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>> **Mule-Arch-201 Valid Exam Experience** <<

## Mule-Arch-201 Test Valid, Guide Mule-Arch-201 Torrent

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## Salesforce Certified MuleSoft Platform Architect Sample Questions (Q28-Q33):

### NEW QUESTION # 28

4 Production environment is running on a dedicated Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) on CloudHub 1,0, and the security team guidelines clearly state no traffic on HTTP.

Which two options support these security guidelines?

Choose 2 answers

- **A. Configure the HTTPS protocol in HTTP listener in the Mule application**
- **B. Configure the IP Blocklist policy to control access to a configured API endpoint from either a single IP address or a range of IP addresses.**
- **C. Remove the entry from the VPC firewall rule**

```

{
  "CIDR Block": "0.0.0.0/0", // (Anywhere)
  "Protocol": "TCP",
  "From port": 8081,
},
{
  "CIDR Block": "10.111.0.0/24", // (Local VPC)
  "Protocol": "TCP",
  "From port": 8091,
}

```

- D. Add the entry in the VPC firewall rule.

```

{
  "CIDR Block": "0.0.0.0/0", // (Anywhere)
  "Protocol": "TCP",
  "From port": 8081,
},

```

- E. Create a custom policy to apply to outgoing and incoming HTTP requests to control access to a configured API endpoint

**Answer: A,C**

Explanation:

Security Guidelines Overview:

The production environment is hosted on a dedicated Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) on CloudHub 1.0, with a specific requirement from the security team that no traffic should occur over HTTP. This implies that only secure HTTPS traffic should be permitted, and HTTP access (port 8081, the default HTTP port in Mule applications) should be disabled.

Evaluating the Options:

Option A (Correct Answer): Configuring the HTTPS protocol in the HTTP listener in the Mule application ensures that all traffic is encrypted and occurs over HTTPS (port 8092 by default for HTTPS on Mule applications). This directly aligns with the security guideline to prevent unencrypted HTTP traffic.

Option B: Creating a custom policy for incoming and outgoing HTTP requests could provide some control over access, but it does not enforce the use of HTTPS exclusively. This option does not disable HTTP traffic and, therefore, does not meet the guideline effectively.

Option C (Correct Answer): Removing the entry for HTTP (port 8081) in the VPC firewall rule ensures that HTTP traffic is completely blocked at the firewall level. This prevents any HTTP requests from reaching the application, adding a layer of security that complies with the guidelines.

Option D: The IP Blocklist policy controls access based on IP addresses but does not enforce the use of HTTPS. This policy does not address the specific requirement of preventing HTTP traffic.

Option E: Adding a firewall rule entry for HTTP (port 8081) would enable HTTP traffic, which directly contradicts the security guidelines. Therefore, this option should be avoided.

Conclusion:

Option A and Option C are the correct choices. Configuring the HTTPS protocol in the Mule application's HTTP listener ensures that only HTTPS traffic is allowed, and removing the firewall rule for HTTP (port 8081) blocks any HTTP traffic from reaching the application. Together, these options enforce secure traffic as required by the security guidelines.

Refer to MuleSoft documentation on configuring HTTP listeners and managing VPC firewall rules for further details on implementing these security controls.

## NEW QUESTION # 29

When can CloudHub Object Store v2 be used?

- A. To store key-value pairs with keys up to 300 characters
- B. To store payloads with an average size greater than 15MB
- C. To store information in Mule 4 Object Store v1
- D. To store an unlimited number of key-value pairs

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

CloudHub Object Store v2 is a managed key-value store provided by MuleSoft to support various use cases where temporary data storage is required. Here's why Option D is correct:

Key Length Support: Object Store v2 allows storage of keys with a length of up to 300 characters, making it suitable for applications needing flexible and descriptive keys.

Limitations on Size:

Object Store v2 is not intended for large payload storage and has a recommended size limit below 10 MB for each value. Payloads exceeding 15 MB may cause performance issues and are better suited to a file storage system or database.

Option B is incorrect because storing payloads above 15 MB exceeds Object Store's optimal usage specifications.

Key-Value Limits: Object Store v2 is designed for moderate, transient storage needs, and does not support unlimited storage. Thus, Option A is incorrect.

Backward Compatibility: Object Store v2 does not support Mule 4 applications running Object Store v1. Option C is incorrect as Object Store v1 and v2 are distinct.

Reference

For more on CloudHub Object Store v2, refer to MuleSoft documentation on Object Store limitations and configuration.

### NEW QUESTION # 30

Which of the following sequence is correct?

- A. API Client implements logic to call an API >> API Consumer requests access to API >> API Implementation routes the request to >> API
- **B. API Consumer requests access to API >> API Client implements logic to call an API >> API routes the request to >> API Implementation**
- C. API Consumer implements logic to call an API >> API Client requests access to API >> API Implementation routes the request to >> API
- D. API Client implements logic to call an API >> API Consumer requests access to API >> API routes the request to >> API Implementation

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Correct Answer: API Consumer requests access to API >> API Client implements logic to call an API >> API routes the request to >> API Implementation

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>> API consumer does not implement any logic to invoke APIs. It is just a role. So, the option stating "API Consumer implements logic to call an API" is INVALID.

>> API Implementation does not route any requests. It is a final piece of logic where functionality of target systems is exposed. So, the requests should be routed to the API implementation by some other entity. So, the options stating "API Implementation routes the request to >> API" is INVALID

>> The statements in one of the options are correct but sequence is wrong. The sequence is given as "API Client implements logic to call an API >> API Consumer requests access to API >> API routes the request to >> API Implementation". Here, the statements in the options are VALID but sequence is WRONG.

>> Right option and sequence is the one where API consumer first requests access to API on Anypoint Exchange and obtains client credentials. API client then writes logic to call an API by using the access client credentials requested by API consumer and the requests will be routed to API implementation via the API which is managed by API Manager.

### NEW QUESTION # 31

Which of the following best fits the definition of API-led connectivity?

- **A. API-led connectivity is not just an architecture or technology but also a way to organize people and processes for efficient IT delivery in the organization**
- B. API-led connectivity is a 3-layered architecture covering Experience, Process and System layers
- C. API-led connectivity is a technology which enabled us to implement Experience, Process and System layer based APIs

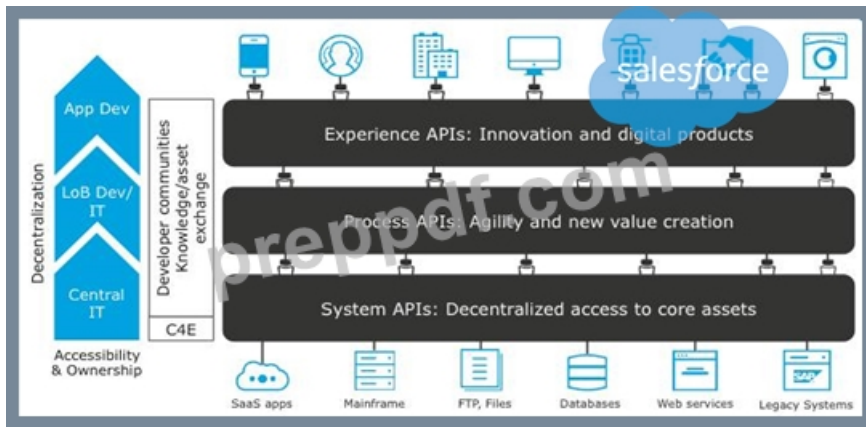
**Answer: A**

Explanation:

Correct Answer: API-led connectivity is not just an architecture or technology but also a way to organize people and processes for efficient IT delivery in the organization.

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Reference:



### NEW QUESTION # 32

What condition requires using a CloudHub Dedicated Load Balancer?

- A. When server-side load-balanced TLS mutual authentication is required between API implementations and API clients
- B. When cross-region load balancing is required between separate deployments of the same Mule application
- C. When custom DNS names are required for API implementations deployed to customer-hosted Mule runtimes
- D. When API invocations across multiple CloudHub workers must be load balanced

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

Correct Answer: When server-side load-balanced TLS mutual authentication is required between API implementations and API clients

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Fact/ Memory Tip: Although there are many benefits of CloudHub Dedicated Load balancer, TWO important things that should come to ones mind for considering it are:

>> Having URL endpoints with Custom DNS names on CloudHub deployed apps

>> Configuring custom certificates for both HTTPS and Two-way (Mutual) authentication.

Coming to the options provided for this question:

>> We CANNOT use DLB to perform cross-region load balancing between separate deployments of the same Mule application.

>> We can have mapping rules to have more than one DLB URL pointing to same Mule app. But viceversa (More than one Mule app having same DLB URL) is NOT POSSIBLE

>> It is true that DLB helps to setup custom DNS names for Cloudhub deployed Mule apps but NOT true for apps deployed to Customer-hosted Mule Runtimes.

>> It is true to that we can load balance API invocations across multiple CloudHub workers using DLB but it is NOT A MUST.

We can achieve the same (load balancing) using SLB (Shared Load Balancer) too. We DO NOT necessarily require DLB for achieve it.

So the only right option that fits the scenario and requires us to use DLB is when TLS mutual authentication is required between API implementations and API clients.

### NEW QUESTION # 33

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