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QUESTION 1

Which pattern should be used to invoke multiple HTTP APIs in parallel and roll back failed requests in sequence?

A. A database as a transactional outbox and an Until Successful router to retry any requests

B. A Parallel for Each scope with each HTTP request wrapped in a Try scope

C. Scatter-Gather as central Saga orchestrator for all API request with compensating actions for failing routes

D. VM queues as a reliability pattern with error handlers to roll back any requests

Correct Answer: C

To invoke multiple HTTP APIs in parallel and roll back failed requests in sequence, the developer should use a Scatter-Gather router as a central Saga orchestrator for all API requests with compensating actions for failing routes. A Scatter-Gather router executes multiple routes concurrently and aggregates the results. A Saga orchestrator coordinates a series of actions across different services and handles failures by executing compensating actions. Therefore, using a Scatter- Gather router as a Saga orchestrator allows invoking multiple HTTP APIs in parallel and rolling back any failed requests in sequence. https://docs.mulesoft.com/ mule-runtime.3/scattergather-concept https://docs.mulesoft.com/mule-runtime.3/saga

QUESTION 2

When implementing a synchronous API where the event source is an HTTP Listener, a developer needs to return the same correlation ID back to the caller in the HTTP response header. How can this be achieved?

A. Enable the auto-generate CorrelationID option when scaffolding the flow

B. Enable the CorrelationID checkbox in the HTTP Listener configuration

C. Configure a custom correlation policy

D. NO action is needed as the correlation ID is returned to the caller in the response header by default

Correct Answer: D

When implementing a synchronous API where the event source is an HTTP Listener, Mule automatically propagates some message attributes between flows via outbound and inbound properties. One of these attributes is correlation ID,

which is returned to the caller in the response header by default as MULE_CORRELATION_ID.

https://docs.mulesoft.com/muleruntime/4.3/about-mule-message#message-attributes

QUESTION 3

What is the MuleSoft recommended method to encrypt sensitive property data?

A. The encryption key and sensitive data should be different for each environment

B. The encryption key should be identical for all environments

C. The encryption key should be identical for all environments and the sensitive data should be different for each environment

D. The encryption key should be different for each environment and the sensitive data should be the same for all environments

Correct Answer: A

The MuleSoft recommended method to encrypt sensitive property data is to use the Secure Properties Tool that comes with Anypoint Studio. This tool allows encrypting properties files with a secret key and then decrypting them at runtime using the same key. The encryption key and sensitive data should be different for each environment to ensure security and avoid accidental exposure of sensitive data. https:// docs.mulesoft.com/mule-runtime.3/secure-configurationproperties

QUESTION 4

A Mule application deployed to a standardalone Mule runtime uses VM queues to publish messages to be consumed asynchronously by another flow. In the case of a system failure, what will happen to in-flight messages in the VM queues that have been consumed?

A. For nay type of queue, the message will be processed after the system comes online

B. For persistent queues, the message will be processed after the system comes online

C. For transient queues, the message will be processed after the system comes online

D. For any type of queue, the message will be lost

Correct Answer: B

In case of a system failure, in-flight messages in persistent VM queues that have been consumed will be processed after the system comes online. This is because persistent VM queues store messages on disk and guarantee delivery even if there is a system crash or restart. Therefore, any in-flight messages that have been consumed but not processed will be recovered from disk and processed when the system is back online. https://docs.mulesoft.com/mule-runtime.3/vmconnector#persistent-queues

QUESTION 5

Which pattern can a web API use to notify its client of state changes as soon as they occur?

A. HTTP Webhock

B. Shared database trigger

C. Schedule Event Publisher

D. ETL data load

Correct Answer: A

A web API can use HTTP Webhook to notify its client of state changes as soon as they occur. A webhook is an HTTP callback that allows an API to send real-time notifications to another system or application when an event happens. The client registers a URL with the API where it wants to receive notifications, and then the API sends an HTTP request to

that URL with information about the event. https://docs.mulesoft.com/connectors/webhook/webhook-connector