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QUESTION 1

What best describes the Fully Qualified Domain Names (FQDNs), also known as DNS entries, created when a Mule application is deployed to the CloudHub Shared Worker Cloud?

- A. A fixed number of FQDNs are created, IRRESPECTIVE of the environment and VPC design
- B. The FQDNs are determined by the application name chosen, IRRESPECTIVE of the region
- C. The FQDNs are determined by the application name, but can be modified by an administrator after deployment
- D. The FQDNs are determined by both the application name and the Anypoint Platform organization

Correct Answer: B

The FQDNs are determined by the application name chosen, IRRESPECTIVE of the region

>> When deploying applications to Shared Worker Cloud, the FQDN are always determined by application name chosen.

>> It does NOT matter what region the app is being deployed to. >> Although it is fact and true that the generated FQDN will have the region included in it (Ex: exp-salesorder-api.au-s1.cloudhub.io), it does NOT mean that the same name

can be used when deploying to another CloudHub region.

>> Application name should be universally unique irrespective of Region and Organization and solely determines the FQDN for Shared Load Balancers.

QUESTION 2

An API implementation returns three X-RateLimit-* HTTP response headers to a requesting API client. What type of information do these response headers indicate to the API client?

- A. The error codes that result from throttling
- B. A correlation ID that should be sent in the next request
- C. The HTTP response size
- D. The remaining capacity allowed by the API implementation

Correct Answer: D

The remaining capacity allowed by the API implementation.



>> Reference: <https://docs.mulesoft.com/api-manager/2.x/rate-limiting-and-throttling-sla-based-policies#response-headers>

QUESTION 3

How are an API implementation, API client, and API consumer combined to invoke and process an API?

- A. The API consumer creates an API implementation, which receives API invocations from an API such that they are processed for an API client
- B. The API client creates an API consumer, which receives API invocations from an API such that they are processed for an API implementation
- C. The API consumer creates an API client, which sends API invocations to an API such that they are processed by an API implementation
- D. The API client creates an API consumer, which sends API invocations to an API such that they are processed by an API implementation

Correct Answer: C

The API consumer creates an API client, which sends API invocations to an API such that they are processed by an API implementation *****

Terminology:

>> API Client - It is a piece of code or program that is written to invoke an API >> API Consumer - An owner/entity who owns the API Client. API Consumers write API clients.

>> API - The provider of the API functionality. Typically an API Instance on API Manager where they are managed and operated.

>> API Implementation - The actual piece of code written by API provider where the functionality of the API is implemented. Typically, these are Mule Applications running on Runtime Manager.

QUESTION 4

Once an API Implementation is ready and the API is registered on API Manager, who should request the access to the API on Anypoint Exchange?

- A. None
- B. Both
- C. API Client
- D. API Consumer

Correct Answer: D

API Consumer ***** >> API clients are piece of code or programs that use the client



credentials of API consumer but does not directly interact with Anypoint Exchange to get the access >> API consumer is the one who should get registered and request access to API and then API client needs to use those client credentials to hit the APIs So, API consumer is the one who needs to request access on the API from Anypoint Exchange

QUESTION 5

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

- 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

Correct Answer: B

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

>> 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.

Reference: <https://docs.mulesoft.com/mule-runtime/3.9/testing-strategies#integration-testing>

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