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QUESTION 1

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 2

When designing an upstream API and its implementation, the development team has been advised to not set timeouts when invoking downstream API. Because the 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. The invocation of the downstream API will run to completion without timing out.
- B. An SLA for the upstream API CANNOT be provided.
- C. A default timeout of 500 ms will automatically be applied by the Mule runtime in which the upstream API implementation executes.
- D. A load-dependent timeout of less than 1000 ms will be applied by the Mule runtime in which the downstream API implementation executes.

Correct Answer: B

An SLA for the upstream API CANNOT be provided.

QUESTION 3



As a part of project requirement, client will send a stream of data to mule application. Payload size can vary between 10mb to 5GB. Mule application is required to transform the data and send across multiple sftp servers. Due to the cost cuttings in the organization, mule application can only be allocated one worker with size of 0.2 vCore.

As an integration architect , which streaming strategy you would suggest to handle this scenario?

- A. In-memory non repeatable stream
- B. File based non-repeatable stream
- C. In-memory repeatable stream
- D. File based repeatable storage

Correct Answer: D

As the question says that data needs to be sent across multiple sftp serves , we cannot use non-repeatable streams. The non-repeatable strategy disables repeatable streams, which enables you to read an input stream only once. You cant use in memory storage because with 0.2 vcore you will get only 1 GB of heap memory. Hence application will error out for file more than 1 GB. Hence the correct option is file base repeatable stream

QUESTION 4

A company is implementing a new Mule application that supports a set of critical functions driven by a rest API enabled, claims payment rules engine hosted on oracle ERP. As designed the mule application requires many data transformation operations as it performs its batch processing logic.

The company wants to leverage and reuse as many of its existing java-based capabilities (classes, objects, data model etc.) as possible

What approach should be considered when implementing required data mappings and transformations between Mule application and Oracle ERP in the new Mule application?

- A. Create a new metadata RAML classes in Mule from the appropriate Java objects and then perform transformations via Dataweave
- B. From the mule application, transform via theXSLT model
- C. Transform by calling any suitable Java class from Dataweave
- D. Invoke any of the appropriate Java methods directly, create metadata RAML classes and then perform required transformations via Dataweave

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 5

An auto mobile company want to share inventory updates with dealers D1 and D2 asynchronously and concurrently via queues Q1 and Q2. Dealer D1 must consume the message from the queue Q1 and dealer D2 to must consume a message from the queue Q2.

Dealer D1 has implemented a retry mechanism to reprocess the transaction in case of any errors while processing the inventers updates. Dealer D2 has not implemented any retry mechanism. How should the dealers acknowledge the



message to avoid message loss and minimize impact on the current implementation?

- A. Dealer D1 must use auto acknowledgement and dealer D2 can use manual acknowledgement and acknowledge the message after successful processing
- B. Dealer D1 can use auto acknowledgement and dealer D2 can use IMMEDIATE acknowledgement and acknowledge the message of successful processing
- C. Dealer D1 and dealer D2 must use AUTO acknowledgement and acknowledge the message after successful processing
- D. Dealer D1 can use AUTO acknowledgement and dealer D2 must use manual acknowledgement and acknowledge the message after successful processing

Correct Answer: D

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