Q&A

Exam : MCPA-Level 1 exam

Title : MuleSoft Certified Platform Architect - Level 1

Version : DEMO

1.A company wants to move its Mule API implementations into production as quickly as possible. To protect access to all Mule application data and metadata, the company requires that all Mule applications be deployed to the company's customer-hosted infrastructure within the corporate firewall.

What combination of runtime plane and control plane options meets these project lifecycle goals?

A. Manually provisioned customer-hosted runtime plane and customer-hosted control plane

B. MuleSoft-hosted runtime plane and customer-hosted control plane

C. Manually provisioned customer-hosted runtime plane and MuleSoft-hosted control plane

D. iPaaS provisioned customer-hosted runtime plane and MuleSoft-hosted control plane

Answer: A

Explanation:

Explanation

Correct Answer. Manually provisioned customer-hosted runtime plane and customer-hosted control plane

****

There are two key factors that are to be taken into consideration from the scenario given in the question.

>> Company requires both data and metadata to be resided within the corporate firewall

>> Company would like to go with customer-hosted infrastructure.

Any deployment model that is to deal with the cloud directly or indirectly (Mulesoft-hosted or Customer's own cloud like Azure, AWS) will have to share atleast the metadata. Application data can be controlled inside firewall by having Mule Runtimes on customer hosted runtime plane. But if we go with Mulsoft-hosted/ Cloud-based control plane, the control plane required atleast some minimum level of metadata to be sent outside the corporate firewall.

As the customer requirement is pretty clear about the data and metadata both to be within the corporate firewall, even though customer wants to move to production as quickly as possible, unfortunately due to the nature of their security requirements, they have no other option but to go with manually provisioned customer-hosted runtime plane and customer-hosted control plane.

2.What is a best practice when building System APIs?

A. Document the API using an easily consumable asset like a RAML definition

B. Model all API resources and methods to closely mimic the operations of the backend system

C. Build an Enterprise Data Model (Canonical Data Model) for each backend system and apply it to System APIs

D. Expose to API clients all technical details of the API implementation's interaction wifch the backend system

Answer: B

Explanation:

Correct Answer. Model all API resources and methods to closely mimic the operations of the backend system.

****

>> There are NO fixed and straight best practices while opting data models for APIs. They are completly contextual and depends on number of factors. Based upon those factors, an enterprise can choose if they have to go with Enterprise Canonical Data Model or Bounded Context Model etc.

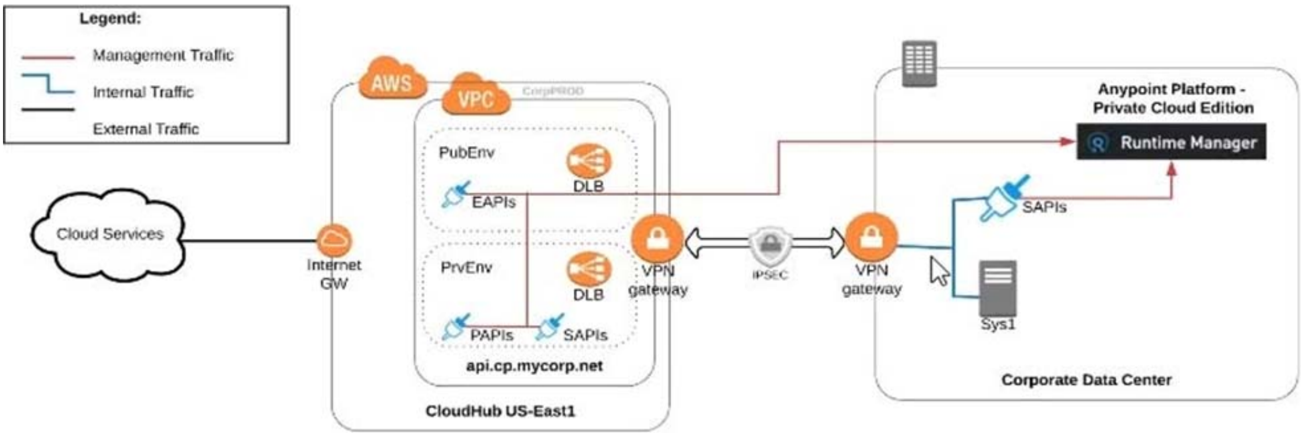
>> One should NEVER expose the technical details of API implementation to their API clients. Only the API interface/ RAML is exposed to API clients.

>> It is true that the RAML definitions of APIs should be as detailed as possible and should reflect most of the documentation. However, just that is NOT enough to call your API as best documented API. There should be even more documentation on Anypoint Exchange with API Notebooks etc. to make and create a developer friendly API and repository..
>> The best practice always when creating System APIs is to create their API interfaces by modeling their resources and methods to closely reflect the operations and functionalities of that backend system.

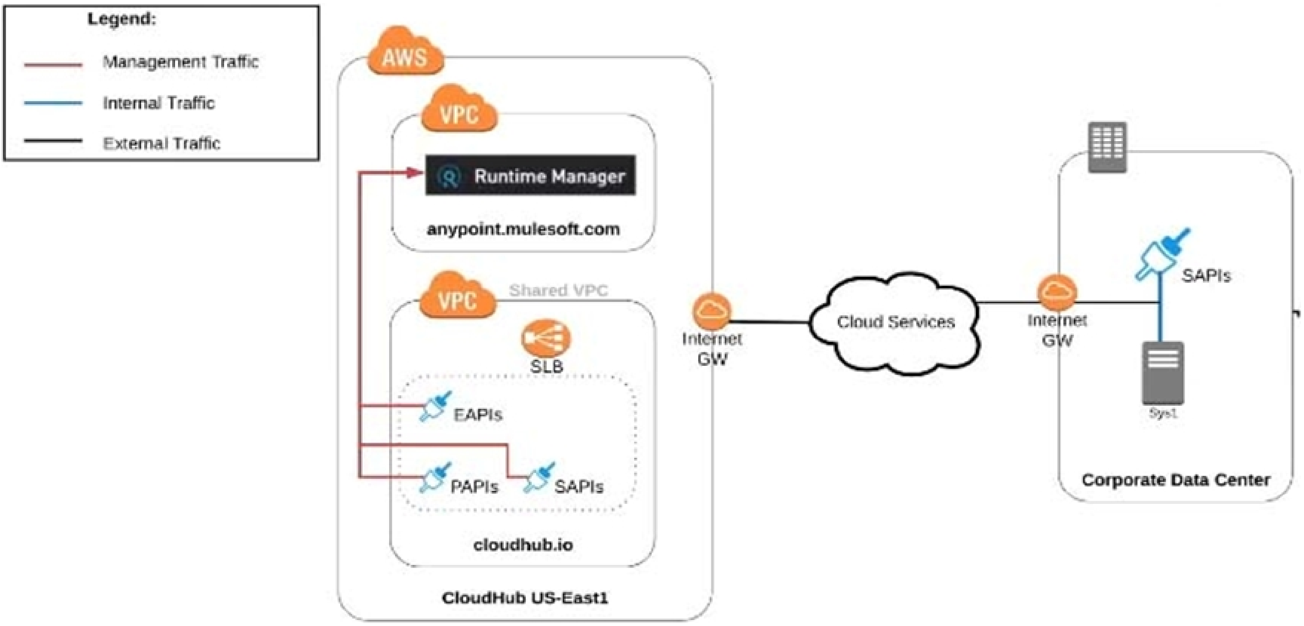
3.An organization uses various cloud-based SaaS systems and multiple on-premises systems. The on-premises systems are an important part of the organization's application network and can only be accessed from within the organization's intranet.

What is the best way to configure and use Anypoint Platform to support integrations with both the cloud-based SaaS systems and on-premises systems?

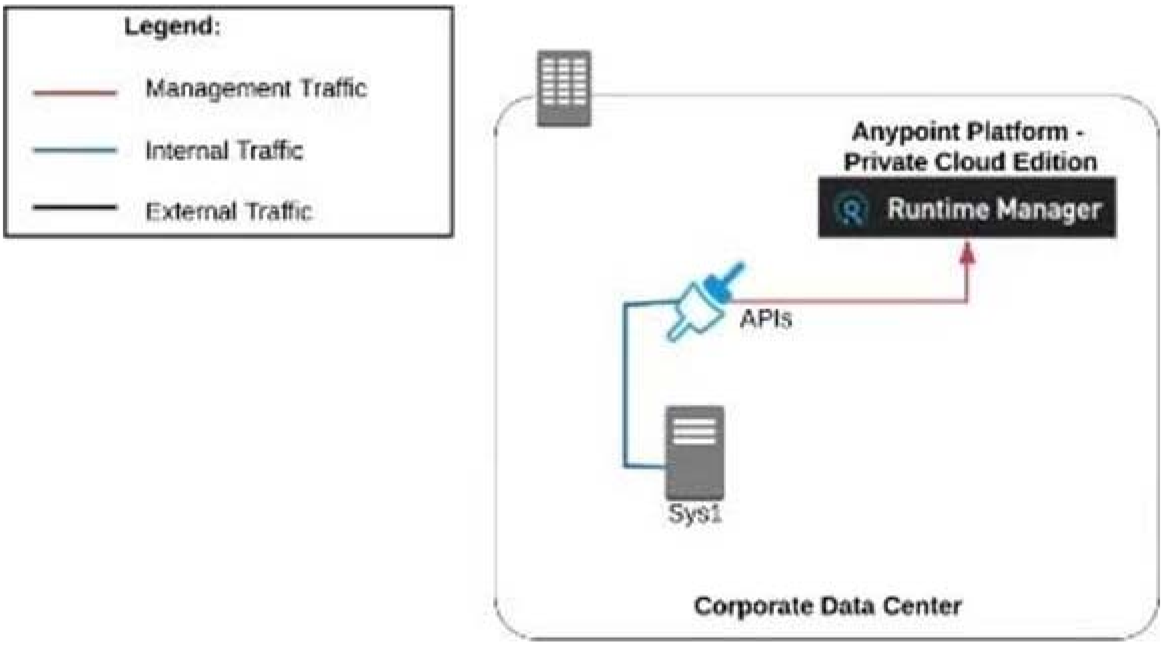
A) Use CloudHub-deployed Mule runtimes in an Anypoint VPC managed by Anypoint Platform Private Cloud Edition control plane



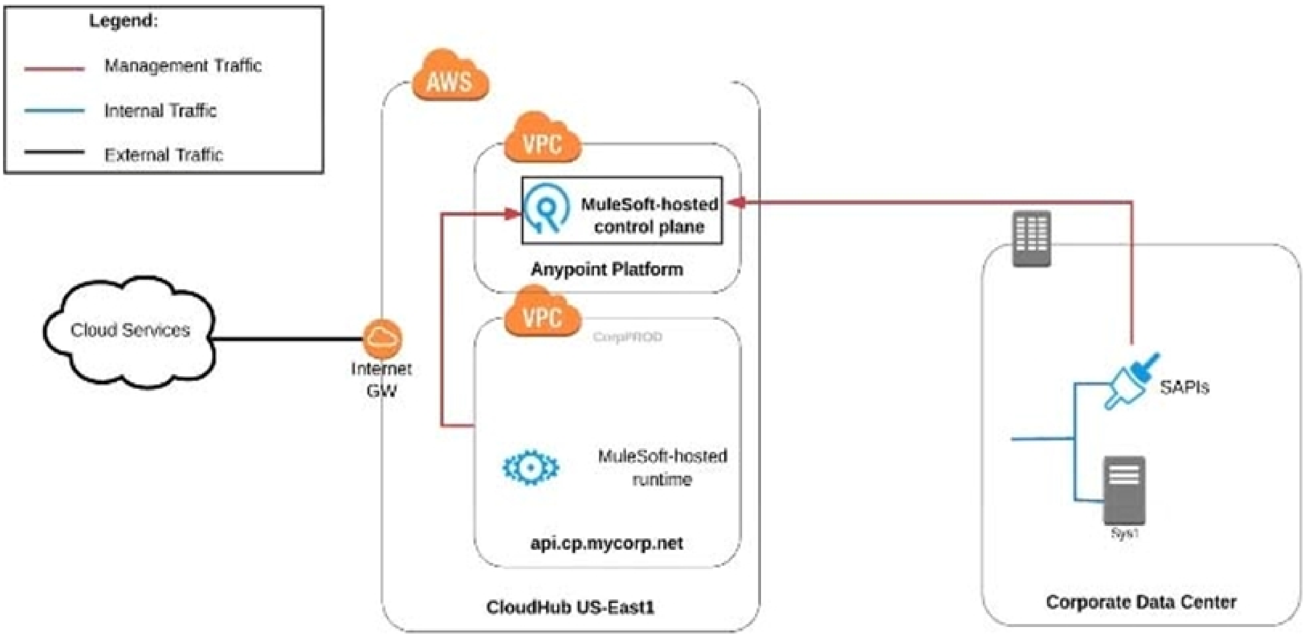
B) Use CloudHub-deployed Mule runtimes in the shared worker cloud managed by the MuleSoft-hosted Anypoint Platform control plane



C) Use an on-premises installation of Mule runtimes that are completely isolated with NO external network access, managed by the Anypoint Platform Private Cloud Edition control plane



D) Use a combination of Cloud Hub-deployed and manually provisioned on-premises Mule runtimes managed by the MuleSoft-hosted Anypoint Platform control plane



A. Option A
B. Option B
C. Option C
D. Option D

Answer: B

Explanation:

Correct Answer. Use a combination of CloudHub-deployed and manually provisioned on-premises Mule runtimes managed by the MuleSoft-hosted Platform control plane.

****

Key details to be taken from the given scenario:

>> Organization uses BOTH cloud-based and on-premises systems
>> On-premises systems can only be accessed from within the organization's intranet Let us evaluate the given choices based on above key details:
>> CloudHub-deployed Mule runtimes can ONLY be controlled using MuleSoft-hosted
control plane. We CANNOT use Private Cloud Edition's control plane to control CloudHub Mule Runtimes. So, option suggesting this is INVALID
>> Using CloudHub-deployed Mule runtimes in the shared worker cloud managed by the MuleSoft-hosted Anypoint Platform is completely IRRELEVANT to given scenario and silly choice. So, option suggesting this is INVALID
>> Using an on-premises installation of Mule runtimes that are completely isolated with NO external network access, managed by the Anypoint Platform Private Cloud Edition control
plane would work for On-premises integrations. However, with NO external access, integrations cannot be done to SaaS-based apps. Moreover CloudHub-hosted apps are best-fit for integrating with
SaaS-based applications. So, option suggesting this is BEST WAY.
The best way to configure and use Anypoint Platform to support these mixed/hybrid integrations is to use a combination of CloudHub-deployed and manually provisioned on-premises Mule runtimes managed by the MuleSoft-hosted Platform control plane.

4.An organization has implemented a Customer Address API to retrieve customer address information. This API has been deployed to multiple environments and has been configured to enforce client IDs everywhere.
A developer is writing a client application to allow a user to update their address. The developer has found the Customer Address API in Anypoint Exchange and wants to use it in their client application.
What step of gaining access to the API can be performed automatically by Anypoint Platform?
A. Approve the client application request for the chosen SLA tier
B. Request access to the appropriate API Instances deployed to multiple environments using the client application's credentials
C. Modify the client application to call the API using the client application's credentials
D. Create a new application in Anypoint Exchange for requesting access to the API
Answer: A
Explanation:
Correct Answer. Approve the client application request for the chosen SLA tier
****
>> Only approving the client application request for the chosen SLA tier can be automated
>> Rest of the provided options are not valid
Reference: https://docs.mulesoft.com/api-manager/2.x/defining-sla-tiers#defining-a-tier

5.What is a key requirement when using an external Identity Provider for Client Management in Anypoint Platform?
A. Single sign-on is required to sign in to Anypoint Platform
B. The application network must include System APIs that interact with the Identity Provider
C. To invoke OAuth 2.0-protected APIs managed by Anypoint Platform, API clients must submit access tokens issued by that same Identity Provider
D. APIs managed by Anypoint Platform must be protected by SAML 2.0 policies

Answer: C

Explanation:

https://www.folkstalk.com/2019/11/mulesoft-integration-and-platform.html

Correct Answer. To invoke OAuth 2.0-protected APIs managed by Anypoint Platform, API clients must submit access tokens issued by that same Identity Provider

****

>> It is NOT necessary that single sign-on is required to sign in to Anypoint Platform because we are using an external Identity Provider for Client Management

>> It is NOT necessary that all APIs managed by Anypoint Platform must be protected by SAML 2.0 policies because we are using an external Identity Provider for Client Management

>> Not TRUE that the application network must include System APIs that interact with the Identity Provider because we are using an external Identity Provider for Client Management Only TRUE statement in the given options is - "To invoke OAuth 2.0-protected APIs managed by Anypoint Platform, API clients must submit access tokens issued by that same Identity Provider"

References:

https://docs.mulesoft.com/api-manager/2.x/external-oauth-2.0-token-validation-policy

https://blogs.mulesoft.com/dev/api-dev/api-security-ways-to-authenticate-and-authorize/