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## Salesforce Certified MuleSoft Platform Architect Sample Questions (Q126-Q131):

### NEW QUESTION # 126

Which of the following sequence is correct?

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

**Answer: D**

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 # 127

A client has several applications running on the Salesforce service cloud. The business requirement for integration is to get daily data changes from Account and Case Objects. Data needs to be moved to the client's private cloud AWS DynamoDB instance as a single JSON and the business foresees only wanting five attributes from the Account object, which has 219 attributes (some custom) and eight attributes from the Case Object.

What design should be used to support the API/ Application data model?

- A. Request client's AWS project team to replicate all the attributes and create Account and Case JSON table in DynamoDB. Then create separate entities for Account and Case Objects by mimicking all the attributes in SAPI to transfer JSON data to DynamoD for respective Objects
- B. Start implementing an Enterprise Data Model by defining enterprise Account and Case Objects and implement SAPI and DynamoDB tables based on the Enterprise Data Model,
- C. Create separate entities for Account and Case Objects by mimicking all the attributes in SAPI, which are combined by the PAPI and filtered to provide JSON output containing 13 attributes.
- **D. Create separate entities for Account with five attributes and Case with eight attributes in SAPI, which are combined by the PAPI to provide JSON output containing 13 attributes.**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

Understanding the Requirements:

The business needs to transfer daily data changes from the Salesforce Account and Case objects to AWS DynamoDB in a single JSON format.

Only a subset of attributes (5 from Account and 8 from Case) is required, so it is not necessary to include all 219 attributes of the Account object.

Design Approach:

A System API (SAPI) should be created for each Salesforce object (Account and Case), exposing only the required fields (5 attributes for Account and 8 for Case).

A Process API (PAPI) can be used to aggregate and transform the data from these SAPIs, combining the 13 selected attributes from Account and Case into a single JSON structure for DynamoDB.

Evaluating the Options:

Option A: Mimicking all attributes in the SAPI is inefficient and unnecessary, as only 13 attributes are required.

Option B: Replicating all attributes in DynamoDB is excessive and would result in higher storage and processing costs, which is unnecessary given the requirement for only a subset of attributes.

Option C: Implementing an Enterprise Data Model could be useful in broader data management but is not required here, as the focus is on a lightweight integration.

Option D (Correct Answer): Creating separate entities in SAPI for Account and Case with only the required attributes and using the PAPI to aggregate them into a single JSON is the most efficient and meets the requirements effectively.

Conclusion:

Option D is the best choice as it provides a lightweight, efficient design that meets the requirements by transferring only the necessary attributes and minimizing resource use.

Refer to MuleSoft's best practices for API-led connectivity and data modeling to structure SAPIs and PAPIs efficiently.

### NEW QUESTION # 128

An API has been updated in Anypoint exchange by its API producer from version 3.1.1 to 3.2.0 following accepted semantic versioning practices and the changes have been communicated via the API's public portal. The API endpoint does NOT change in the new version. How should the developer of an API client respond to this change?

- A. The API producer should be contacted to understand the change to existing functionality
- B. The API clients need to update the code on their side and need to do full regression
- C. The API producer should be requested to run the old version in parallel with the new one
- **D. The API client code only needs to be changed if it needs to take advantage of the new features**

**Answer: D**

### NEW QUESTION # 129

An organization is implementing a Quote of the Day API that caches today's quote.

What scenario can use the GoudHub Object Store via the Object Store connector to persist the cache's state?

- A. When there is one deployment of the API implementation to CloudHub and anottV deployment to a customer-hosted Mule runtime that must share the cache state
- B. When there are three CloudHub deployments of the API implementation to three separate CloudHub regions that must share the cache state
- **C. When there is one CloudHub deployment of the API implementation to three CloudHub workers that must share the cache state**
- D. When there are two CloudHub deployments of the API implementation by two Anypoint Platform business groups to the same CloudHub region that must share the cache state

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

Correct Answer: When there is one CloudHub deployment of the API implementation to three CloudHub workers that must share the cache state.

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Key details in the scenario:

>> Use the CloudHub Object Store via the Object Store connector

Considering above details:

>> CloudHub Object Stores have one-to-one relationship with CloudHub Mule Applications.

>> We CANNOT use an application's CloudHub Object Store to be shared among multiple Mule applications running in different Regions or Business Groups or Customer-hosted Mule Runtimes by using Object Store connector.

>> If it is really necessary and very badly needed, then Anypoint Platform supports a way by allowing access to CloudHub Object Store of another application using Object Store REST API. But NOT using Object Store connector.  
So, the only scenario where we can use the CloudHub Object Store via the Object Store connector to persist the cache's state is when there is one CloudHub deployment of the API implementation to multiple CloudHub workers that must share the cache state.

### NEW QUESTION # 130

A Mule application exposes an HTTPS endpoint and is deployed to three CloudHub workers that do not use static IP addresses. The Mule application expects a high volume of client requests in short time periods. What is the most cost-effective infrastructure component that should be used to serve the high volume of client requests?

- A. The CloudHub shared load balancer
- B. An API proxy
- C. Runtime Manager autoscaling
- D. A customer-hosted load balancer

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

Correct Answer: The CloudHub shared load balancer

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The scenario in this question can be split as below:

>> There are 3 CloudHub workers (So, there are already good number of workers to handle high volume of requests)  
>> The workers are not using static IP addresses (So, one CANNOT use customer load-balancing solutions without static IPs)  
>> Looking for most cost-effective component to load balance the client requests among the workers.

Based on the above details given in the scenario:

>> Runtime autoscaling is NOT at all cost-effective as it incurs extra cost. Most over, there are already 3 workers running which is a good number.

>> We cannot go for a customer-hosted load balancer as it is also NOT most cost-effective (needs custom load balancer to maintain and licensing) and same time the Mule App is not having Static IP Addresses which limits from going with custom load balancing.

>> An API Proxy is irrelevant there as it has no role to play w.r.t handling high volumes or load balancing.

So, the only right option to go with and fits the purpose of scenario being most cost-effective is - using a CloudHub Shared Load Balancer.

### NEW QUESTION # 131

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