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QUESTION 1

What Anypoint Platform Capabilities listed below fall under APIs and API Invocations/Consumers category? Select TWO.

- A. API Operations and Management
- B. API Runtime Execution and Hosting
- C. API Consumer Engagement
- D. API Design and Development

Correct Answer: D

API Design and Development and API Runtime Execution and Hosting *****

>> 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

Correct Answers: API Operations and Management and API Consumer Engagement

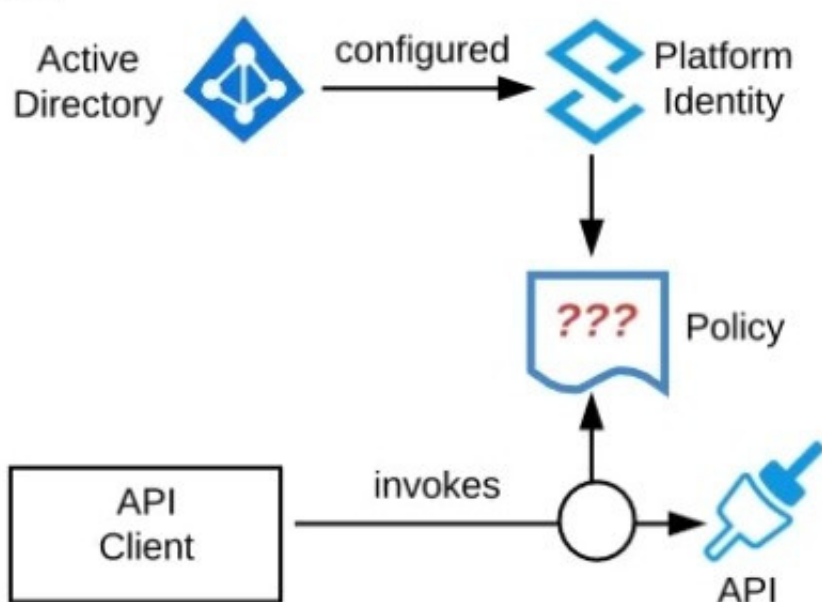
>> API Design and Development - Anypoint Studio, Anypoint Design Center, Anypoint Connectors

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Anypoint Exchange, API Notebooks

QUESTION 2

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 effectively restrict 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

Correct Answer: A

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 organization's 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 is to apply a basic authentication - LDAP policy and the internal Active Directory will be configured as the LDAP source for authenticating users.

Reference: <https://docs.mulesoft.com/api-manager/2.x/basic-authentication-ldap-concept>



QUESTION 3

What is true about automating interactions with Anypoint Platform using tools such as Anypoint Platform REST APIs, Anypoint CU, or the Mule Maven plugin?

- A. Access to Anypoint Platform APIs and Anypoint CU can be controlled separately through the roles and permissions in Anypoint Platform, so that specific users can get access to Anypoint CLI while others get access to the platform APIs
- B. Anypoint Platform APIs can ONLY automate interactions with CloudHub, while the Mule Maven plugin is required for deployment to customer-hosted Mule runtimes
- C. By default, the Anypoint CLI and Mule Maven plugin are NOT included in the Mule runtime, so are NOT available to be used by deployed Mule applications
- D. API policies can be applied to the Anypoint Platform APIs so that ONLY certain LOBs have access to specific functions

Correct Answer: C

By default, the Anypoint CLI and Mule Maven plugin are NOT included in the Mule runtime, so are NOT available to be used by deployed Mule applications *****

>> We CANNOT apply API policies to the Anypoint Platform APIs like we can do on our custom written API instances. So, option suggesting this is FALSE. >> Anypoint Platform APIs can be used for automating interactions with both

CloudHub and customer-hosted Mule runtimes. Not JUST the CloudHub. So, option opposing this is FALSE.

>> Mule Maven plugin is NOT mandatory for deployment to customer-hosted Mule runtimes. It just helps your CI/CD to have smoother automation. But not a compulsory requirement to deploy. So, option opposing this is FALSE. >> We DO

NOT have any such special roles and permissions on the platform to separately control access for some users to have Anypoint CLI and others to have Anypoint Platform APIs. With proper general roles/permissions (API Owner, Cloudhub

Admin etc.), one can use any of the options (Anypoint CLI or Platform APIs). So, option suggesting this is FALSE.

Only TRUE statement given in the choices is that - Anypoint CLI and Mule Maven plugin are NOT included in the Mule runtime, so are NOT available to be used by deployed Mule applications.

Maven is part of Studio or you can use other Maven installation for development. CLI is convenience only. It is one of many ways how to install app to the runtime. These are definitely NOT part of anything except your process of deployment

or automation.

QUESTION 4

Which of the following sequence is correct?

- A. API Client implements logic to call an API >> API Consumer requests access to API >> API Implementation routes the request to >> API
- B. API Consumer requests access to API >> API Client implements logic to call an API >> API routes the request to >> API Implementation



C. API Consumer implements logic to call an API >> API Client requests access to API >> API Implementation routes the request to >> API

D. API Client implements logic to call an API >> API Consumer requests access to API >> API routes the request to >> API Implementation

Correct Answer: B

API Consumer requests access to API >> API Client implements logic to call an API >> API routes the request to >> API Implementation ***** >> API consumer does not implement any logic to invoke APIs. It is just a role. So, the option stating "API Consumer implements logic to call an API" is INVALID. >> API Implementation does not route any requests. It is a final piece of logic where functionality of target systems is exposed. So, the requests should be routed to the API implementation by some other entity. So, the options stating "API Implementation routes the request to >> API" is INVALID >> The statements in one of the options are correct but sequence is wrong. The sequence is given as "API Client implements logic to call an API >> API Consumer requests access to API >> API routes the request to >> API Implementation". Here, the statements in the options are VALID but sequence is WRONG. >> Right option and sequence is the one where API consumer first requests access to API on Anypoint Exchange and obtains client credentials. API client then writes logic to call an API by using the access client credentials requested by API consumer and the requests will be routed to API implementation via the API which is managed by API Manager.

QUESTION 5

Due to a limitation in the backend system, a system API can only handle up to 500 requests per second. What is the best type of API policy to apply to the system API to avoid overloading the backend system?

- A. Rate limiting
- B. HTTP caching
- C. Rate limiting - SLA based
- D. Spike control

Correct Answer: D

Spike control

>> First things first, HTTP Caching policy is for purposes different than avoiding the backend system from overloading. So this is OUT.

>> Rate Limiting and Throttling/ Spike Control policies are designed to limit API access, but have different intentions.

>> Rate limiting protects an API by applying a hard limit on its access. >> Throttling/ Spike Control shapes API access by smoothing spikes in traffic.

That is why, Spike Control is the right option.



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