

# Valid Mule-Arch-201 Test Papers - Mule-Arch-201 New Study Guide

## Midterm Studying

- From the Introduction to Synthesis 9:
  - What is a "Frame of Reference" with respect to the organization of Synthesis 9?

A "Frame of Reference" is a general concept to pay close attention to during the design process. They are factors to base design choice around along each step of the process, and the 9 frames outlined in Synthesis 9 work together to make a setting functional, beautiful, usable, and practical. The frames of reference aren't something to be tied down by, but rather a guide to get one started or even re-center focus throughout design.

- What does Kleinsasser mean by a "Design Principle"?

Design principles are somewhat of a subcategory of each frame of reference. With each frame of reference comes a set of design principles that break down their frames and serve as more specific indicators for focus. For example, the frame of reference "responding to context" is accompanied by the design principle of "responding to sunlight," since this is one of the ways one can respond to context. Design principles can be seen as a tentative checklist, or a point of checking your work with certain properties that add to a building's life.

- From Paul Goldberger's "Meaning, Culture, and Symbol" be prepared to talk about the idea of an [redacted]

Goldberger's "Meaning, Culture, and Symbol" brings forth the idea of building for a greater purpose. He claims that building's primary function should be to provide space for people and activities, and that it is not purely aesthetic like other forms of art. The idea of "ethical architecture" stems from creating spaces for people and for the future, and he says that great spaces are a necessity rather than a luxury.

- From the Frame of Reference "Responding to Context":
  - Be ready to list and discuss 5 principles (your choice)

- 1) Respond to sunlight, let it in, dramatize it, use it, control it
  - The designer should have a keen eye for the sunlight around the structure, how the light appears during different parts of the day, and how to use natural light to enhance their design whether by embracing it or minimizing it.
- 2) Respond to topography and vegetation

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## Salesforce Certified MuleSoft Platform Architect Sample Questions (Q131-

## Q136):

### NEW QUESTION # 131

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?

- A. When a pragmatic approach with only limited isolation from the backend system is deemed appropriate
- B. When the corresponding backend system is expected to be replaced in the near future
- C. When there is an existing Enterprise Data Model widely used across the organization
- D. When the System API can be assigned to a bounded context with a corresponding data model

**Answer: A**

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

### NEW QUESTION # 132

Which two statements are true about the technology architecture of an Anypoint Virtual Private Cloud (VPC)?

Choose 2 answers

- A. Round-robin load balancing is used to distribute client requests across different applications
- B. CIDR blocks are used
- C. By default, HTTP requests can be made from the public internet to workers at port 6091
- D. Ports 8081 and 8082 are used
- E. Anypoint VPC is responsible for load balancing the applications

**Answer: B,C**

Explanation:

An Anypoint Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) provides a secure and private networking environment for MuleSoft applications, using specific architectural elements:

#### CIDR Blocks:

Anypoint VPCs utilize CIDR blocks to define IP ranges, allowing organizations to control and segment the VPC's IP address space. Port 6091 for HTTP Requests:

By default, HTTP requests can be made to workers on port 6091 from the public internet, providing an accessible entry point unless additional restrictions are applied.

#### of Correct Answers (B, E):

CIDR blocks enable IP range management for VPCs, and port 6091 is the default public entry port, which is part of Anypoint VPC's default settings.

#### of Incorrect Options:

Option A (Ports 8081 and 8082) is incorrect; these are not default public ports for Anypoint VPC.

Option C (responsible for load balancing) is incorrect as load balancing requires a separate Dedicated Load Balancer (DLB).

Option D (round-robin load balancing) applies to DLBs, not directly to VPCs.

#### Reference

For more on VPC setup and networking, refer to MuleSoft documentation on VPC configurations and default port settings.

### NEW QUESTION # 133

A European company has customers all across Europe, and the IT department is migrating from an older platform to MuleSoft. The main requirements are that the new platform should allow redeployments with zero downtime and deployment of applications to multiple runtime versions, provide security and speed, and utilize Anypoint MQ as the message service.

Which runtime plane should the company select based on the requirements without additional network configuration?

- A. Anypoint Runtime Fabric on Self-Managed Kubernetes for the runtime plane
- B. Runtime Fabric on VMs / Bare Metal for the runtime plane
- C. Customer-hosted runtime plane
- D. **MuleSoft-hosted runtime plane (CloudHub)**

#### Answer: D

#### Explanation:

For a European company with requirements such as zero-downtime redeployment, deployment to multiple runtime versions, secure and fast performance, and the use of Anypoint MQ without additional network configuration, CloudHub is the best choice for the following reasons:

**Zero-Downtime Redeployment:** CloudHub supports zero-downtime deployment, which allows seamless redeployment of applications without impacting availability.

**Support for Multiple Runtime Versions:** CloudHub allows deploying applications across different Mule runtime versions, giving flexibility to test and migrate applications as needed.

**Integrated Anypoint MQ:** Anypoint MQ, which is fully integrated with CloudHub, provides reliable messaging across applications. Choosing CloudHub removes the need for additional network configurations, as Anypoint MQ can be directly accessed in this hosted environment.

**Security and Performance:** CloudHub offers secure networking, automatic scaling, and optimized performance without requiring a complex setup. This is managed by MuleSoft's infrastructure, meeting the speed and security requirements with minimal overhead.

#### of Incorrect Options:

Option A and D (Runtime Fabric on VMs or Self-Managed Kubernetes): While Runtime Fabric offers flexibility, it requires more complex network and infrastructure configurations, which is not ideal if the company seeks simplicity.

Option B (Customer-hosted): This would require additional network and security configuration, which does not align with the requirement of minimizing setup complexity.

#### Reference

For more information on CloudHub's capabilities regarding zero-downtime deployments and integration with Anypoint MQ, refer to MuleSoft documentation on CloudHub.

### NEW QUESTION # 134

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

#### Answer: B

Explanation:

Correct Answer: 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

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>> 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.

#### NEW QUESTION # 135

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)?

- A. They must use a Jurisdiction-local external messaging system such as Active MQ rather than Anypoint MQ
- B. They must ensure ALL data is encrypted both in transit and at rest
- C. They must avoid using the Object Store as it depends on services deployed ONLY to the US East region
- D. They must be deployed to Anypoint Platform runtime planes that are managed by Anypoint Platform control planes, with both planes in the same Jurisdiction

#### Answer: D

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.

#### NEW QUESTION # 136

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