MCPA-LEVEL1$^{Q\&As}$

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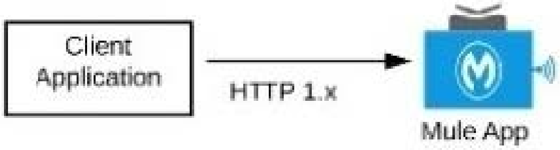
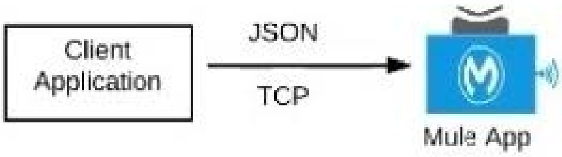
QUESTION 1

What Mule application can have API policies applied by Anypoint Platform to the endpoint exposed by that Mule application?

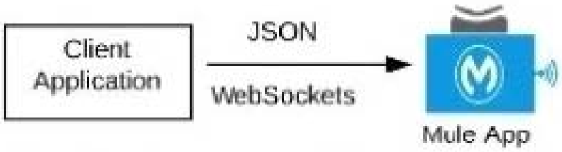
A. A Mule application tha: accepts requests over HTTP/1.x



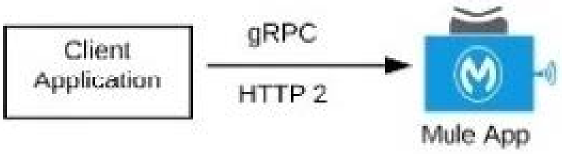
B. A Mule application tha: accepts JSON requests over TCP but is NOT required to provide a response



C. A Mute application that accepts JSON requests over WebSocket



D. A Mule application tha: accepts gRPC requests over HTTP/2



A. Option A

B. Option B

C. Option C

D. Option D

Correct Answer: 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 Reference: https://docs.mulesoft.com/api-manager/2.x/using-policies

QUESTION 2

When using CloudHub with the Shared Load Balancer, what is managed EXCLUSIVELY by the API implementation (the Mule application) and NOT by Anypoint Platform?

A. The assignment of each HTTP request to a particular CloudHub worker

B. The logging configuration that enables log entries to be visible in Runtime Manager

C. The SSL certificates used by the API implementation to expose HTTPS endpoints

D. The number of DNS entries allocated to the API implementation

Correct Answer: C

The SSL certificates used by the API implementation to expose HTTPS endpoints

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>> The assignment of each HTTP request to a particular CloudHub worker is taken care by Anypoint Platform itself. We need not manage it explicitly in the API implementation and in fact we CANNOT manage it in the API implementation. >>

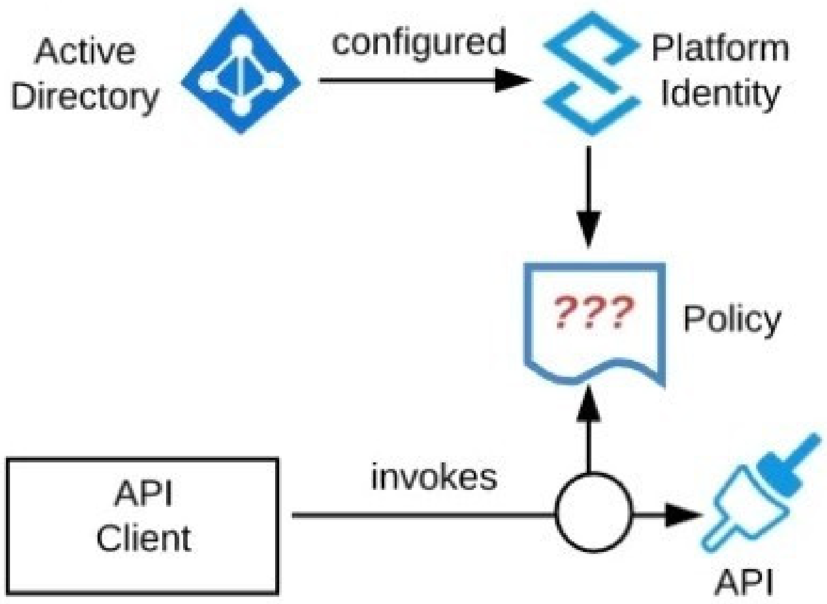
The logging configuration that enables log entries to be visible in Runtime Manager is ALWAYS managed in the API implementation and NOT just for SLB. So this is not something we do EXCLUSIVELY when using SLB. >> We DO NOT

manage the number of DNS entries allocated to the API implementation inside the code. Anypoint Platform takes care of this.

It is the SSL certificates used by the API implementation to expose HTTPS endpoints that is to be managed EXCLUSIVELY by the API implementation. Anypoint Platform does NOT do this when using SLBs.

QUESTION 3

Refer to the exhibit. An organization is running a Mule standalone runtime and has configured Active Directory as the Anypoint Platform external Identity Provider. The organization does not have budget for other system components.



What policy should be applied to all instances of APIs in the organization to most effecuvelyKestrict access to a specific group of internal users?

A. Apply a basic authentication - LDAP policy; the internal Active Directory will be configured as the LDAP source for authenticating users

B. Apply a client ID enforcement policy; the specific group of users will configure their client applications to use their specific client credentials

C. Apply an IP whitelist policy; only the specific users\\' workstations will be in the whitelist

D. Apply an OAuth 2.0 access token enforcement policy; the internal Active Directory will be configured as the OAuth server

Correct Answer: A

Apply a basic authentication - LDAP policy; the internal Active Directory will be configured as the LDAP source for authenticating users.

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>> IP Whitelisting does NOT fit for this purpose. Moreover, the users workstations may not necessarily have static IPs in the network.

>> OAuth 2.0 enforcement requires a client provider which isn\\'t in the organizations system components.

>> It is not an effective approach to let every user create separate client credentials and configure those for their usage. The effective way it to apply a basic authentication - LDAP policy and the internal Active Directory will be configured as

the LDAP source for authenticating users. Reference: https://docs.mulesoft.com/api-manager/2.x/basic-authentication-ldap-concept

QUESTION 4

An organization has created an API-led architecture that uses various API layers to integrate mobile clients with a backend system. The backend system consists of a number of specialized components and can be accessed via a REST API. The process and experience APIs share the same bounded-context model that is different from the backend data model. What additional canonical models, bounded-context models, or anti-corruption layers are best added to this architecture to help process data consumed from the backend system?

A. Create a bounded-context model for every layer and overlap them when the boundary contexts overlap, letting API developers know about the differences between upstream and downstream data models

B. Create a canonical model that combines the backend and API-led models to simplify and unify data models, and minimize data transformations.

C. Create a bounded-context model for the system layer to closely match the backend data model, and add an anti-corruption layer to let the different bounded contexts cooperate across the system and process layers

D. Create an anti-corruption layer for every API to perform transformation for every data model to match each other, and let data simply travel between APIs to avoid the complexity and overhead of building canonical models

Correct Answer: C

Create a bounded-context model for the system layer to closely match the backend data model, and add an anti-corruption layer to let the different bounded contexts cooperate across the system and process layers *** >> Canonical models are not an option here as the organization has already put in efforts and created bounded-context models for Experience and Process APIs. >> Anti-corruption layers for ALL APIs is unnecessary and invalid because it is mentioned that experience and process APIs share same bounded-context model. It is just the System layer APIs that need to choose their approach now. >> So, having an anti-corruption layer just between the process and system layers will work well. Also to speed up the approach, system APIs can mimic the backend system data model.

QUESTION 5

A company has started to create an application network and is now planning to implement a Center for Enablement (C4E) organizational model. What key factor would lead the company to decide upon a federated rather than a centralized C4E?

A. When there are a large number of existing common assets shared by development teams

B. When various teams responsible for creating APIs are new to integration and hence need extensive training

C. When development is already organized into several independent initiatives or groups

D. When the majority of the applications in the application network are cloud based

Correct Answer: C

When development is already organized into several independent initiatives or groups

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>> It would require lot of process effort in an organization to have a single C4E team coordinating with multiple already organized development teams which are into several independent initiatives. A single C4E works well with different teams

having at least a common initiative. So, in this scenario, federated C4E works well instead of centralized C4E.

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