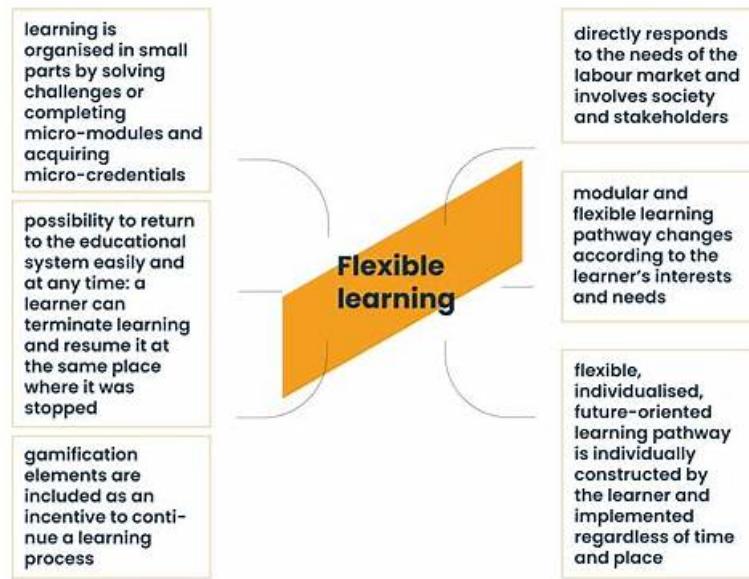


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## Salesforce Certified MuleSoft Platform Architect Sample Questions (Q104-Q109):

### NEW QUESTION # 104

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. 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
- B. Set a timeout of 50 ms; this times out more invocations of that API but gives additional room for retries
- **C. Set a timeout of 100 ms; that leaves 400 ms for the other two downstream APIs to complete**
- D. Do not set a timeout; the Invocation of this API Is mandatory and so we must wait until it responds

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

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

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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 # 105

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. All layers
- B. Process layer
- **C. Experience layer**
- D. System 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 # 106

An organization wants to create a Center for Enablement (C4E). The IT director schedules a series of meetings with IT senior managers.

What should be on the agenda of the first meeting?

- A. A walk through of common-services best practices for logging, auditing, exception handling, caching, security via policy, and rate limiting/throttling via policy
- B. Specify operating model for the MuleSoft Integrations division
- C. Explore API monetization options based on identified use cases through MuleSoft
- D. Define C4E objectives, mission statement, guiding principles, a

### Answer: D

Explanation:

In the initial meeting for establishing a Center for Enablement (C4E), it's essential to lay the foundational vision, objectives, and guiding principles for the team. Here's why this is crucial:

Clear Vision and Mission:

Defining the mission statement and objectives at the start ensures alignment within the organization and clarifies the C4E's role in supporting API-led development and integration practices.

Guiding Principles:

Establishing guiding principles will help the C4E maintain consistent practices and strategies across projects. This serves as a framework for decisions and fosters shared understanding among IT leaders and stakeholders.

of Correct Answer (A):

By prioritizing the C4E's objectives and mission, the organization builds a solid foundation, paving the way for subsequent meetings focused on technical standards, processes, and operating models.

of Incorrect Options:

Option B (API monetization) and Option C (common services best practices) are specific topics better suited for later discussions. Option D (specifying the operating model) is an important step but typically follows the establishment of the C4E's objectives and vision.

Reference

For more on C4E objectives and foundational setup, refer to MuleSoft's documentation on establishing a C4E and the roles and mission statements recommended for such initiatives.

## NEW QUESTION # 107

An operations team is analyzing the effort needed to set up monitoring of their application network. They are looking at which API invocation metrics can be used to identify and predict trouble without having to write custom scripts or install additional analytics software or tools.

Which type of metrics can satisfy this goal of directly identifying and predicting failures?

- A. The number and types of past API invocations across the application network
- B. The ROI from each APT invocation
- C. The number and types of API policy violations per day
- D. The effectiveness of the application network based on the level of reuse

### Answer: C

Explanation:

To monitor an application network and predict issues without custom scripts, policy violation metrics are critical. They provide insights into potential problems by tracking instances where API usage does not conform to defined policies. Here's why this approach is suitable:

#### Predictive Monitoring:

Tracking API policy violations (such as rate limits or spike controls being hit) can indicate surges in traffic or misuse, which may lead to throttling or service degradation if not addressed.

By monitoring these violations, teams can proactively adjust limits or optimize API handling to prevent actual failures.

#### No Custom Scripting Needed:

Policy violation metrics are available within MuleSoft's Anypoint Monitoring, meaning there's no need to implement custom solutions or external tools to gather and interpret this data.

#### of Incorrect Options:

Option B (effectiveness based on reuse) does not directly predict failures.

Option C (past invocation counts) offers historical usage data but does not inherently identify issues.

Option D (ROI from API invocation) is a business metric and does not provide technical insights for failure prediction.

#### Reference

For more details on leveraging policy violation metrics for proactive monitoring, refer to MuleSoft documentation on Anypoint Monitoring.

## NEW QUESTION # 108

An Anypoint Platform organization has been configured with an external identity provider (IdP) for identity management and client management. What credentials or token must be provided to Anypoint CLI to execute commands against the Anypoint Platform APIs?

- A. An OAuth 2.0 token generated using the credentials provided by the IdP for identity management
- **B. The credentials provided by the IdP for identity management**
- C. An OAuth 2.0 token generated using the credentials provided by the IdP for client management
- D. The credentials provided by the IdP for client management

#### Answer: B

#### Explanation:

Correct Answer: The credentials provided by the IdP for identity management

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#### Reference:

>> There is no support for OAuth 2.0 tokens from client/identity providers to authenticate via Anypoint CLI. Only possible tokens are "bearer tokens" that are only generated using Anypoint Organization/Environment Client Id and Secret from <https://anypoint.mulesoft.com/accounts/login>. Not the client credentials of client provider. So, OAuth 2.0 is not possible. Moreover, the token is mainly for API Manager purposes and not associated with a user. You can NOT use it to call most APIs (for example Cloudhub and etc) as per this Mulesoft Knowledge article.

>> The other option allowed by Anypoint CLI is to use client credentials. It is possible to use client credentials of a client provider but requires setting up Connected Apps in client management but such details are not given in the scenario explained in the question.

>> So only option left is to use user credentials from identity provider

## NEW QUESTION # 109

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