MCPA-LEVEL1 Q&As

MuleSoft Certified Platform Architect - Level 1

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QUESTION 1

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 white 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 2

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

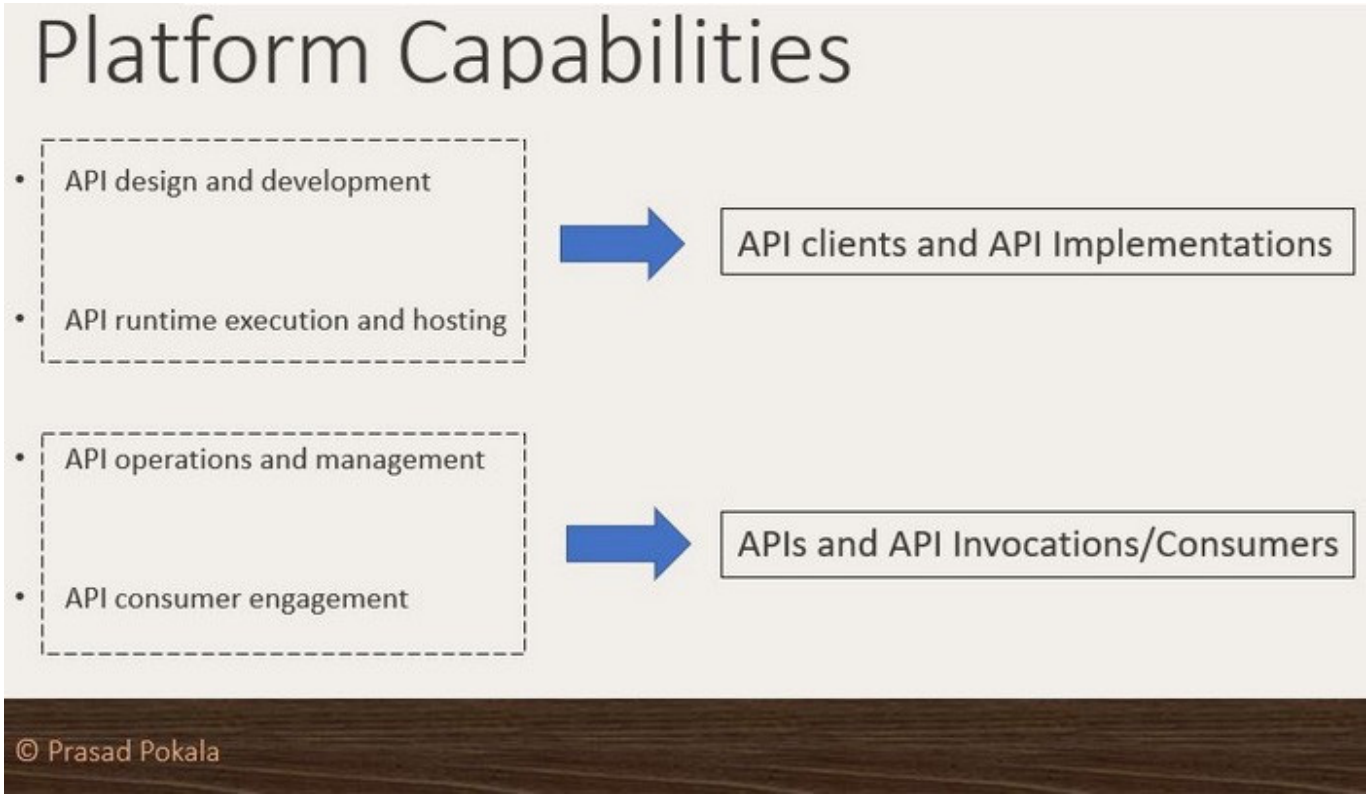
Correct Answer: D

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 API Operations and Management and API Consumer Engagement ********** >> 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

QUESTION 3

What are the major benefits of MuleSoft proposed IT Operating Model?

A. 1. Decrease the IT delivery gap

2.

Meet various business demands without increasing the IT capacity

3.

Focus on creation of reusable assets first. Upon finishing creation of all the possible assets then inform the LOBs in the organization to start using them

B. 1. Decrease the IT delivery gap

2.

Meet various business demands by increasing the IT capacity and forming various IT departments

3.

Make consumption of assets at the rate of production

C. 1. Decrease the IT delivery gap

2.

Meet various business demands without increasing the IT capacity

3.

Make consumption of assets at the rate of production

Correct Answer: C

1.

Decrease the IT delivery gap

2.

Meet various business demands without increasing the IT capacity

3.

Make consumption of assets at the rate of production.

****

Reference: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=U0FpYMnMjmM

QUESTION 4

What is a typical result of using a fine-grained rather than a coarse-grained API deployment model to implement a given business process?

A. A decrease in the number of connections within the application network supporting the business process

B. A higher number of discoverable API-related assets in the application network

C. A better response time for the end user as a result of the APIs being smaller in scope and complexity

D. An overall tower usage of resources because each fine-grained API consumes less resources

Correct Answer: B

A higher number of discoverable API-related assets in the application network.

****

>> We do NOT get faster response times in fine-grained approach when compared to coarse-grained approach.

>> In fact, we get faster response times from a network having coarse-grained APIs compared to a network having fine-grained APIs model. The reasons are below.

Fine-grained approach:

1.

will have more APIs compared to coarse-grained

2.

So, more orchestration needs to be done to achieve a functionality in business process.

3.

Which means, lots of API calls to be made. So, more connections will needs to be established. So, obviously more hops, more network i/o, more number of integration points compared to coarse-grained approach where fewer APIs with bulk functionality embedded in them.

4.

That is why, because of all these extra hops and added latencies, fine-grained approach will have bit more response times compared to coarse-grained.

5.

Not only added latencies and connections, there will be more resources used up in fine- grained approach due to more number of APIs. That\\'s why, fine-grained APIs are good in a way to expose more number of resuable assets in your network and make them discoverable. However, needs more maintenance, taking care of integration points, connections, resources with a little compromise w.r.t network hops and response times.

QUESTION 5

A company has created a successful enterprise data model (EDM). The company is committed to building an application network by adopting modern APIs as a core enabler of the company\\'s IT operating model. At what API tiers (experience, process, system) should the company require reusing the EDM when designing modern API data models?

A. At the experience and process tiers

B. At the experience and system tiers

C. At the process and system tiers

D. At the experience, process, and system tiers

Correct Answer: C

At the process and system tiers ********** >> Experience Layer APIs are modeled and designed exclusively for the end user\\'s experience. So, the data models of experience layer vary based on the nature and type of such API consumer. For example, Mobile consumers will need light-weight data models to transfer with ease on the wire, where as web-based consumers will need detailed data models to render most of the info on web pages, so on. So, enterprise data models fit for the purpose of canonical models but not of good use for experience APIs. >> That is why, EDMs should be used extensively in process and system tiers but NOT in experience tier.

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