MCIA-LEVEL-1-MAINTENANCE Q&As

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QUESTION 1

A marketing organization is designing a Mule application to process campaign data. The Mule application will periodically check for a file in a SFTP location and process the records in the file. The size of the file can vary from 10MB to 5GB.

Due to the limited availabiltty of vCores, the Mule application is deployed to a single CloudHub worker configured with vCore size 0.2.

The application must transform and send different formats of this file to three different downstream SFTP locations.

What is the most idiomatic (used for its intended purpose) and performant way to configure the SFTP operations or event sources to process the large files to support these deployment requirements?

A. Use an in-memory repeatable stream

B. Use a file-stored non-repeatable stream

C. Use an in-memory non-repeatable stream

D. Use a file-stored repeatable stream

Correct Answer: A

Reference: https://docs.mulesoft.com/mule-runtime/4.4/streaming-about

QUESTION 2

An organization has strict unit test requirement that mandate every mule application must have an MUnit test suit with a test case defined for each flow and a minimum test coverage of 80%.

A developer is building Munit test suit for a newly developed mule application that sends API request to an external rest API.

What is the effective approach for successfully executing the Munit tests of this new application while still achieving the required test coverage for the Munit tests?

A. Invoke the external endpoint of the rest API from the mule floors

B. Mark the rest API invocations in the Munits and then call the mocking service flow that simulates standard responses from the REST API

C. Mock the rest API invocation in the Munits and return a mock response for those invocations

D. Create a mocking service flow to simulate standard responses from the rest API and then configure the mule flows to call the marking service flow

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 3

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Correct Answer: C

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

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

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

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

QUESTION 4

An organization is evaluating using the CloudHub shared Load Balancer (SLB) vs creating a CloudHub dedicated load balancer (DLB). They are evaluating how this choice affects the various types of certificates used by CloudHub deplpoyed Mule applications, including MuleSoft-provided, customer-provided, or Mule application-provided certificates.

What type of restrictions exist on the types of certificates that can be exposed by the CloudHub Shared Load Balancer (SLB) to external web clients over the public internet?

A. Only MuleSoft-provided certificates are exposed.

B. Only customer-provided wildcard certificates are exposed.

C. Only customer-provided self-signed certificates are exposed.

D. Only underlying Mule application certificates are exposed (pass-through)

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: https://docs.mulesoft.com/runtime-manager/dedicated-load-balancer-tutorial

QUESTION 5

A Mule application is synchronizing customer data between two different database systems.

What is the main benefit of using eXtended Architecture (XA) transactions over local transactions to synchronize these two different database systems?

A. An XA transaction synchronizes the database systems with the least amount of Mule configuration or coding

B. An XA transaction handles the largest number of requests in the shortest time

C. An XA transaction automatically rolls back operations against both database systems if any operation falls

D. An XA transaction writes to both database systems as fast as possible

Correct Answer: B

Reference: https://docs.oracle.com/middleware/1213/wls/PERFM/llrtune.htm#PERFM997