MCD-LEVEL-2 Q&As

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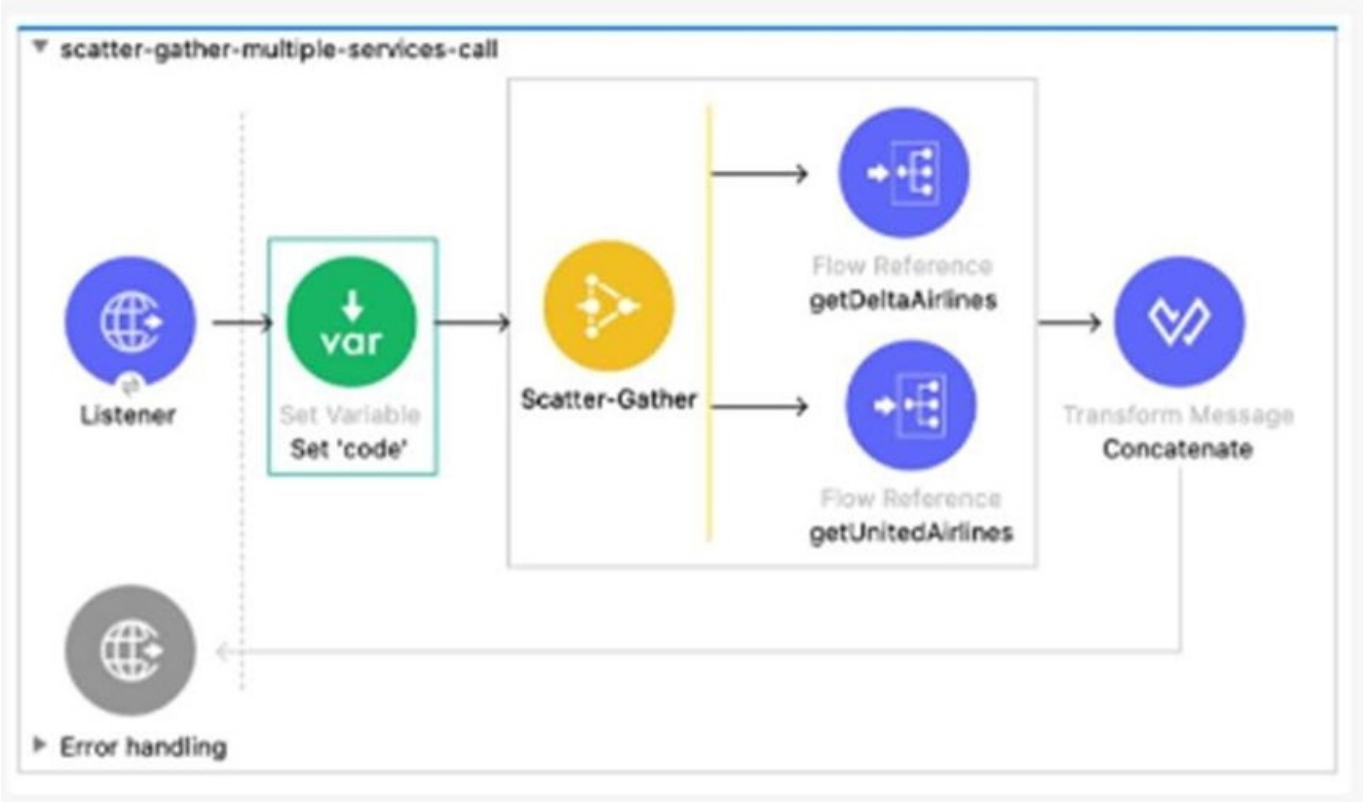
QUESTION 1

Refer to the exhibit.

What required changes can be made to give a partial successful response in case the United Airlines API returns with a timeout?



A. Add a Scatter-gather component inside a Try scope. Set the payload to a default value `Error\\' inside the error handler using the On Error Propagate scope.

B. Add Flow Reference components inside a Try scope. Set the payload to a default value\\'\\' insider the error handler using the ON Error Continue scope

C. Add Flow Reference components inside a Try scope Set the payload to a default value `\\' inside the error handler using the On Error Propagate scope

D. Add a Scatter-Gather component inside a Try scope. Set the payload to a default value `Error\\'\\' inside the error handler using the On Error Continue scope.

Correct Answer: D

To give a partial successful response in case the United Airlines API returns with a timeout, the developer should add a Scatter-Gather component inside a Try scope, and set the payload to a default value `Error\\' inside the error handler using the On Error Continue scope. A Scatter-Gather component allows sending multiple requests concurrently and aggregating the responses into an array. A Try scope allows handling errors that occur within it using an error handler. An On Error Continue scope allows continuing the flow execution after handling an error. Therefore, by using these components, the developer can send requests to both APIs in parallel, handle any timeout errors from United Airlines API, and return a partial response with a default value for that API. References: https://docs.mulesoft.com/mule-runtime/4.3/scatter-gather-concept https://docs.mulesoft.com/mule-runtime/4.3/try-scope-concept

https://docs.mulesoft.com/mule-runtime/4.3/on-error-continue-concept

QUESTION 2

Refer to the exhibit.

```
<secureProperties>
    <tls.keyStore.password>${tls.keyStore.password}</tls.keyStore.password>
</secureProperties>
```

What is the result of the Mule Maven Plugin configuration of the value of property its,keystorePassoword in CloudHub 2.0?

A. CloudHub encrypts the value

B. The Mule server encrypts the value

C. Anypoint Studio secures the value

D. Runtime Manager masks the value

Correct Answer: D

The result of the Mule Maven Plugin configuration of the value of property its,keystorePassword in CloudHub 2.0 is that Runtime Manager masks the value. This means that Runtime Manager hides or obscures the value from anyone who views it in Runtime Manager or Anypoint Platform.

References:https://docs.mulesoft.com/runtime-manager/runtime-manager-agent-for-mule4#properties-tab

QUESTION 3

A developer deploys an API to CloudHub and applies an OAuth policy on API Manager. During testing, the API response is slow, so the developer reconfigures the API so that the out-of-the-box HTTP Caching policy is applied first, and the OAuth API policy is applied second.

What will happen when an HTTP request is received?

A. In case of a cache hit, both the OAuth and HTTP Caching policies are evaluated; then the cached response is returned to the caller

B. In case of a cache it, only the HTTP Caching policy is evaluating; then the cached response is returned to the caller

C. In case of a cache miss, only the HTTP Caching policy is evaluated; then the API retrieves the data from the API implementation, and the policy stores the data to be cached in Object Store

D. In case of a cache miss, both the OAuth and HTTP Cachingpolicies are evaluated; then the API retrieves the data from the API implementation, and the policy does not store the data in Object Store

Correct Answer: B

When an HTTP request is received and the HTTP Caching policy is applied first, it checks if there is a cached response

for that request in Object Store. If there is a cache hit, meaning that a valid cached response exists, then only the HTTP Caching policy is evaluated and the cached response is returned to the caller without invoking the OAuth policy or the API implementation. If there is a cache miss, meaning that no valid cached response exists, then both the HTTP Caching policy and the OAuth policy are evaluated before invoking the API implementation.
References:https://docs.mulesoft.com/api-manager/2.x/http-caching-policy#policy-ordering

QUESTION 4

A scatter-gather router is configured with four routes:Route A, B, C and D.

Route C false.

A. Error,errorMesage.payload.results [`2\\']

B. Payload failures[`2\\']

C. Error,errorMessage,payload.failures[`2\\']

D. Payload [`2\\']

Correct Answer: C

The result of accessing route C failure is Error,errorMessage,payload.failures[`2\\']. This is because a scatter-gather router returns an aggregated message that contains an array of results from each route and an array of failures from each route. The failures array contains error objects with information about each failed route execution. To access route C failure, which is the third route (index 2), the developer needs to use Error.errorMessage.payload.failures[`2\\'] expression.

References:https://docs.mulesoft.com/mule-runtime/4.3/scatter-gather-reference#scatter-gather-output

QUESTION 5

Refer to the exhibit.

A Mute Object Store is configured with an entry TTL of one second and an expiration interval of 30 seconds.

What is the result of the flow if processing between os\\'store and os:retrieve takes 10 seconds?

```
<os:object-store name="os" entryTtl="1" entryTtlUnit="SECONDS"
  expirationInterval="30" expirationIntervalUnit="SECONDS"/>

<flow name="main-flow">
  <set-payload value="originalPayload" />
  <os:store objectStore="os" key="#['testKey']">
    <os:value><![CDATA[#["testPayload"]]]></os:value>
  </os:store>
  <os:retrieve objectStore="os" key="#['testKey']">
    <os:default-value>#['nullPayload']</os:default-value>
  </os:retrieve>
</flow>
```

A. nullPayload

B. originalPayload

C. OS:KEY_NOT_FOUND

D. testPayload

Correct Answer: A

The result of the flow is nullPayload if processing between os:store and os:retrieve takes 10 seconds. This is because the entry TTL of the object store is one second, which means that any stored value expires after one second and is removed from the object store. The expiration interval of 30 seconds only determines how often the object store checks for expired values, but it does not affect the TTL. Therefore, when os:retrieve tries to get the value after 10 seconds, it returns nullPayload because the value has already expired and been removed.
References:https://docs.mulesoft.com/object-store/osv2-faq#how-does-the-time-to-live-work