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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

Explanation:

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

An API client makes an HTTP request to an API gateway with an Accept header containing the value 'application/json'.

What is a valid HTTP response payload for this request in the client requested data format?

- A. healthy
- B. {"status": "healthy"}
- C. status('healthy')
- D. status: healthy

Correct Answer: B



QUESTION 3

Mule application A receives a request Anypoint MQ message REQU with a payload containing a variable-length list of request objects. Application A uses the For Each scope to split the list into individual objects and sends each object as a message to an Anypoint MQ queue.

Service S listens on that queue, processes each message independently of all other messages, and sends a response message to a response queue.

Application A listens on that response queue and must in turn create and publish a response Anypoint MQ message RESP with a payload containing the list of responses sent by service S in the same order as the request objects originally sent in REQU.

Assume successful response messages are returned by service S for all request messages.

What is required so that application A can ensure that the length and order of the list of objects in RESP and REQU match, while at the same time maximizing message throughput?

- A. Use a Scatter-Gather within the For Each scope to ensure response message order Configure the Scatter-Gather with a persistent object store
- B. Perform all communication involving service S synchronously from within the For Each scope, so objects in RESP are in the exact same order as request objects in REQU
- C. Use an Async scope within the For Each scope and collect response messages in a second For Each scope in the order In which they arrive, then send RESP using this list of responses
- D. Keep track of the list length and all object indices in REQU, both in the For Each scope and in all communication involving service Use persistent storage when creating RESP

Correct Answer: D

Explanation: Correct answer is Perform all communication involving service S synchronously from within the For Each scope, so objects in RESP are in the exact same order as request objects in REQU : Using Anypoint MQ, you can create two types of queues: Standard queue These queues don't guarantee a specific message order. Standard queues are the best fit for applications in which messages must be delivered quickly. FIFO (first in, first out) queue These queues ensure that your messages arrive in order. FIFO queues are the best fit for applications requiring strict message ordering and exactly-once delivery, but in which message delivery speed is of less importance Use of FIFO queue is no where in the option and also it decreased throughput. Similarly persistent object store is not the preferred solution approach when you maximizing message throughput. This rules out one of the options. Scatter Gather does not support ObjectStore. This rules out one of the options. Standard Anypoint MQ queues don't guarantee a specific message order hence using another for each block to collect response wont work as requirement here is to ensure the order. Hence considering all the above factors the feasible approach is Perform all communication involving service S synchronously from within the For Each scope, so objects in RESP are in the exact same order as request objects in REQU

QUESTION 4

An organization is sizing an Anypoint VPC to extend their internal network to Cloudhub.

For this sizing calculation, the organization assumes 150 Mule applications will be deployed among three(3) production environments and will use Cloudhub's default zero- downtime feature. Each Mule application is expected to be configured with two(2) Cloudhub workers.This is expected to result in several Mule application deployments per hour.



- A. 10.0.0.0/21(2048 IPs)
- B. 10.0.0.0/22(1024IPs)
- C. 10.0.0.0/23(512 IPs)
- D. 10.0.0.0/24(256 IPs)

Correct Answer: A

Explanation:

*

When you create an Anypoint VPC, the range of IP addresses for the network must be specified in the form of a Classless Inter-Domain Routing (CIDR) block, using CIDR notation.

*

This address space is reserved for Mule workers, so it cannot overlap with any address space used in your data center if you want to peer it with your VPC.

*

To calculate the proper sizing for your Anypoint VPC, you first need to understand that the number of dedicated IP addresses is not the same as the number of workers you have deployed.

*

For each worker deployed to CloudHub, the following IP assignation takes place: For better fault tolerance, the VPC subnet may be divided into up to four Availability Zones.

*

A few IP addresses are reserved for infrastructure. At least two IP addresses per worker to perform at zero-downtime.

*

Hence in this scenario 2048 IP's are required to support the requirement.

QUESTION 5

How are the API implementation , API client, and API consumer combined to invoke and process an API ?

- A. The API consumer creates an API implementation , which receives API invocations from an API such that they are processed for an API client
- B. The API consumer creates an API client which sends API invocations to an API such that they are processed by an API implementation
- C. An API client creates an API consumer, which receives API invocation from an API such that they are processed for an API implementation
- D. The API client creates an API consumer which sends API invocations to an API such that they are processed by API implementation



Correct Answer: C

Explanation: The API consumer creates an API client which sends API invocations to an API such that they are processed by an API implementation This is based on below definitions API client • An application component • that accesses a service • by invoking an API of that service - by definition of the term API over HTTP API consumer • A business role, which is often assigned to an individual • that develops API clients, i.e., performs the activities necessary for enabling an API client to invoke APIs API implementation • An application component • that implements the functionality

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