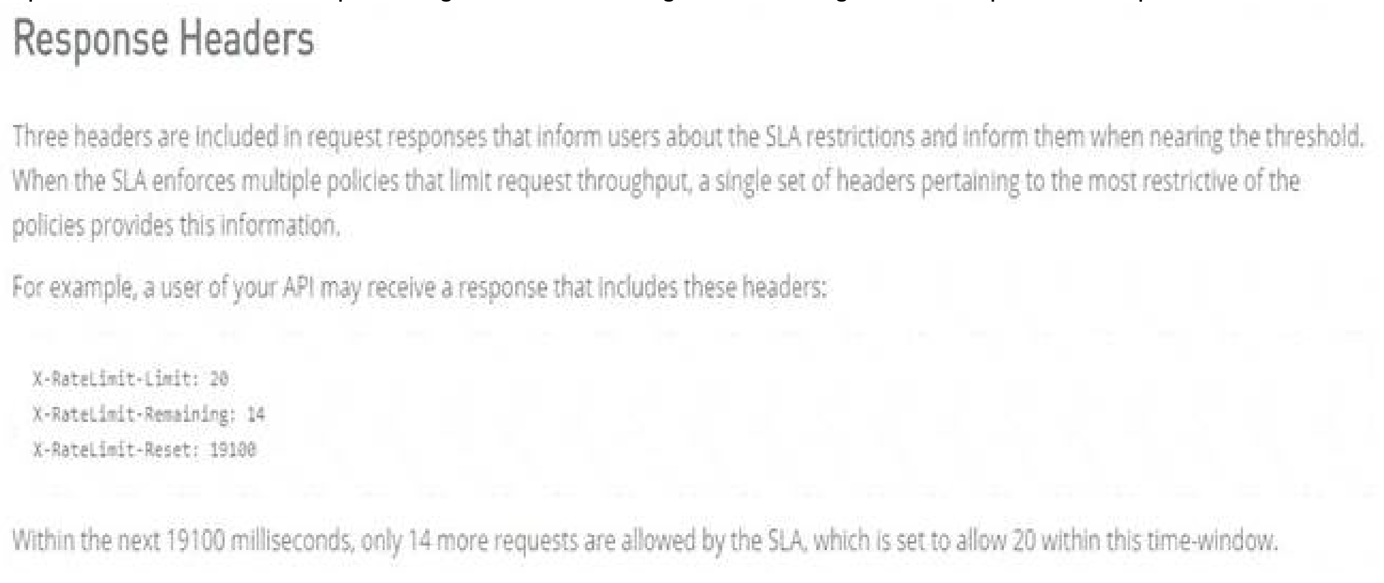
NEW QUESTION 28
Question 10: Skipped
An API implementation returns three X-RateLimit-* HTTP response headers to a requesting API client. What type of information do these response headers indicate to the API client?

A. The error codes that result from throttling
B. A correlation ID that should be sent in the next request
C. The HTTP response size
D. The remaining capacity allowed by the API implementation

Answer: D

Explanation:

Correct Answer
The remaining capacity allowed by the API implementation.
****
>> Reference:
https://docs.mulesoft.com/api-manager/2.x/rate-limiting-and-throttling-sla-based-policies#response-headers



Response Headers

Three headers are included in request responses that inform users about the SLA restrictions and inform them when nearing the threshold. When the SLA enforces multiple policies that limit request throughput, a single set of headers pertaining to the most restrictive of the policies provides this information.

For example, a user of your API may receive a response that includes these headers:

```
X-RateLimit-Limit: 20
X-RateLimit-Remaining: 14
X-RateLimit-Reset: 19100
```

Within the next 19100 milliseconds, only 14 more requests are allowed by the SLA, which is set to allow 20 within this time-window.

NEW QUESTION 30
An Order API must be designed that contains significant amounts of integration logic and involves the invocation of the Product API.
The power relationship between Order API and Product API is one of "Customer/Supplier", because the Product API is used heavily throughout the organization and is developed by a dedicated development team located in the office of the CTO.
What strategy should be used to deal with the API data model of the Product API within the Order API?

A. Convince the development team of the Product API to adopt the API data model of the Order API such that the integration logic of the Order API can work with one consistent internal data model
B. Work with the API data types of the Product API directly when implementing the integration logic of the Order API such that the Order API uses the same (unchanged) data types as the Product API
C. Implement an anti-corruption layer in the Order API that transforms the Product API data model into internal data types of the Order API
D. Start an organization-wide data modeling initiative that will result in an Enterprise Data Model that will then be used in both the Product API and the Order API

Answer: C

Explanation:

Correct Answer
Convince the development team of the product API to adopt the API data model of the Order API such that integration logic of the Order API can work with one consistent internal data model
** Key details to note from the given scenario:
>> Power relationship between Order API and Product API is customer/supplier
So, as per below rules of "Power Relationships", the caller (in this case Order API) would request for features to the called (Product API team) and the Product API team would need to accomodate those requests.

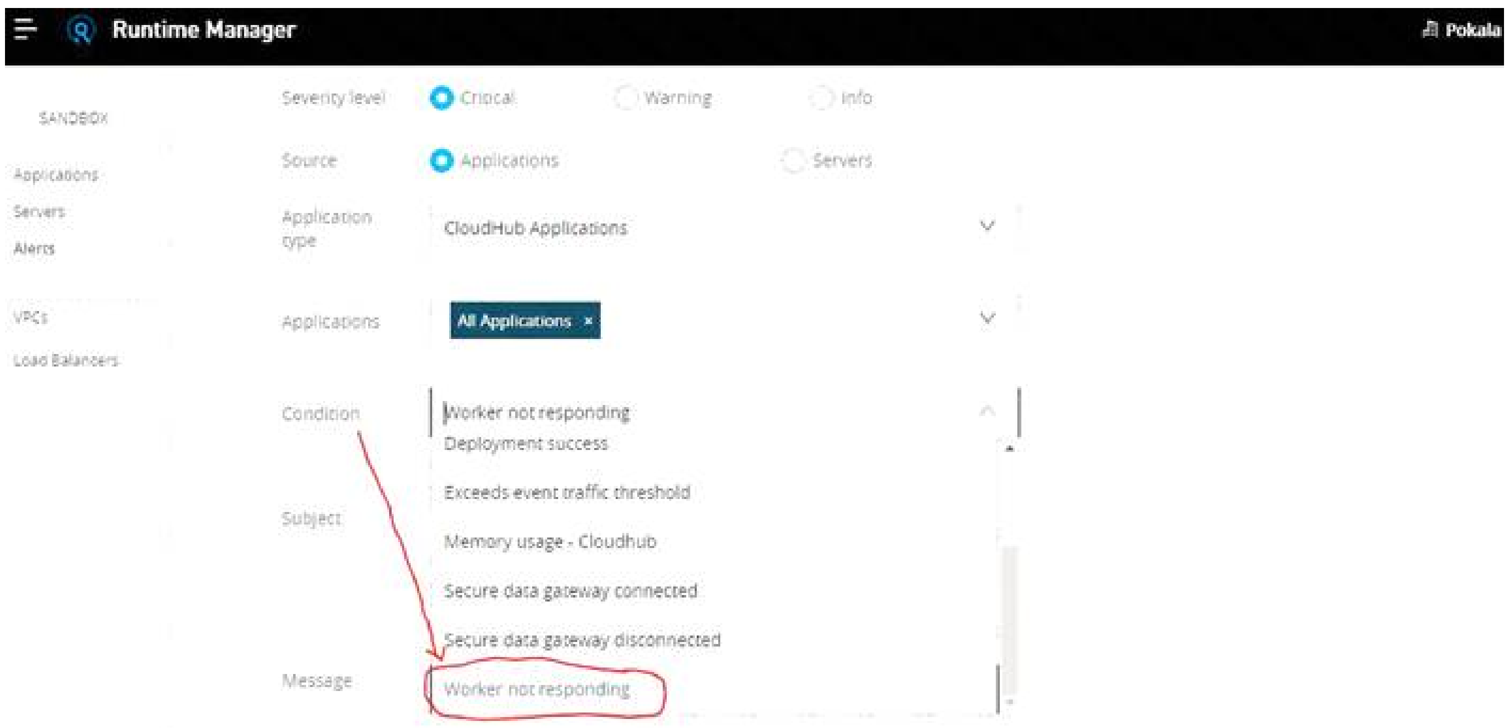
NEW QUESTION 31
An API implementation is deployed on a single worker on CloudHub and invoked by external API clients (outside of CloudHub). How can an alert be set up that is guaranteed to trigger AS SOON AS that API implementation stops responding to API invocations?

A. Implement a heartbeat/health check within the API and invoke it from outside the Anypoint Platform and alert when the heartbeat does not respond
B. Configure a "worker not responding" alert in Anypoint Runtime Manager
C. Handle API invocation exceptions within the calling API client and raise an alert from that API client when the API Is unavailable
D. Create an alert for when the API receives no requests within a specified time period

Answer: B

Explanation:

Correct Answer
Configure a “Worker not responding” alert in Anypoint Runtime Manager.
****
>> All the options eventually helps to generate the alert required when the application stops responding.
>> However, handling exceptions within calling API and then raising alert from API client is inappropriate and silly. There could be many API clients invoking the API implementation and it is not ideal to have this setup consistently in all of them. Not a realistic way to do.
>> Implementing a health check/ heartbeat with in the API and calling from outside to detmine the health sounds OK but needs extra setup for it and same time there are very good chances of generating false alarms when there are any intermittent network issues between external tool calling the health check API on API implementation. The API implementation itself may not have any issues but due to some other factors some false alarms may go out.
>> Creating an alert in API Manager when the API receives no requests within a specified time period would actually generate realistic alerts but even here some false alarms may go out when there are genuinely no
requests from API clients.
The best and right way to achieve this requirement is to setup an alert on Runtime Manager with a condition "Worker not responding". This would generate an alert AS SOON AS the workers become unresponsive.



Severity level: [✓ Critical] Warning Info
Source: [✓ Applications] Servers
Application type: CloudHub Applications
Applications: All Applications ×
Condition: Worker not responding
Deployment success
Exceeds event traffic threshold
Memory usage - Cloudhub
Secure data gateway connected
Secure data gateway disconnected
Worker not responding
Subject
Message

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NEW QUESTION 36
When designing an upstream API and its implementation, the development team has been advised to NOT set timeouts when invoking a downstream API, because that downstream API has no SLA that can be relied upon. This is the only downstream API dependency of that upstream API.
Assume the downstream API runs uninterrupted without crashing. What is the impact of this advice?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

Correct Answer
An SLA for the upstream API CANNOT be provided.
****
>> First thing first, the default HTTP response timeout for HTTP connector is 10000 ms (10 seconds). NOT 500 ms.
>> Mule runtime does NOT apply any such "load-dependent" timeouts. There is no such behavior currently in Mule.
>> As there is default 10000 ms time out for HTTP connector, we CANNOT always guarantee that the invocation of the downstream API will run to completion without timing out due to its unreliable SLA times. If the response time crosses 10 seconds then the request may time out.
The main impact due to this is that a proper SLA for the upstream API CANNOT be provided.

NEW QUESTION 39
What do the API invocation metrics provided by Anypoint Platform provide?

A. ROI metrics from APIs that can be directly shared with business users
B. Measurements of the effectiveness of the application network based on the level of reuse
C. Data on past API invocations to help identify anomalies and usage patterns across various APIs
D. Proactive identification of likely future policy violations that exceed a given threat threshold

Answer: C

Explanation:

Correct Answer
Data on past API invocations to help identify anomalies and usage patterns across various APIs
****
API Invocation metrics provided by Anypoint Platform:
>> Does NOT provide any Return Of Investment (ROI) related information. So the option suggesting it is OUT.
>> Does NOT provide any information w.r.t how APIs are reused, whether there is effective usage of APIs or not etc...
>> Does NOT prodive any prediction information as such to help us proactively identify any future policy violations.
So, the kind of data/information we can get from such metrics is on past API invocations to help identify anomalies and usage patterns across various APIs.

NEW QUESTION 42
An API has been updated in Anypoint Exchange by its API producer from version 3.1.1 to 3.2.0 following accepted semantic versioning practices and the changes have been communicated via the API's public portal.
The API endpoint does NOT change in the new version.
How should the developer of an API client respond to this change?

A. The update should be identified as a project risk and full regression testing of the functionality that uses this API should be run
B. The API producer should be contacted to understand the change to existing functionality
C. The API producer should be requested to run the old version in parallel with the new one
D. The API client code ONLY needs to be changed if it needs to take advantage of new features

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 46
What API policy would LEAST likely be applied to a Process API?

A. Custom circuit breaker
B. Client ID enforcement
C. Rate limiting
D. JSON threat protection

Answer: D

Explanation:

Correct Answer
JSON threat protection
****
Fact: Technically, there are no restrictions on what policy can be applied in what layer. Any policy can be applied on any layer API. However, context should also be considered properly before blindly applying the policies on APIs.
That is why, this question asked for a policy that would LEAST likely be applied to a Process API. From the given options:
>> All policies except "JSON threat protection" can be applied without hesitation to the APIs in Process tier.
>> JSON threat protection policy ideally fits for experience APIs to prevent suspicious JSON payload coming from external API clients. This covers more of a security aspect by trying to avoid possibly malicious and harmful JSON payloads from external clients calling experience APIs.
As external API clients are NEVER allowed to call Process APIs directly and also these kind of malicious and harmful JSON payloads are always stopped at experience API layer only using this policy, it is LEAST LIKELY that this same policy is again applied on Process Layer API.

NEW QUESTION 49
Mule applications that implement a number of REST APIs are deployed to their own subnet that is inaccessible from outside the organization.
External business-partners need to access these APIs, which are only allowed to be invoked from a separate subnet dedicated to partners - called Partner-subnet. This subnet is accessible from the public internet, which allows these external partners to reach it.
Anypoint Platform and Mule runtimes are already deployed in Partner-subnet. These Mule runtimes can already access the APIs.
What is the most resource-efficient solution to comply with these requirements, while having the least impact on other applications that are currently using the APIs?

A. Implement (or generate) an API proxy Mule application for each of the APIs, then deploy the API proxies to the Mule runtimes
B. Redeploy the API implementations to the same servers running the Mule runtimes
C. Add an additional endpoint to each API for partner-enablement consumption
D. Duplicate the APIs as Mule applications, then deploy them to the Mule runtimes

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 52
An organization wants to make sure only known partners can invoke the organization's APIs. To achieve this security goal, the organization wants to enforce a Client ID Enforcement policy in API Manager so that only registered partner applications can invoke the organization's APIs. In what type of API implementation does MuleSoft recommend adding an API proxy to enforce the Client ID Enforcement policy, rather than embedding the policy directly in the application's JVM?

A. A Mule 3 application using APIkit
B. A Mule 3 or Mule 4 application modified with custom Java code
C. A Mule 4 application with an API specification
D. A Non-Mule application

Answer: D

Explanation:
Correct Answer
A Non-Mule application
****
>> All type of Mule applications (Mule 3/ Mule 4/ with APIkit/ with Custom Java Code etc) running on Mule Runtimes support the Embedded Policy Enforcement on them.
>> The only option that cannot have or does not support embedded policy enforcement and must have API Proxy is for Non-Mule Applications.
So, Non-Mule application is the right answer.

NEW QUESTION 57
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 50 ms; this times out more invocations of that API but gives additional room for retries
B. Set a timeout of 100 ms; that leaves 400 ms for the other two downstream APIs to complete
C. 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
D. Do not set a timeout; the Invocation of this API Is mandatory and so we must wait until it responds

Answer: B

Explanation:

Correct Answer
Set a timeout of 100ms; that leaves 400ms for other two downstream APIs to complete
*** Key details to take from the given scenario:
>> Upstream API's designed SLA is 500ms (median). Lets ignore maximum SLA response times.
>> This API calls 3 downstream APIs sequentially and all these are of similar complexity.

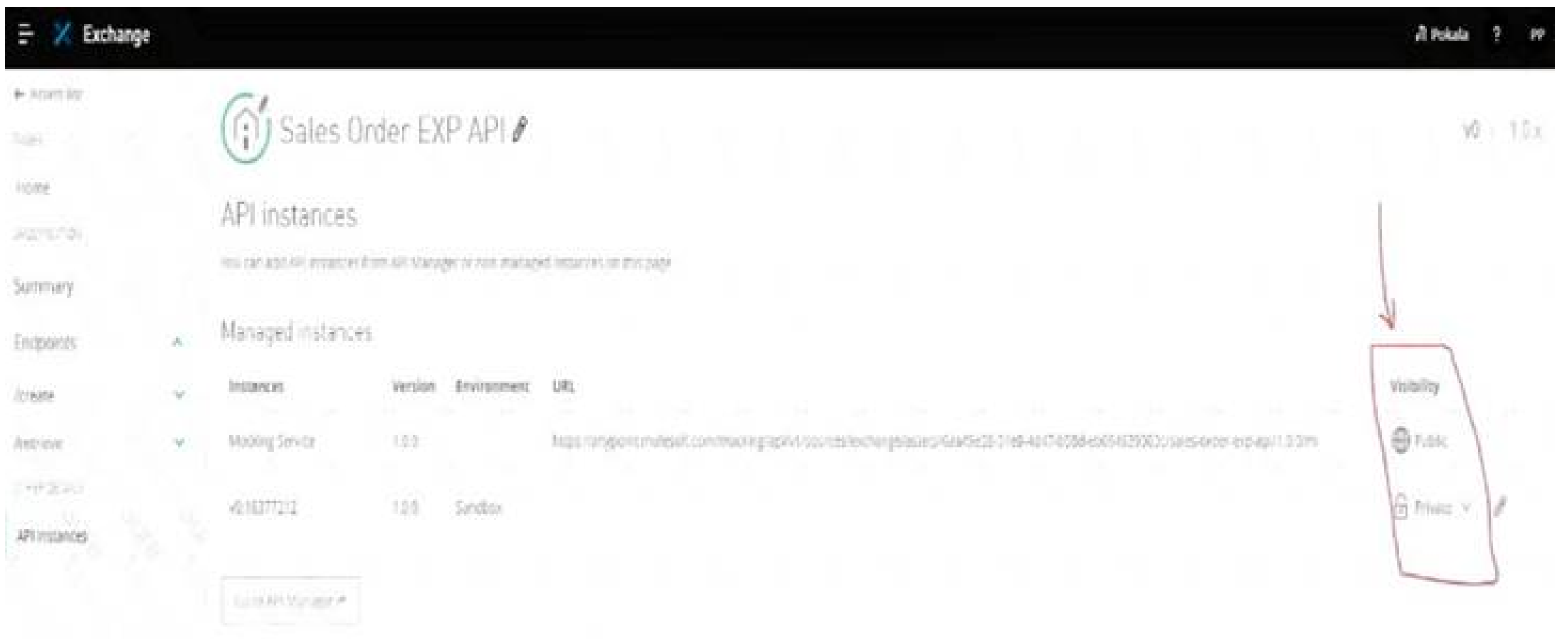
>> The first downstream API is offering median SLA of 100ms, 80th percentile: 500ms; 95th percentile: 1000ms.
Based on the above details:
>> We can rule out the option which is suggesting to set 50ms timeout. Because, if the median SLA itself being offered is 100ms then most of the calls are going to timeout and time gets wasted in retried them and eventually gets exhausted with all retries. Even if some retries gets successful, the remaining time wont leave enough room for 2nd and 3rd downstream APIs to respond within time.
>> The option suggesting to NOT set a timeout as the invocation of this API is mandatory and so we must wait until it responds is silly. As not setting time out would go against the good implementation pattern and moreover if the first API is not responding within its offered median SLA 100ms then most probably it would either respond in 500ms (80th percentile) or 1000ms (95th percentile). In BOTH cases, getting a successful response from 1st downstream API does NO GOOD because already by this time the Upstream API SLA of 500 ms is breached. There is no time left to call 2nd and 3rd downstream APIs.
>> It is NOT true that no timeout is possible to meet the upstream APIs desired SLA.
As 1st downstream API is offering its median SLA of 100ms, it means MOST of the time we would get the responses within that time. So, setting a timeout of 100ms would be ideal for MOST calls as it leaves enough room of 400ms for remaining 2 downstream API calls.

NEW QUESTION 60
What should be ensured before sharing an API through a public Anypoint Exchange portal?

A. The visibility level of the API instances of that API that need to be publicly accessible should be set to public visibility
B. The users needing access to the API should be added to the appropriate role in Anypoint Platform
C. The API should be functional with at least an initial implementation deployed and accessible for users to interact with
D. The API should be secured using one of the supported authentication/authorization mechanisms to ensure that data is not compromised

Answer: A

Explanation:



Sales Order EXP API

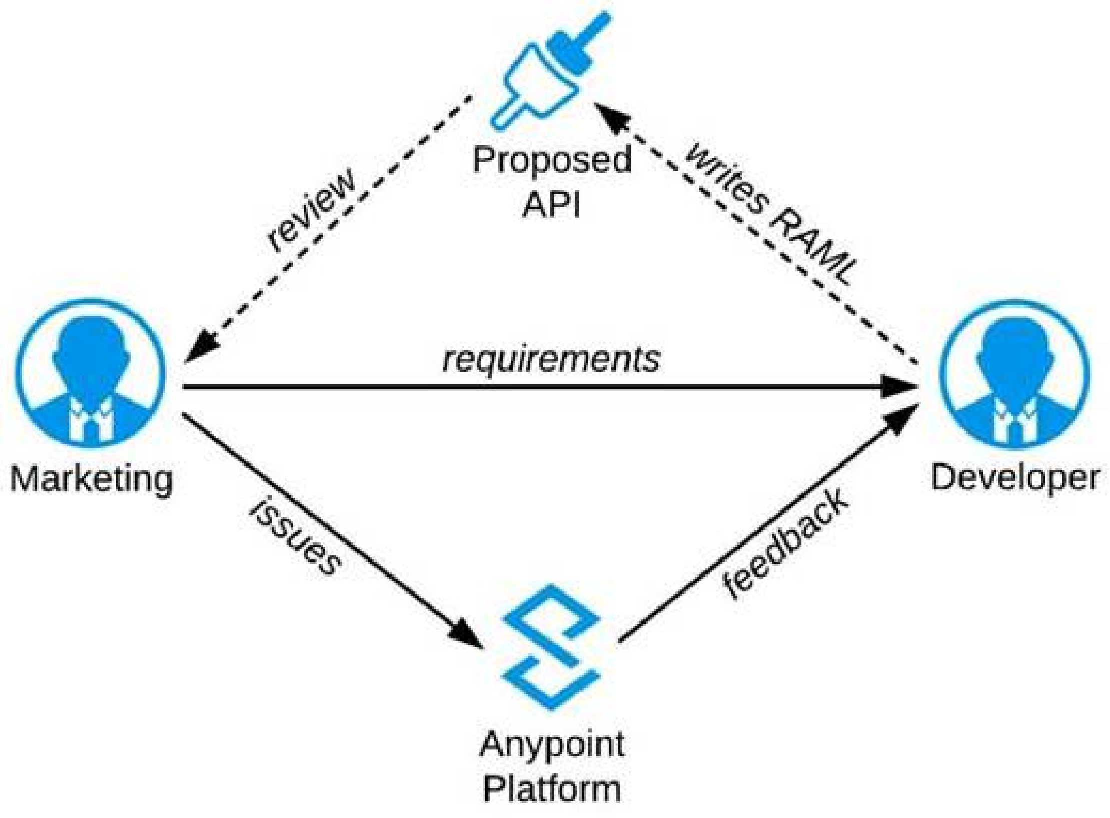
API instances

Managed instances

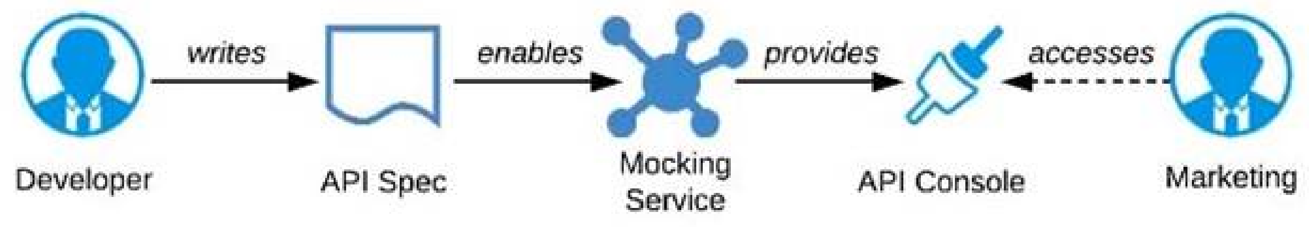
Instances	Version	Environment	URL	Visibility
Mocking Service	1.0.0		[illegible]	Public
v0.18377212	1.0.0	Sandbox		Private

Correct Answer
The visibility level of the API instances of that API that need to be publicly accessible should be set to public visibility.
****

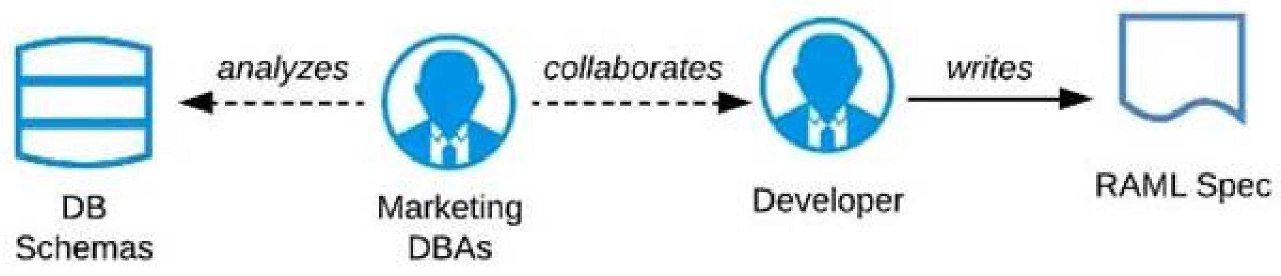
NEW QUESTION 64
Refer to the exhibit.



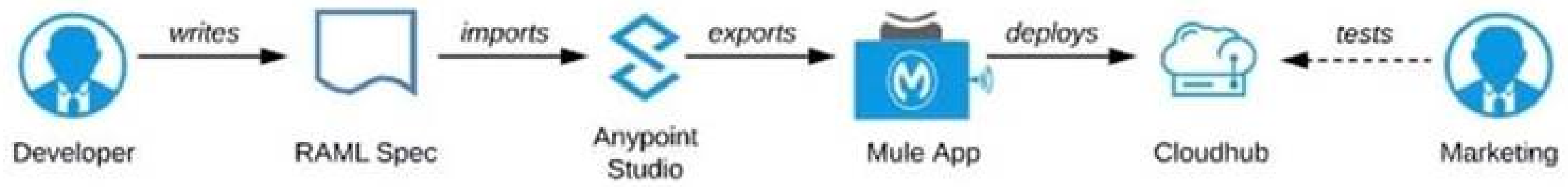
A RAML definition has been proposed for a new Promotions Process API, and has been published to
Anypoint Exchange.
The Marketing Department, who will be an important consumer of the Promotions API, has important requirements and expectations that must be met.
What is the most effective way to use Anypoint Platform features to involve the Marketing Department in this early API design phase?
A) Ask the Marketing Department to interact with a mocking implementation of the API using the automatically generated API Console



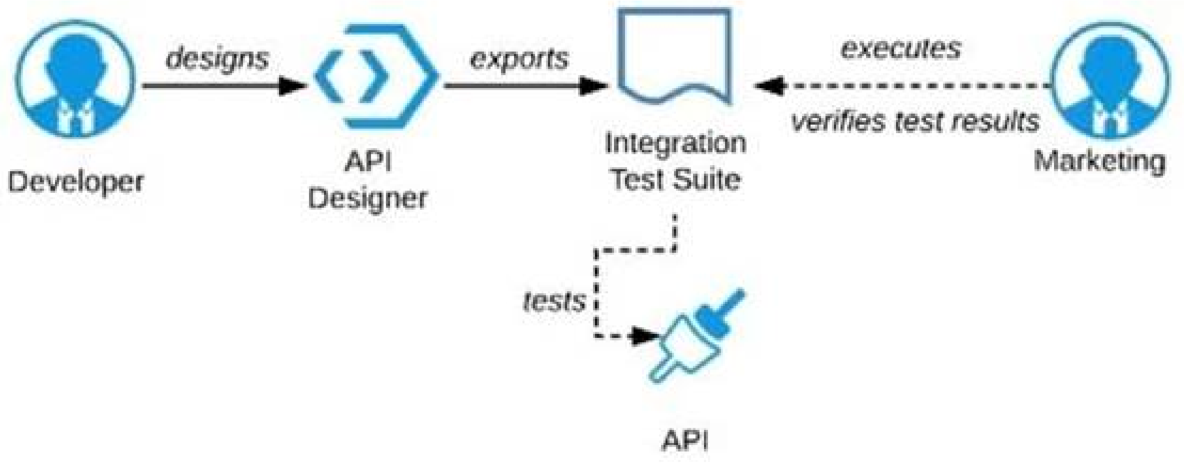
B) Organize a design workshop with the DBAs of the Marketing Department in which the database schema of the Marketing IT systems is translated into RAML



C) Use Anypoint Studio to Implement the API as a Mule application, then deploy that API implementation to CloudHub and ask the Marketing Department to interact with it



D) Export an integration test suite from API designer and have the Marketing Department execute the tests In that suite to ensure they pass



A. Option A
B. Option B
C. Option C
D. Option D

Answer: A

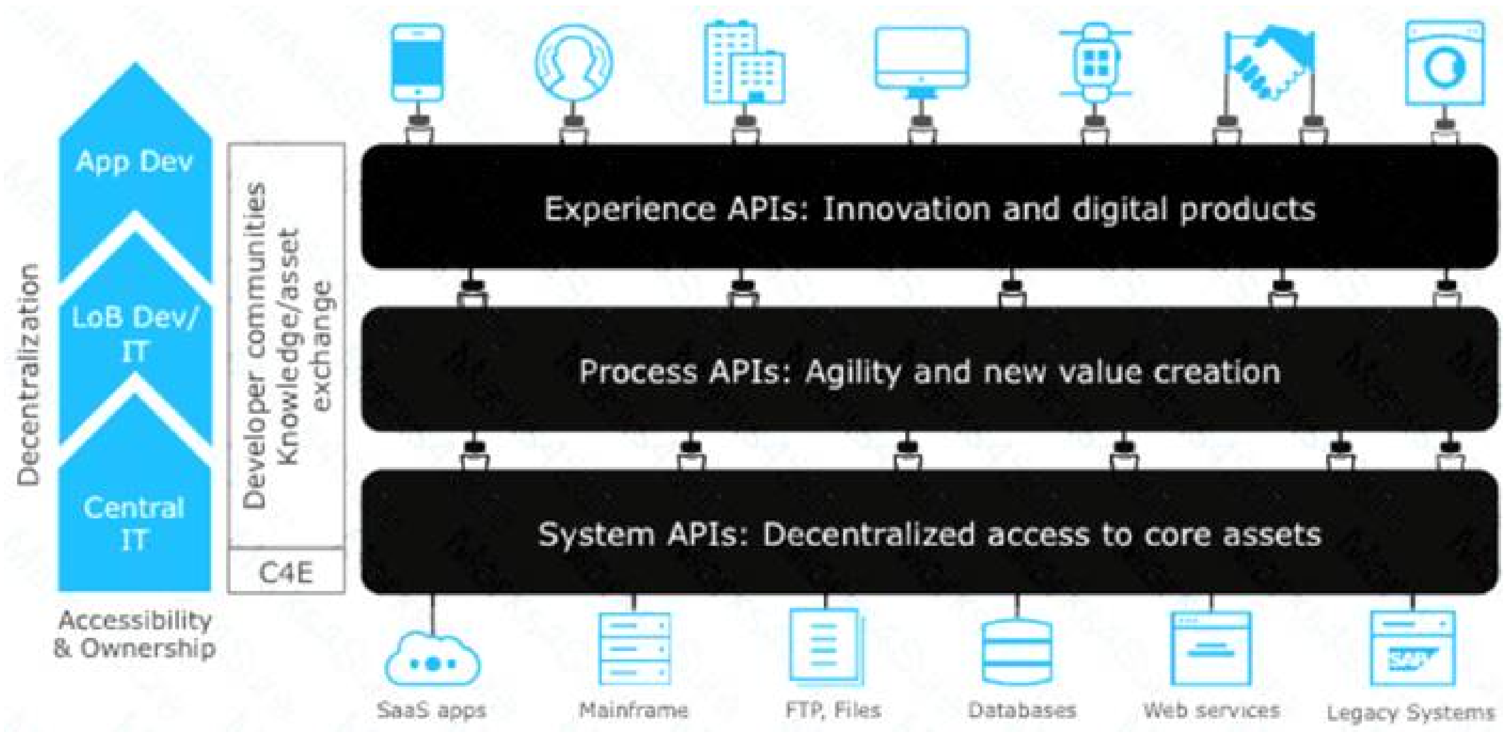
Explanation:
Correct Answer
Ask the Marketing Department to interact with a mocking implementation of the API using the automatically generated API Console.
*** As per MuleSoft's IT Operating Model:
>> API consumers need NOT wait until the full API implementation is ready.
>> NO technical test-suites needs to be shared with end users to interact with APIs.
>> Anypoint Platform offers a mocking capability on all the published API specifications to Anypoint Exchange which also will be rich in documentation covering all details of API functionalities and working nature.
>> No needs of arranging days of workshops with end users for feedback.
API consumers can use Anypoint Exchange features on the platform and interact with the API using its mocking feature. The feedback can be shared quickly on the same to incorporate any changes.

NEW QUESTION 65
Which layer in the API-led connectivity focuses on unlocking key systems, legacy systems, data sources etc and exposes the functionality?

A. Experience Layer
B. Process Layer
C. System Layer

Answer: C

Explanation:
Correct Answer
System Layer


App Dev
LoB Dev/ IT
Central IT
Decentralization
Accessibility & Ownership
Developer communities Knowledge/asset exchange
C4E
Experience APIs: Innovation and digital products
Process APIs: Agility and new value creation
System APIs: Decentralized access to core assets
SaaS apps
Mainframe
FTP, Files
Databases
Web services
Legacy Systems

The APIs used in an API-led approach to connectivity fall into three categories:
System APIs – these usually access the core systems of record and provide a means of insulating the user from the complexity or any changes to the underlying systems. Once built, many users, can access data without any need to learn the underlying systems and can reuse these APIs in multiple projects.
Process APIs – These APIs interact with and shape data within a single system or across systems (breaking down data silos) and are created here without a dependence on the source systems from which that data originates, as well as the target channels through which that data is delivered.
Experience APIs – Experience APIs are the means by which data can be reconfigured so that it is most easily consumed by its intended audience, all from a common data source, rather than setting up separate
point-to-point integrations for each channel. An Experience API is usually created with API-first design principles where the API is designed for the specific user experience in mind.

NEW QUESTION 66
Version 3.0.1 of a REST API implementation represents time values in PST time using ISO 8601 hh:mm:ss format. The API implementation needs to be changed to instead represent time values in CEST time using ISO 8601 hh:mm:ss format. When following the semver.org semantic versioning specification, what version should be assigned to the updated API implementation?

A. 3.0.2
B. 4.0.0
C. 3.1.0
D. 3.0.1

Answer: B

Explanation:

Correct Answer 4.0.0
*** As per semver.org semantic versioning specification:
Given a version number MAJOR.MINOR.PATCH, increment the:
- MAJOR version when you make incompatible API changes.
- MINOR version when you add functionality in a backwards compatible manner.
- PATCH version when you make backwards compatible bug fixes.
As per the scenario given in the question, the API implementation is completely changing its behavior. Although the format of the time is still being maintained as hh:mm:ss and there is no change in schema w.r.t format, the API will start functioning different after this change as the times are going to come completely different.
Example: Before the change, say, time is going as 09:00:00 representing the PST. Now on, after the change, the same time will go as 18:00:00 as Central European Summer Time is 9 hours ahead of Pacific Time.
>> This may lead to some uncertain behavior on API clients depending on how they are handling the times in the API response. All the API clients need to be informed that the API functionality is going to change and will return in CEST format. So, this considered as a MAJOR change and the version of API for this new change would be 4.0.0

NEW QUESTION 68
An organization has several APIs that accept JSON data over HTTP POST. The APIs are all publicly available and are associated with several mobile applications and web applications.
The organization does NOT want to use any authentication or compliance policies for these APIs, but at the same time, is worried that some bad actor could send payloads that could somehow compromise the applications or servers running the API implementations.
What out-of-the-box Anypoint Platform policy can address exposure to this threat?

A. Shut out bad actors by using HTTPS mutual authentication for all API invocations
B. Apply an IP blacklist policy to all APIs; the blacklist will Include all bad actors
C. Apply a Header injection and removal policy that detects the malicious data before it is used
D. Apply a JSON threat protection policy to all APIs to detect potential threat vectors

Answer: D

Explanation:
Correct Answer
Apply a JSON threat protection policy to all APIs to detect potential threat vectors
****
>> Usually, if the APIs are designed and developed for specific consumers (known consumers/customers) then we would IP Whitelist the same to ensure that traffic only comes from them.
>> However, as this scenario states that the APIs are publicly available and being used by so many mobile and web applications, it is NOT possible to identify and

blacklist all possible bad actors.
>> So, JSON threat protection policy is the best chance to prevent any bad JSON payloads from such bad actors.

NEW QUESTION 69
Select the correct Owner-Layer combinations from below options

A. * 1. App Developers owns and focuses on Experience Layer APIs* 2. Central IT owns and focuses on Process Layer APIs* 3. LOB IT owns and focuses on System Layer APIs
B. * 1. Central IT owns and focuses on Experience Layer APIs* 2. LOB IT owns and focuses on Process Layer APIs* 3. App Developers owns and focuses on System Layer APIs
C. * 1. App Developers owns and focuses on Experience Layer APIs* 2. LOB IT owns and focuses on Process Layer APIs* 3. Central IT owns and focuses on System Layer APIs

Answer: C

Explanation:

Correct Answer
* 1. App Developers owns and focuses on Experience Layer APIs
* 2. LOB IT owns and focuses on Process Layer APIs
* 3. Central IT owns and focuses on System Layer APIs
References:
https://blogs.mulesoft.com/biz/api/experience-api-ownership/ https://blogs.mulesoft.com/biz/api/process-api-ownership/ https://blogs.mulesoft.com/biz/api/system-api-ownership/

NEW QUESTION 70
A company has started to create an application network and is now planning to implement a Center for Enablement (C4E) organizational model. What key factor would lead the company to decide upon a federated rather than a centralized C4E?

A. When there are a large number of existing common assets shared by development teams
B. When various teams responsible for creating APIs are new to integration and hence need extensive training
C. When development is already organized into several independent initiatives or groups
D. When the majority of the applications in the application network are cloud based

Answer: C

Explanation:
Correct Answer
When development is already organized into several independent initiatives or groups
****
>> It would require lot of process effort in an organization to have a single C4E team coordinating with multiple already organized development teams which are into several independent initiatives. A single C4E works well with different teams having at least a common initiative. So, in this scenario, federated C4E works well instead of centralized C4E.

NEW QUESTION 73
The application network is recomposable: it is built for change because it "bends but does not break"

A. TRUE
B. FALSE

Answer: A

Explanation:
****
>> Application Network is a disposable architecture.
>> Which means, it can be altered without disturbing entire architecture and its components.
>> It bends as per requirements or design changes but does not break

NEW QUESTION 74
A company wants to move its Mule API implementations into production as quickly as possible. To protect access to all Mule application data and metadata, the company requires that all Mule applications be deployed to the company's customer-hosted infrastructure within the corporate firewall. What combination of runtime plane and control plane options meets these project lifecycle goals?

A. Manually provisioned customer-hosted runtime plane and customer-hosted control plane
B. MuleSoft-hosted runtime plane and customer-hosted control plane
C. Manually provisioned customer-hosted runtime plane and MuleSoft-hosted control plane
D. iPaaS provisioned customer-hosted runtime plane and MuleSoft-hosted control plane

Answer: A

Explanation:
Correct Answer
Manually provisioned customer-hosted runtime plane and customer-hosted control plane
****
There are two key factors that are to be taken into consideration from the scenario given in the question.
>> Company requires both data and metadata to be resided within the corporate firewall
>> Company would like to go with customer-hosted infrastructure.
Any deployment model that is to deal with the cloud directly or indirectly (Mulesoft-hosted or Customer's own cloud like Azure, AWS) will have to share atleast the metadata.

Application data can be controlled inside firewall by having Mule Runtimes on customer hosted runtime plane. But if we go with Mulsoft-hosted/ Cloud-based control plane, the control plane required atleast some minimum level of metadata to be sent outside the corporate firewall.
As the customer requirement is pretty clear about the data and metadata both to be within the corporate firewall, even though customer wants to move to production as quickly as possible, unfortunately due to the nature of their security requirements, they have no other option but to go with manually provisioned customer-hosted runtime plane and customer-hosted control plane.

NEW QUESTION 75
A company requires Mule applications deployed to CloudHub to be isolated between non-production and production environments. This is so Mule applications deployed to non-production environments can only access backend systems running in their customer-hosted non-production environment, and so Mule applications deployed to production environments can only access backend systems running in their customer-hosted production environment. How does MuleSoft recommend modifying Mule applications,
configuring environments, or changing infrastructure to support this type of per-environment isolation between Mule applications and backend systems?

A. Modify properties of Mule applications deployed to the production Anypoint Platform environments to prevent access from non-production Mule applications
B. Configure firewall rules in the infrastructure inside each customer-hosted environment so that only IP addresses from the corresponding Anypoint Platform environments are allowed to communicate with corresponding backend systems
C. Create non-production and production environments in different Anypoint Platform business groups
D. Create separate Anypoint VPCs for non-production and production environments, then configure connections to the backend systems in the corresponding customer-hosted environments

Answer: D

Explanation:
Correct Answer
Create separate Anypoint VPCs for non-production and production environments, then configure connections to the backend systems in the corresponding customer-hosted environments.
****
>> Creating different Business Groups does NOT make any difference w.r.t accessing the non-prod and prod customer-hosted environments. Still they will be accessing from both Business Groups unless process network restrictions are put in place.
>> We need to modify or couple the Mule Application Implementations with the environment. In fact, we should never implements application coupled with environments by binding them in the properties. Only basic things like endpoint URL etc should be bundled in properties but not environment level access restrictions.
>> IP addresses on CloudHub are dynamic until unless a special static addresses are assigned. So it is not possible to setup firewall rules in customer-hosted infrastrcture. More over, even if static IP addresses are assigned, there could be 100s of applications running on cloudhub and setting up rules for all of them would be a hectic task, non-maintainable and definitely got a good practice.
>> Thbeest practice recommended
by MulesoftIn(fact any cloud provider), is to have your Anypoint VPCs
seperated for Prod and Non-Prod and perform the VPC peering or VPN tunneling for these Anypoint VPCs to respective Prod and Non-Prod customer-hosted environment networks.

NEW QUESTION 78
The implementation of a Process API must change.
What is a valid approach that minimizes the impact of this change on API clients?

A. Update the RAML definition of the current Process API and notify API client developers by sending them links to the updated RAML definition
B. Postpone changes until API consumers acknowledge they are ready to migrate to a new Process API or API version
C. Implement required changes to the Process API implementation so that whenever possible, the Process API's RAML definition remains unchanged
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

Answer: C

Explanation:
Correct Answer
Implement required changes to the Process API implementation so that, whenever possible, the Process API's RAML definition remains unchanged.
*** Key requirement in the question is:
>> Approach that minimizes the impact of this change on API clients Based on above:
>> Updating the RAML definition would possibly impact the API clients if the changes require any thing mandatory from client side. So, one should try to avoid doing that until really necessary.
>> Implementing the changes as a completely different API and then redirectly the clients with 3xx status code is really upsetting design and heavily impacts the API clients.
>> Organisations and IT cannot simply postpone the changes required until all API consumers acknowledge they are ready to migrate to a new Process API or API version. This is unrealistic and not possible.
The best way to handle the changes always is to implement required changes to the API implementations so that, whenever possible, the API's RAML definition remains unchanged.

NEW QUESTION 79
What is true about where an API policy is defined in Anypoint Platform and how it is then applied to API instances?

A. The API policy Is defined In Runtime Manager as part of the API deployment to a Mule runtime, and then ONLY applied to the specific API Instance
B. The API policy Is defined In API Manager for a specific API Instance, and then ONLY applied to the specific API instance
C. The API policy Is defined in API Manager and then automatically applied to ALL API instances
D. The API policy is defined in API Manager, and then applied to ALL API instances in the specified environment

Answer: B

Explanation:

Correct Answer
The API policy is defined in API Manager for a specific API instance, and then ONLY applied to the specific API instance.

****
>> Once our API specifications are ready and published to Exchange, we need to visit API Manager and register an API instance for each API.
>> API Manager is the place where management of API aspects takes place like addressing NFRs by enforcing policies on them.
>> We can create multiple instances for a same API and manage them differently for different purposes.
>> One instance can have a set of API policies applied and another instance of same API can have different set of policies applied for some other purpose.
>> These APIs and their instances are defined PER environment basis. So, one need to manage them seperately in each environment.
>> We can ensure that same configuration of API instances (SLAs, Policies etc..) gets promoted when promoting to higher environments using platform feature. But this is optional only. Still one can change them per environment basis if they have to.
>> Runtime Manager is the place to manage API Implementations and their Mule Runtimes but NOT APIs itself. Though API policies gets executed in Mule Runtimes, We CANNOT enforce API policies in Runtime Manager. We would need to do that via API Manager only for a cherry picked instance in an environment.
So, based on these facts, right statement in the given choices is - "The API policy is defined in API Manager for a specific API instance, and then ONLY applied to the specific API instance".

NEW QUESTION 80
An organization has implemented a Customer Address API to retrieve customer address information. This API has been deployed to multiple environments and has been configured to enforce client IDs everywhere.
A developer is writing a client application to allow a user to update their address. The developer has found the Customer Address API in Anypoint Exchange and wants to use it in their client application.
What step of gaining access to the API can be performed automatically by Anypoint Platform?

A. Approve the client application request for the chosen SLA tier
B. Request access to the appropriate API Instances deployed to multiple environments using the client application's credentials
C. Modify the client application to call the API using the client application's credentials
D. Create a new application in Anypoint Exchange for requesting access to the API

Answer: A

Explanation:

Correct Answer
Approve the client application request for the chosen SLA tier
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>> Only approving the client application request for the chosen SLA tier can be automated
>> Rest of the provided options are not valid

NEW QUESTION 84
A system API has a guaranteed SLA of 100 ms per request. The system API is deployed to a primary environment as well as to a disaster recovery (DR) environment, with different DNS names in each environment. An upstream process API invokes the system API and the main goal of this process API is to respond to client requests in the least possible time. In what order should the system APIs be invoked, and what changes should be made in order to speed up the response time for requests from the process API?

A. In parallel, invoke the system API deployed to the primary environment and the system API deployed to the DR environment, and ONLY use the first response
B. In parallel, invoke the system API deployed to the primary environment and the system API deployed to the DR environment using a scatter-gather configured with a timeout, and then merge the responses
C. Invoke the system API deployed to the primary environment, and if it fails, invoke the system API deployed to the DR environment
D. Invoke ONLY the system API deployed to the primary environment, and add timeout and retry logic to avoid intermittent failures

Answer: A

Explanation:
Correct Answer
In parallel, invoke the system API deployed to the primary environment and the system API deployed to the DR environment, and ONLY use the first response.
****
>> The API requirement in the given scenario is to respond in least possible time.
>> The option that is suggesting to first try the API in primary environment and then fallback to API in DR environment would result in successful response but NOT in least possible time. So, this is NOT a right choice of implementation for given requirement.
>> Another option that is suggesting to ONLY invoke API in primary environment and to add timeout and retries may also result in successful response upon retries but NOT in least possible time. So, this is also NOT a right choice of implementation for given requirement.
>> One more option that is suggesting to invoke API in primary environment and API in DR environment in parallel using Scatter-Gather would result in wrong API response as it would return merged results and moreover, Scatter-Gather does things in parallel which is true but still completes its scope only on finishing all routes inside it. So again, NOT a right choice of implementation for given requirement
The Correct choice is to invoke the API in primary environment and the API in DR environment parallelly, and using ONLY the first response received from one of them.

NEW QUESTION 86
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