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Salesforce Certified MuleSoft Platform Architect Sample Questions (Q101-Q106):

NEW QUESTION # 101

An organization has built an application network following the API-led connectivity approach recommended by MuleSoft. To protect the application network against attacks from malicious external API clients, the organization plans to apply JSON Threat Protection policies.

To which API-led connectivity layer should the JSON Threat Protection policies most commonly be applied?

- A. System layer
- B. All layers

- C. Experience layer
- D. Process layer

Answer: C

Explanation:

Understanding JSON Threat Protection Policies:

JSON Threat Protection policies are used to protect APIs from attacks that exploit JSON payloads, such as oversized payloads, deeply nested objects, and excessive array elements. This helps prevent Denial of Service (DoS) attacks and other malicious payload-related threats.

These policies are typically applied to safeguard APIs that are directly exposed to external clients, where the risk of receiving malicious payloads is highest.

API-led Connectivity Layers:

Experience Layer: This layer is designed to expose APIs to end-users or external API clients, often acting as the interface that interacts with users or applications.

Process Layer: This layer is used for orchestration and aggregation of data from various System APIs, typically operating within a trusted environment and not directly exposed to external clients.

System Layer: This layer provides access to backend systems and databases, often within the organization's secure environment and not directly accessible to external clients.

Evaluating the Options:

Option A (All layers): While JSON Threat Protection can technically be applied to all layers, it is most commonly applied at the Experience layer, where APIs are exposed to external traffic and are more vulnerable to attacks.

Option B (System layer): The System layer is generally not exposed to external clients directly, so JSON Threat Protection is less critical here.

Option C (Process layer): Similar to the System layer, the Process layer is typically internal and not exposed directly to external clients, so JSON Threat Protection is less commonly applied.

Option D (Correct Answer): The Experience layer is the correct answer because it is the layer that directly interacts with external clients, making it the primary target for malicious payloads. Applying JSON Threat Protection here effectively protects the application network from external threats.

Conclusion:

Option D is the correct answer, as the Experience layer is the most common layer for applying JSON Threat Protection policies to protect against external attacks.

For further reference, consult MuleSoft's documentation on API security policies and best practices for securing APIs at the Experience layer.

NEW QUESTION # 102

A new upstream API is being designed to offer an SLA of 500 ms median and 800 ms maximum (99th percentile) response time. The corresponding API implementation needs to sequentially invoke 3 downstream APIs of very similar complexity.

The first of these downstream APIs offers the following SLA for its response time: median: 100 ms, 80th percentile: 500 ms, 95th percentile: 1000 ms.

If possible, how can a timeout be set in the upstream API for the invocation of the first downstream API to meet the new upstream API's desired SLA?

- A. Do not set a timeout; the invocation of this API is mandatory and so we must wait until it responds
- **B. Set a timeout of 100 ms; that leaves 400 ms for the other two downstream APIs to complete**
- C. Set a timeout of 50 ms; this times out more invocations of that API but gives additional room for retries
- D. No timeout is possible to meet the upstream API's desired SLA; a different SLA must be negotiated with the first downstream API or invoke an alternative API

Answer: B

Explanation:

Correct Answer: Set a timeout of 100ms; that leaves 400ms for other two downstream APIs to complete

Key details to take from the given scenario:

>> Upstream API's designed SLA is 500ms (median). Lets ignore maximum SLA response times.

>> This API calls 3 downstream APIs sequentially and all these are of similar complexity.

>> The first downstream API is offering median SLA of 100ms, 80th percentile: 500ms; 95th percentile: 1000ms.

Based on the above details:

>> We can rule out the option which is suggesting to set 50ms timeout. Because, if the median SLA itself being offered is 100ms

then most of the calls are going to timeout and time gets wasted in retried them and eventually gets exhausted with all retries. Even if some retries gets successful, the remaining time wont leave enough room for 2nd and 3rd downstream APIs to respond within time.

>> The option suggesting to NOT set a timeout as the invocation of this API is mandatory and so we must wait until it responds is silly. As not setting time out would go against the good implementation pattern and moreover if the first API is not responding within its offered median SLA 100ms then most probably it would either respond in 500ms (80th percentile) or 1000ms (95th percentile). In BOTH cases, getting a successful response from 1st downstream API does NO GOOD because already by this time the Upstream API SLA of 500 ms is breached. There is no time left to call 2nd and 3rd downstream APIs.

>> It is NOT true that no timeout is possible to meet the upstream APIs desired SLA.

As 1st downstream API is offering its median SLA of 100ms, it means MOST of the time we would get the responses within that time. So, setting a timeout of 100ms would be ideal for MOST calls as it leaves enough room of 400ms for remaining 2 downstream API calls.

NEW QUESTION # 103

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

Answer: A

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.

>> 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 # 104

Which out-of-the-box key performance indicator measures the success of a typical Center for Enablement and is immediately available in responses from Anypoint Platform APIs?

- A. Per business group, the ratio of the number of production APT implementations deployed using a C1/CD pipeline to the number of production API implementations deployed manually
- B. Per deployed API implementation, the amount of bandwidth consumed each day
- C. Per published API, the number of developers that downloaded s version of the API specification
- D. Per published API, the number of consumers that requested access to the API and have been approved in the Production environment

Answer: D

Explanation:

Center for Enablement (C4E) KPIs:

A Center for Enablement (C4E) in MuleSoft focuses on enabling self-service and reuse by providing APIs that can be consumed across the organization. A key metric of success is how many consumers are utilizing the published APIs.

The number of consumers who have requested and received access to an API indicates the level of adoption and reuse, which aligns

with the goals of a C4E.

Evaluating the Options:

Option A: This metric could indicate deployment automation, but it is not a direct measure of C4E's success in enabling API reuse and consumption.

Option B: Bandwidth usage per API implementation provides insight into API traffic but does not measure C4E enablement or consumer engagement.

Option C: The number of developers downloading an API specification can be an indicator of interest but does not confirm actual usage or enablement.

Option D (Correct Answer): The number of consumers who have requested and received access to an API in production is a key metric indicating API adoption and reuse, which aligns with C4E's goals.

Conclusion:

Option D is the correct answer as it provides a direct measure of consumer engagement and adoption, indicating the success of the C4E in promoting API usage across the organization.

Refer to MuleSoft's documentation on C4E KPIs and API usage metrics for additional insights.

NEW QUESTION # 105

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

Correct Answer: 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.aus1.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.

NEW QUESTION # 106

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