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Exam : **MuleSoft Integration Architect I**

Title : Salesforce Certified
MuleSoft Integration
Architect I

Version : DEMO

1.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 invocation of the fallback API provides the best resilience?

A. Redirect client requests through an HTTP 303 temporary redirect status code to the fallback API whenever the Order API is unavailable

B. 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 received from Order API

C. 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

D. Search Anypoint Exchange for a suitable existing fallback API and them implement invocations to their fallback API in addition to the Order API

Answer: A

Explanation:

* Resilience testing is a type of software testing that observes how applications act under stress. It's meant to ensure the product's ability to perform in chaotic conditions without a loss of core functions or data; it ensures a quick recovery after unforeseen, uncontrollable events.

* In case an API invocation fails — even after a certain number of retries — it might be adequate to invoke a different API as a fallback. A fallback API, by definition, will never be ideal for the purpose of the API client, otherwise it would be the primary API.

* Here are some examples for fallback APIs:

- An old, deprecated version of the same API.

- An alternative endpoint of the same API and version (e.g. API in another CloudHub region).

- An API doing more than required, and therefore not as performant as the primary API.

- An API doing less than required and therefore forcing the API Client to offer a degraded service, which is still better than no service at all.

* API clients implemented as Mule applications offer the 'Until Successful Scope and Exception' strategies at their disposal, which together allow configuring fallback actions such as a fallback API invocation.

* All HTTP response status codes within the 3xx category are considered redirection messages. These codes indicate to the user agent (i.e. your web browser) that an additional action is required in order to complete the request and access the desired resource
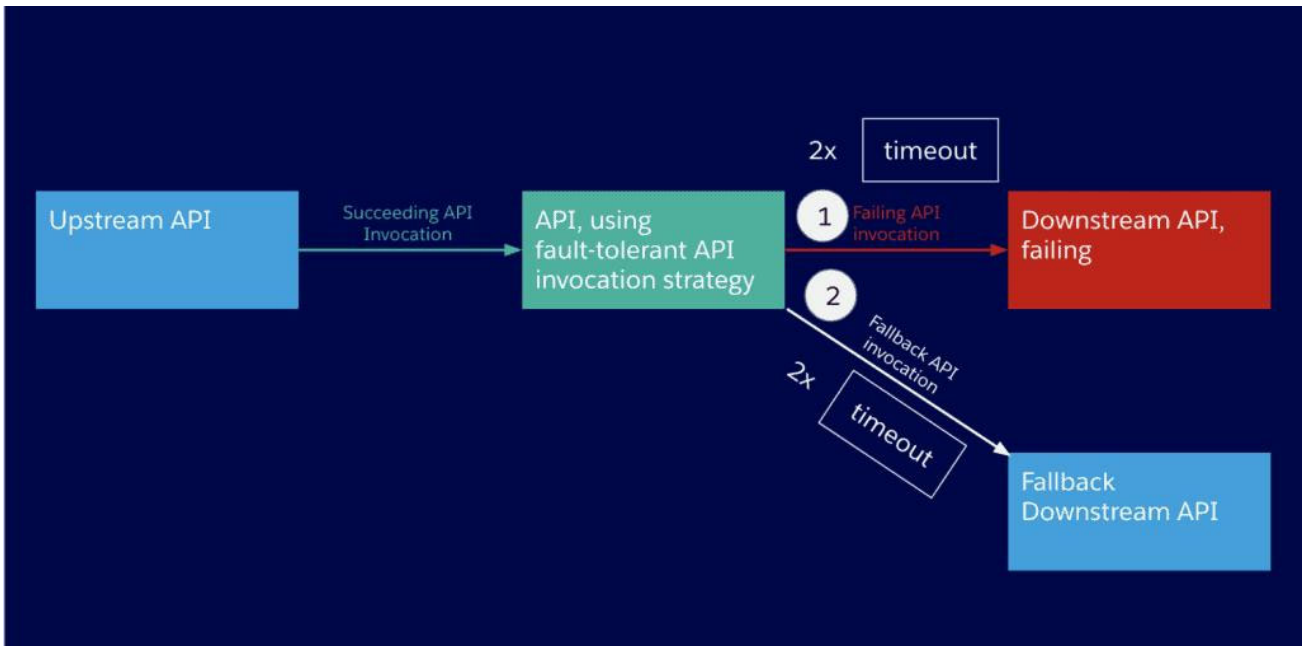
Diagram

Description automatically generated

Hence correct answer is Redirect client requests through an HTTP 303 temporary redirect status code to the fallback API whenever the Order API is unavailable

2.An organization has an HTTPS-enabled Mule application named Orders API that receives requests from another Mule application named Process Orders.

The communication between these two Mule applications must be secured by TLS mutual authentication (two-way TLS).

At a minimum, what must be stored in each truststore and keystore of these two Mule applications to properly support two-way TLS between the two Mule applications while properly protecting each Mule application's keys?

A. Orders API truststore: The Orders API public key

Process Orders keystore: The Process Orders private key and public key

B. Orders API truststore: The Orders API private key and public key

Process Orders keystore: The Process Orders private key public key

C. Orders API truststore: The Process Orders public key

Orders API keystore: The Orders API private key and public key

Process Orders truststore: The Orders API public key

Process Orders keystore: The Process Orders private key and public key

D. Orders API truststore: The Process Orders public key

Orders API keystore: The Orders API private key

Process Orders truststore: The Orders API public key

Process Orders keystore: The Process Orders private key

Answer: C

Explanation:

Reference: https://www.caeliusconsulting.com/blogs/one-way-and-two-way-tls-and-their-implementation-in-mulesoft/

3.As an enterprise architect, what are the two reasons for which you would use a canonical data model in the new integration project using Mulesoft Anypoint platform (choose two answers)
A. To have consistent data structure aligned in processes
B. To isolate areas within a bounded context
C. To incorporate industry standard data formats
D. There are multiple canonical definitions of each data type
E. Because the model isolates the back and systems and support mule applications from change
Answer: A,B

4.Insurance organization is planning to deploy Mule application in MuleSoft Hosted runtime plane. As a part of requirement, application should be scalable. highly available. It also has regulatory requirement which demands logs to be retained for at least 2 years. As an Integration Architect what step you will recommend in order to achieve this?
A. It is not possible to store logs for 2 years in CloudHub deployment. External log management system is required.
B. When deploying an application to CloudHub, logs retention period should be selected as 2 years
C. When deploying an application to CloudHub, worker size should be sufficient to store 2 years data
D. Logging strategy should be configured accordingly in log4j file deployed with the application.
Answer: A
Explanation:
Correct answer is It is not possible to store logs for 2 years in CloudHub deployment. External log management system is required. CloudHub has a specific log retention policy, as described in the documentation: the platform stores logs of up to 100 MB per app & per worker or for up to 30 days, whichever limit is hit first. Once this limit has been reached, the oldest log information is deleted in chunks and is irretrievably lost. The recommended approach is to persist your logs to a external logging system of your choice (such as Splunk, for instance) using a log appender. Please note that this solution results in the logs no longer being stored on our platform, so any support cases you lodge will require for you to provide the appropriate logs for review and case resolution

5.A project uses Jenkins to implement CI/CD process. It was observed that each Mule package contains some of the Jenkins files and folders for configurations of CI/CD jobs.
As these files and folders are not part of the actual package, expectation is that these should not be part of deployed archive.
Which file can be used to exclude these files and folders from the deployed archive?
A. muleignore
B. _unTrackMule
C. muleInclude
D. _muleExclude
Answer: D