

MCIA-LEVEL-1-MAINTENANCE^{Q&As}

MuleSoft Certified Integration Architect - Level 1 MAINTENANCE

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QUESTION 1

What aspects of a CI/CD pipeline for Mule applications can be automated using MuleSoft- provided Maven plugins?

- A. Compile, package, unit test, validate unit test coverage, deploy
- B. Compile, package, unit test, deploy, integration test (Incorrect)
- C. Compile, package, unit test, deploy, create associated API instances in API Manager
- D. Import from API designer, compile, package, unit test, deploy, publish to Anypoint Exchange

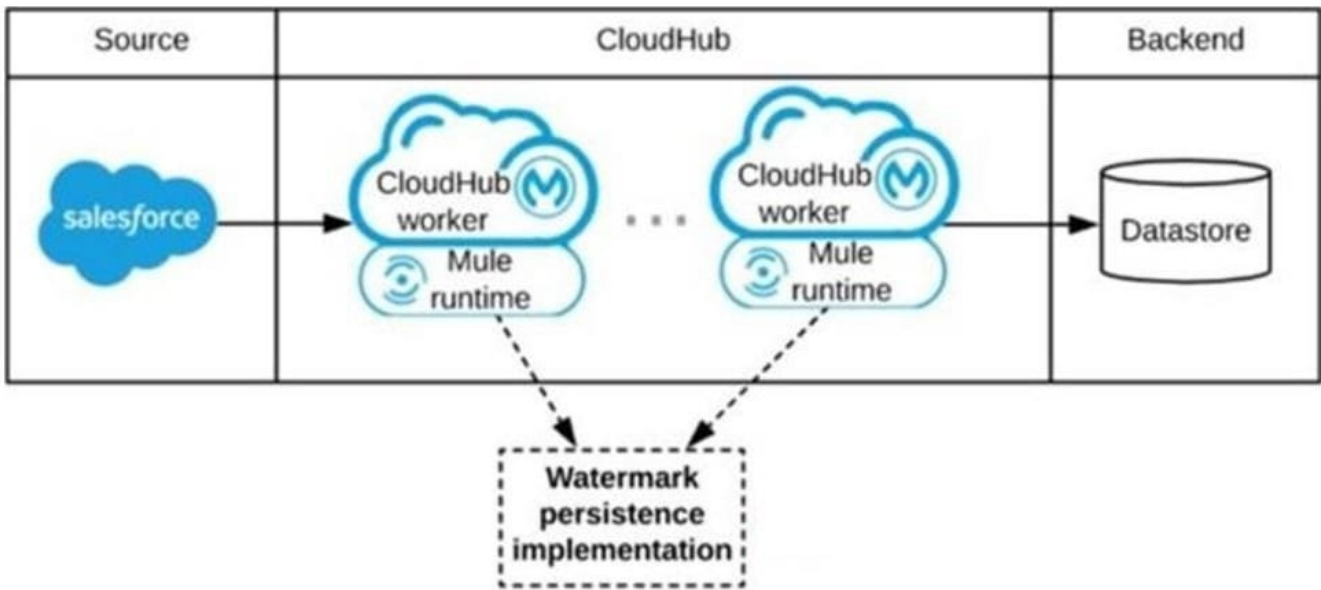
Correct Answer: A

Correct answer is "Compile, package, unit test, validate unit test coverage, deploy" : Anypoint Platform supports continuous integration and continuous delivery using industry standard tools Mule Maven Plugin The Mule Maven plugin can automate building, packaging and deployment of Mule applications from source projects Using the Mule Maven plugin, you can automate your Mule application deployment to CloudHub, to Anypoint Runtime Fabric, or on-premises, using any of the following deployment strategies -CloudHub deployment -Runtime Fabric deployment -Runtime Manager REST API deployment -Runtime Manager agent deployment MUnit Maven Plugin The MUnit Maven plugin can automate test execution, and ties in with the Mule Maven plugin. It provides a full suite of integration and unit test capabilities, and is fully integrated with Maven and Surefire for integration with your continuous deployment environment. Since MUnit 2.x, the coverage report goal is integrated with the maven reporting section. Coverage Reports are generated during Maven's site lifecycle, during the coverage-report goal. One of the features of MUnit Coverage is to fail the build if a certain coverage level is not reached. MUnit is not used for integration testing Also publishing to Anypoint Exchange or to create associated API instances in API Manager is not a part of CICD pipeline which can ne achieved using mulesoft provided maven plugin Architecture mentioned in the question can be matically put as below. Persistent Object Store is the correct answer .

* Mule Object Stores: An object store is a facility for storing objects in or across Mule applications. Mule uses object stores to persist data for eventual retrieval.

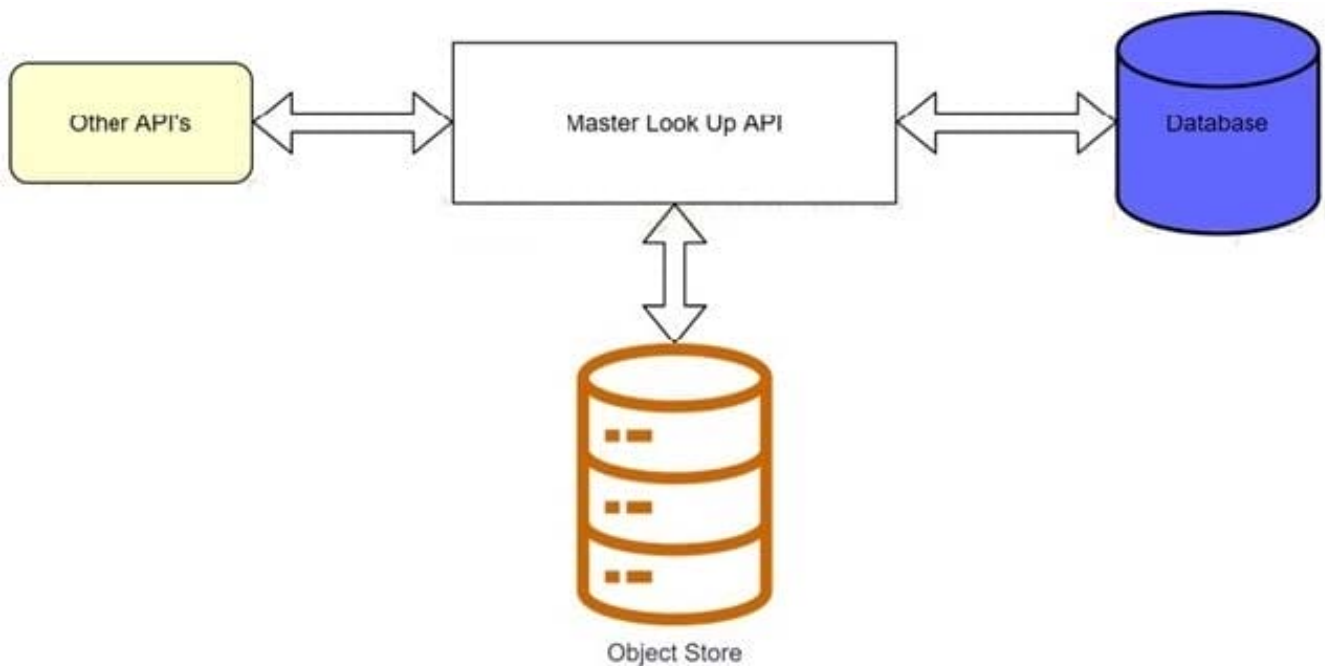
Mule provides two types of object stores:

- 1) In-memory store ?stores objects in local Mule runtime memory. Objects are lost on shutdown of the Mule runtime. So we cant use in memory store in our scenario as we want to share watermark within all cloudhub workers
- 2) Persistent store ?Mule persists data when an object store is explicitly configured to be persistent. Hence this watermark will be available even any of the worker goes down



QUESTION 2

A banking company is developing a new set of APIs for its online business. One of the critical API's is a master lookup API which is a system API. This master lookup API uses persistent object store. This API will be used by all other APIs to provide master lookup data.



Master lookup API is deployed on two cloudhub workers of 0.1 vCore each because there is a lot of master data to be cached. Master lookup data is stored as a key value pair. The cache gets refreshed if they key is not found in the cache.

Doing performance testing it was observed that the Master lookup API has a higher response time due to database queries execution to fetch the master lookup data.

Due to this performance issue, go-live of the online business is on hold which could cause potential financial loss to Bank.

As an integration architect, which of the below option you would suggest to resolve performance issue?

- A. Implement HTTP caching policy for all GET endpoints for the master lookup API and implement locking to synchronize access to object store
- B. Upgrade vCore size from 0.1 vCore to 0,2 vCore
- C. Implement HTTP caching policy for all GET endpoints for master lookup API
- D. Add an additional Cloudhub worker to provide additional capacity

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 3

A manufacturing company is planning to deploy Mule applications to its own Azure Kubernetes Service infrastructure.

The organization wants to make the Mule applications more available and robust by deploying each Mule application to an isolated Mule runtime in a Docker container while managing all the Mule applications from the MuleSoft-hosted control plane.

What is the most idiomatic (used for its intended purpose) choice of runtime plane to meet these organizational requirements?

- A. Anypoint Platform Private Cloud Edition
- B. Anypoint Runtime Fabric
- C. CloudHub
- D. Anypoint Service Mesh

Correct Answer: B

Reference: <https://blogs.mulesoft.com/dev-guides/how-to-tutorials/anypoint-runtime-fabric/>

QUESTION 4

Mule application is deployed to Customer Hosted Runtime. Asynchronous logging was implemented to improved throughput of the system. But it was observed over the period of time that few of the important exception log messages which were used to rollback transactions are not working as expected causing huge loss to the Organization. Organization wants to avoid these losses. Application also has constraints due to which they cant compromise on throughput much. What is the possible option in this case?

- A. Logging needs to be changed from asynchronous to synchronous
- B. External log appender needs to be used in this case
- C. Persistent memory storage should be used in such scenarios

D. Mixed configuration of asynchronous or synchronous loggers should be used to log exceptions via synchronous way

Correct Answer: D

Correct approach is to use Mixed configuration of asynchronous or synchronous loggers should be used to log exceptions via synchronous way Asynchronous logging poses a performance-reliability trade-off. You may lose some messages if Mule crashes before the logging buffers flush to the disk. In this case, consider that you can have a mixed configuration of asynchronous or synchronous loggers in your app. Best practice is to use asynchronous logging over synchronous with a minimum logging level of WARN for a production application. In some cases, enable INFO logging level when you need to confirm events such as successful policy installation or to perform troubleshooting. Configure your logging strategy by editing your application's src/main/resources/log4j2.xml file

QUESTION 5

A leading e-commerce giant will use Mulesoft API's on runtime fabric (RTF) to process customer orders. Some customer's sensitive information such as credit card information is also there as a part of a API payload.

What approach minimizes the risk of matching sensitive data to the original and can convert back to the original value whenever and wherever required?

- A. Apply masking to hide the sensitive information and then use API
- B. manager to detokenize the masking format to return the original value
- C. create a tokenization format and apply a tokenization policy to the API Gateway
- D. Used both masking and tokenization
- E. Apply a field level encryption policy in the API Gateway

Correct Answer: A

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