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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

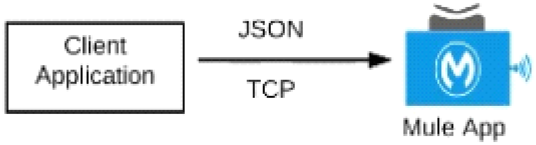
What Mule application can have API policies applied by

Anypoint Platform to the endpoint exposed by that Mule application?

A) A Mule application that accepts requests over HTTP/1.x

Client Application
HTTP 1.x
Mule App

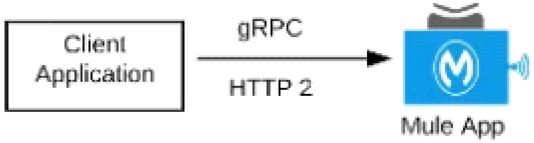
B) A Mule application that accepts JSON requests over TCP but is NOT required to provide a response



C) A Mute application that accepts JSON requests over WebSocket

Client Application
JSON
WebSockets
Mule App

D) A Mule application that accepts gRPC requests over HTTP/2



Options:

A- Option A

B- Option B

C- Option C

D- Option D

Answer:

A

Explanation:

Correct Answer: Option A

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>> Anypoint API Manager and API policies are applicable to all types of HTTP/1.x APIs.

>> They are not applicable to WebSocket APIs, HTTP/2 APIs and gRPC APIs

Question 2

Question Type: **MultipleChoice**

An API implementation is updated. When must the RAML definition of the API also be updated?

Options:

A- When the API implementation changes the structure of the request or response messages

B- When the API implementation changes from interacting with a legacy backend system deployed on-premises to a modern, cloud-based (SaaS) system

C- When the API implementation is migrated from an older to a newer version of the Mule runtime

D- When the API implementation is optimized to improve its average response time

Answer:

A

Explanation:

Correct Answer: When the API implementation changes the structure of the request or response messages

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>> RAML definition usually needs to be touched only when there are changes in the request/response schemas or in any traits on API.

>> It need not be modified for any internal changes in API implementation like performance tuning, backend system migrations etc..

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What is most likely NOT a characteristic of an integration test for a REST API implementation?

Options:

A- The test needs all source and/or target systems configured and accessible

B- The test runs immediately after the Mule application has been compiled and packaged

C- The test is triggered by an external HTTP request

D- The test prepares a known request payload and validates the response payload

Answer:

B

Explanation:

Correct Answer: The test runs immediately after the Mule application has been compiled and packaged

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>> Integration tests are the last layer of tests we need to add to be fully covered.

>> These tests actually run against Mule running with your full configuration in place and are tested from external source as they work in PROD.

>> These tests exercise the application as a whole with actual transports enabled. So, external systems are affected when these tests run.

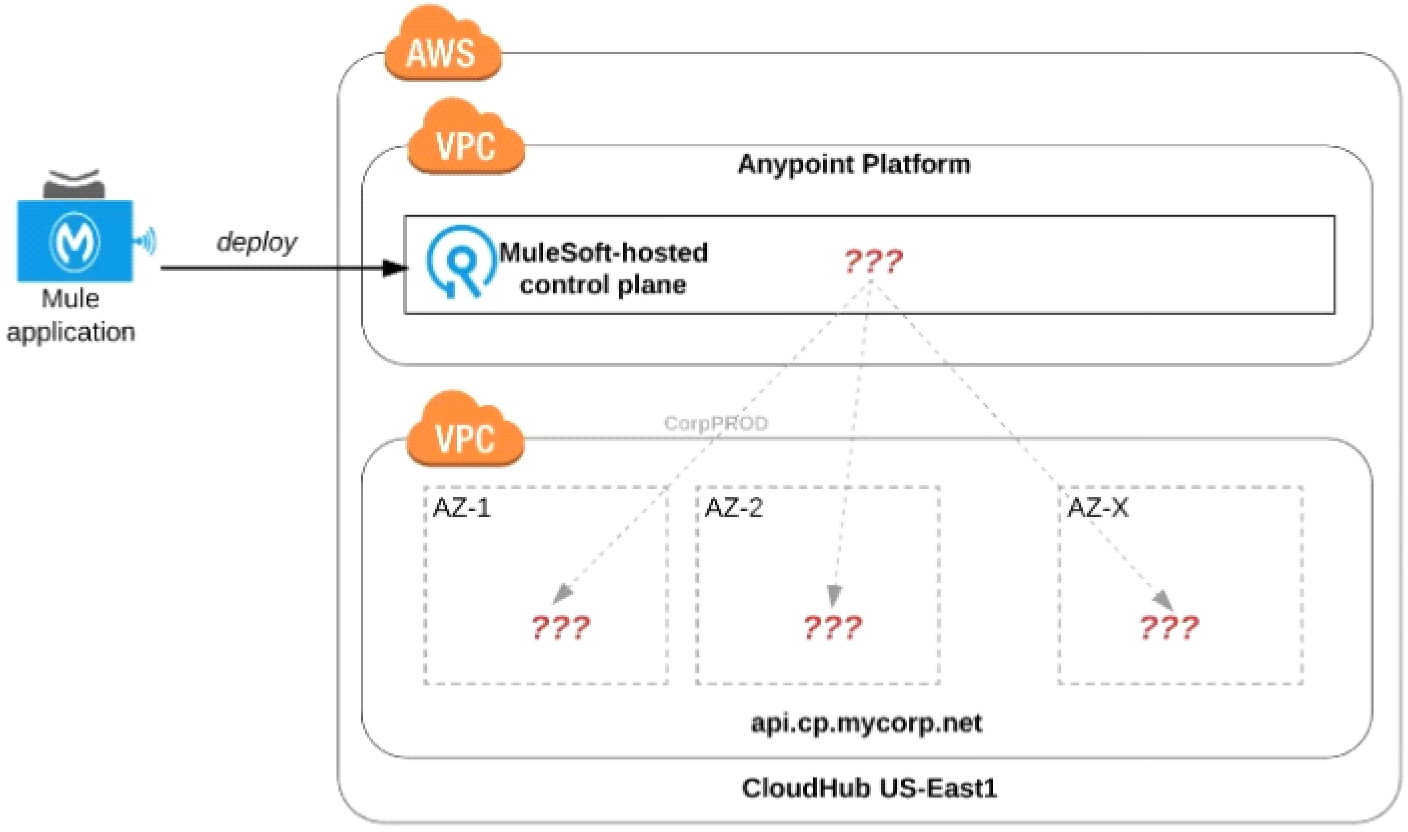
So, these tests do NOT run immediately after the Mule application has been compiled and packaged.

FYI... Unit Tests are the one that run immediately after the Mule application has been compiled and packaged.

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Refer to the exhibit.



An organization uses one specific CloudHub (AWS) region for all CloudHub deployments.

How are CloudHub workers assigned to availability zones (AZs) when the organization's Mule applications are deployed to CloudHub in that region?

Options:

A- Workers belonging to a given environment are assigned to the same AZ within that region

B- AZs are selected as part of the Mule application's deployment configuration

C- Workers are randomly distributed across available AZs within that region

D- An AZ is randomly selected for a Mule application, and all the Mule application's CloudHub workers are assigned to that one AZ

Answer:

D

Explanation:

Correct Answer:Workers are randomly distributed across available AZs within that region.

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>>Currently, we only have control to choose which AWS Region to choose but there is no control at all using any configurations or deployment options to decide what Availability Zone (AZ) to assign to what worker.

>>There areNOfixed or implicit rules on platform too w.r.t assignment of AZ to workers based on environment or application.

>>They are completely assigned inrandom. However, cloudhub definitely ensures that HA is achieved by assigning the workers to more than on AZ so that all workers are not assigned to same AZ for same application.

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

When could the API data model of a System API reasonably mimic the data model exposed by the corresponding backend system, with minimal improvements over the backend system's data model?

Options:

A- When there is an existing Enterprise Data Model widely used across the organization

B- When the System API can be assigned to a bounded context with a corresponding data model

C- When a pragmatic approach with only limited isolation from the backend system is deemed appropriate

D- When the corresponding backend system is expected to be replaced in the near future

Answer:

C

Explanation:

Correct Answer: When a pragmatic approach with only limited isolation from the backend system is deemed appropriate.

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General guidance w.r.t choosing Data Models:

>> If an Enterprise Data Model is in use then the API data model of System APIs should make use of data types from that Enterprise Data Model and the corresponding API implementation should translate between these data types from the Enterprise Data Model and the native data model of the backend system.

>> If no Enterprise Data Model is in use then each System API should be assigned to a Bounded Context, the API data model of System APIs should make use of data types from the corresponding Bounded Context Data Model and the corresponding API implementation should translate between these data types from the Bounded Context Data Model and the native data model of the backend system. In this scenario, the data types in the Bounded Context Data Model are defined purely in terms of their business characteristics and are typically not related to the native data model of the backend system. In other words, the translation effort may be significant.

>> If no Enterprise Data Model is in use, and the definition of a clean Bounded Context Data Model is considered too much effort, then the API data model of System APIs should make use of data types that approximately mirror those from the backend system, same

semantics and naming as backend system, lightly sanitized, expose all fields needed for the given System API's functionality, but not significantly more and making good use of REST conventions.

The latter approach, i.e., exposing in System APIs an API data model that basically mirrors that of the backend system, does not provide satisfactory isolation from backend systems through the System API tier on its own. In particular, it will typically not be possible to 'swap out' a backend system without significantly changing all System APIs in front of that backend system and therefore the API implementations of all Process APIs that depend on those System APIs! This is so because it is not desirable to prolong the life of a previous backend system's data model in the form of the API data model of System APIs that now front a new backend system. The API data models of System APIs following this approach must therefore change when the backend system is replaced.

On the other hand:

>> It is a very pragmatic approach that adds comparatively little overhead over accessing the backend system directly

>> Isolates API clients from intricacies of the backend system outside the data model (protocol, authentication, connection pooling, network address, ...)

>> Allows the usual API policies to be applied to System APIs

>> Makes the API data model for interacting with the backend system explicit and visible, by exposing it in the RAML definitions of the System APIs

>> Further isolation from the backend system data model does occur in the API implementations of the Process API tier

Question 6

Question Type: **MultipleChoice**

Mule applications that implement a number of REST APIs are deployed to their own subnet that is inaccessible from outside the organization.

External business-partners need to access these APIs, which are only allowed to be invoked from a separate subnet dedicated to partners - called Partner-subnet. This subnet is accessible from the public internet, which allows these external partners to reach it.

Anypoint Platform and Mule runtimes are already deployed in Partner-subnet. These Mule runtimes can already access the APIs.

What is the most resource-efficient solution to comply with these requirements, while having the least impact on other applications that are currently using the APIs?

Options:

A- Implement (or generate) an API proxy Mule application for each of the APIs, then deploy the API proxies to the Mule runtimes

B- Redeploy the API implementations to the same servers running the Mule runtimes

C- Add an additional endpoint to each API for partner-enablement consumption

D- Duplicate the APIs as Mule applications, then deploy them to the Mule runtimes

Answer:

A

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

An API has been updated in Anypoint Exchange by its API producer from version 3.1.1 to 3.2.0 following accepted semantic versioning practices and the changes have been communicated via the API's public portal.

The API endpoint does NOT change in the new version.

How should the developer of an API client respond to this change?

Options:

A- The update should be identified as a project risk and full regression testing of the functionality that uses this API should be run

B- The API producer should be contacted to understand the change to existing functionality

C- The API producer should be requested to run the old version in parallel with the new one

D- The API client code ONLY needs to be changed if it needs to take advantage of new features

Answer:

D

Question 8

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What is true about API implementations when dealing with legal regulations that require all data processing to be performed within a certain jurisdiction (such as in the USA or the EU)?

Options:

A- They must avoid using the Object Store as it depends on services deployed ONLY to the US East region

B- They must use a Jurisdiction-local external messaging system such as Active MQ rather than Anypoint MQ

C- They must te deployed to Anypoint Platform runtime planes that are managed by Anypoint Platform control planes, with both planes in the same Jurisdiction

D- They must ensure ALL data is encrypted both in transit and at rest

Answer:

C

Explanation:

Correct Answer: They must be deployed to Anypoint Platform runtime planes that are managed by Anypoint Platform control planes, with both planes in the same Jurisdiction.

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>> As per legal regulations, all data processing to be performed within a certain jurisdiction. Meaning, the data in USA should reside within USA and should not go out. Same way, the data in EU should reside within EU and should not go out.

>> So, just encrypting the data in transit and at rest does not help to be compliant with the rules. We need to make sure that data does not go out too.

>> The data that we are talking here is not just about the messages that are published to Anypoint MQ. It includes the apps running, transaction states, application logs, events, metric info and any other metadata. So, just replacing Anypoint MQ with a locally hosted ActiveMQ does NOT help.

>> The data that we are talking here is not just about the key/value pairs that are stored in Object Store. It includes the messages published, apps running, transaction states, application logs, events, metric info and any other metadata. So, just avoiding using Object Store does NOT help.

>> The only option left and also the right option in the given choices is to deploy application on runtime and control planes that are both within the jurisdiction.

Question 9

Question Type: MultipleChoice

When must an API implementation be deployed to an Anypoint VPC?

Options:

A- When the API Implementation must invoke publicly exposed services that are deployed outside of CloudHub in a customer- managed AWS instance

B- When the API implementation must be accessible within a subnet of a restricted customer-hosted network that does not allow public access

C- When the API implementation must be deployed to a production AWS VPC using the Mule Maven plugin

D- When the API Implementation must write to a persistent Object Store

Answer:

A