

Salesforce.Salesforce-MuleSoft-Developer-I.v2026-03-28.q127

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NEW QUESTION: 1

What is the purpose of the api:router element in APIKit?

- A. Creates native connectors using a 3rd party Java library
- B. Serves as an API implementation
- C. Validates requests against RAML API specifications and routes them to API implementations
- D. Validates responses returned from API requests and routes them back to the caller

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

The APIKit Router is a key message processor that validates requests against the provided definition, enriches messages (for example by adding default values to the messages) and routes requests to a particular flow.

Also, the Router raises error messages if an error occurs while routing, validating or processing the user request.

NEW QUESTION: 2

An API has been created in Design Center. What is the next step to make the API discoverable?

- A. Publish the API to Anypoint Exchange
- B. Publish the API from inside flow designer
- C. Deploy the API to a Maven repository
- D. Enable autodiscovery in API Manager

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

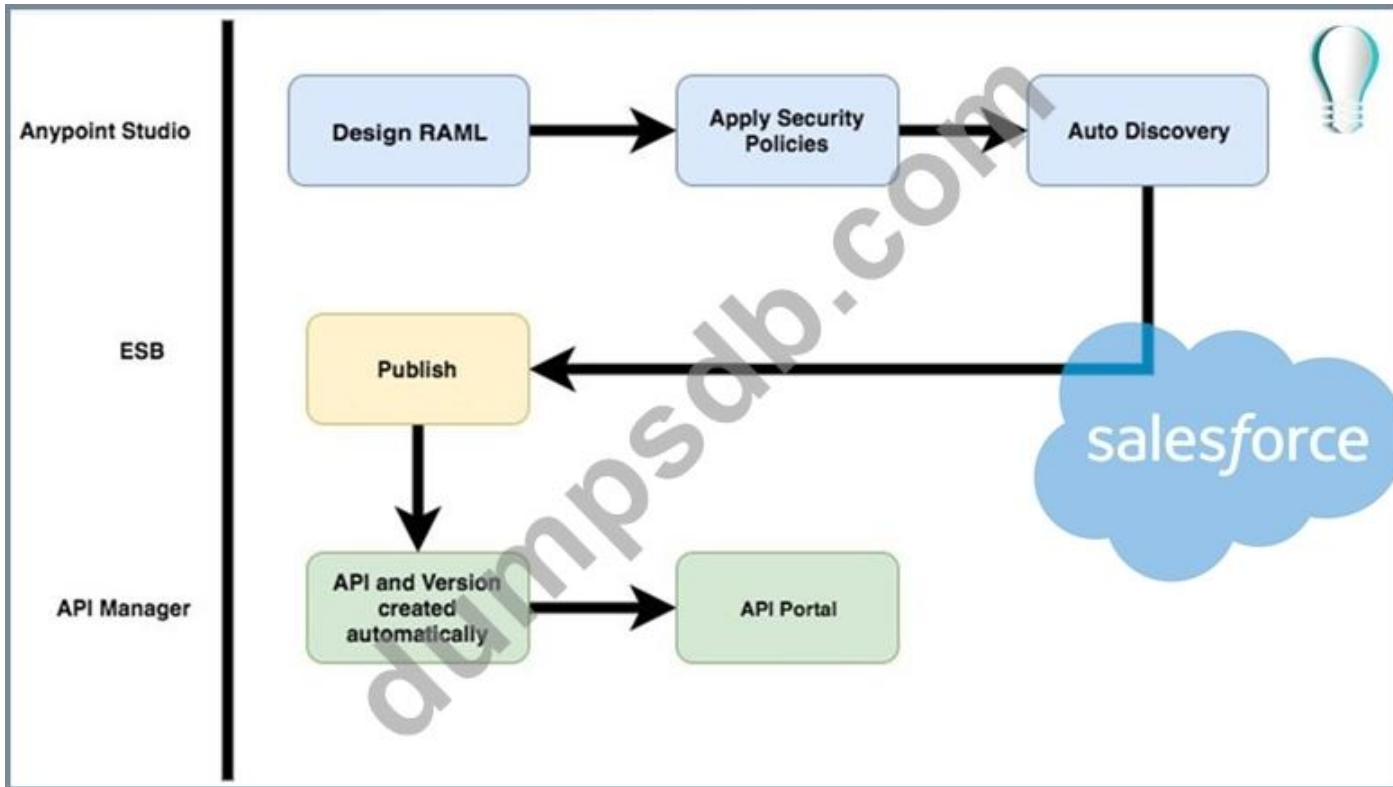
Correct answer is Publish the API to Anypoint Exchange

Anypoint Exchange makes this possible by making it discoverable in below ways

- 1) In private exchange for internal developers

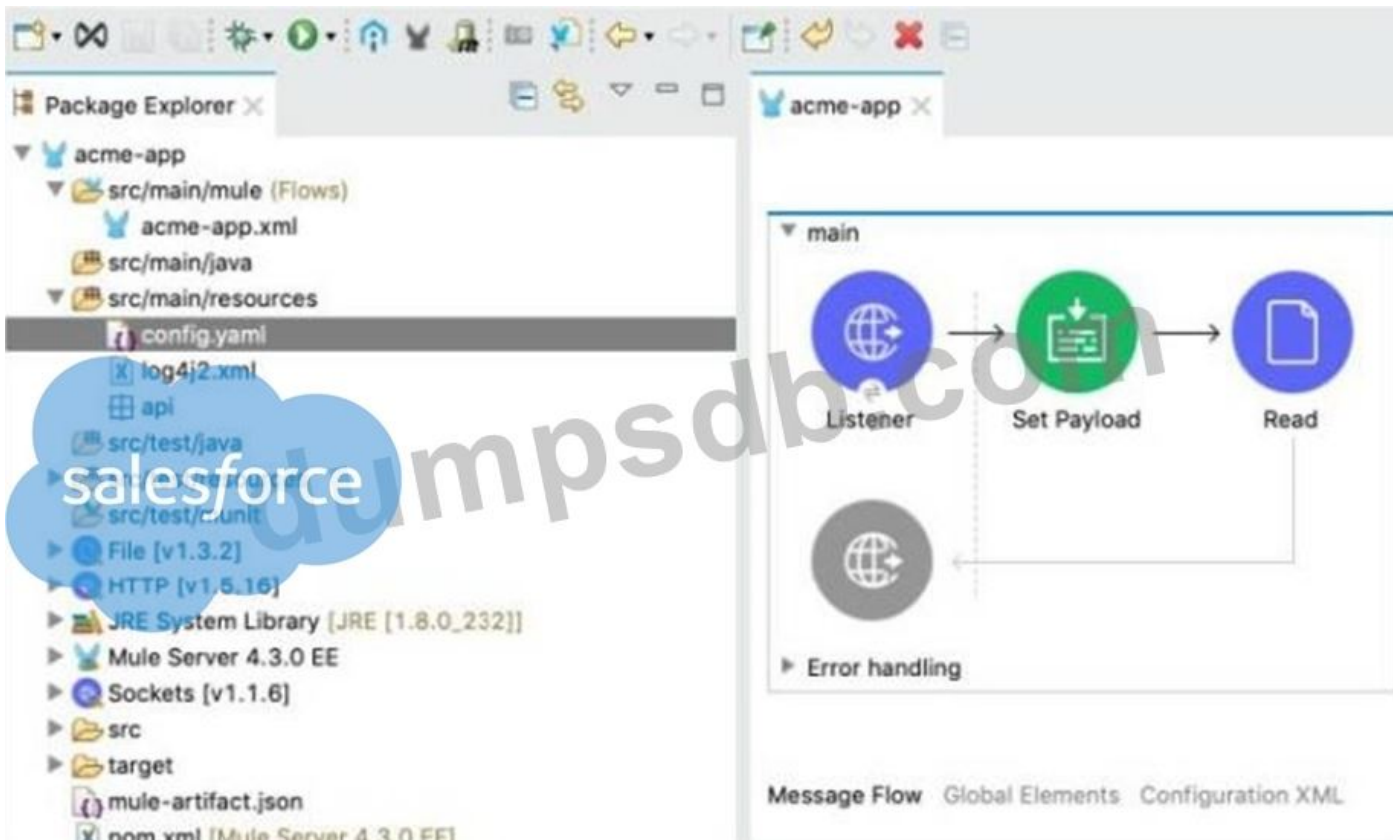
2) In a public portal for external developers/clients

Here is diagram created by me to help you understand sequence:



NEW QUESTION: 3

Refer to the exhibit.



The Mule application's connectors are configured with property placeholders whose values are set in the config.yaml file. What must be added to the Mule application to link the config.yaml file's values with the property placeholders?

- A. A file-config element in the acme-app.xml file
- B. A propertiesFile key/value pair in the mule-artifact.json file
- C. A configuration-properties element in the acme-app.xml file
- D. A dependency element in the pom.xml file

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 4

What asset cannot be created using Design Center?

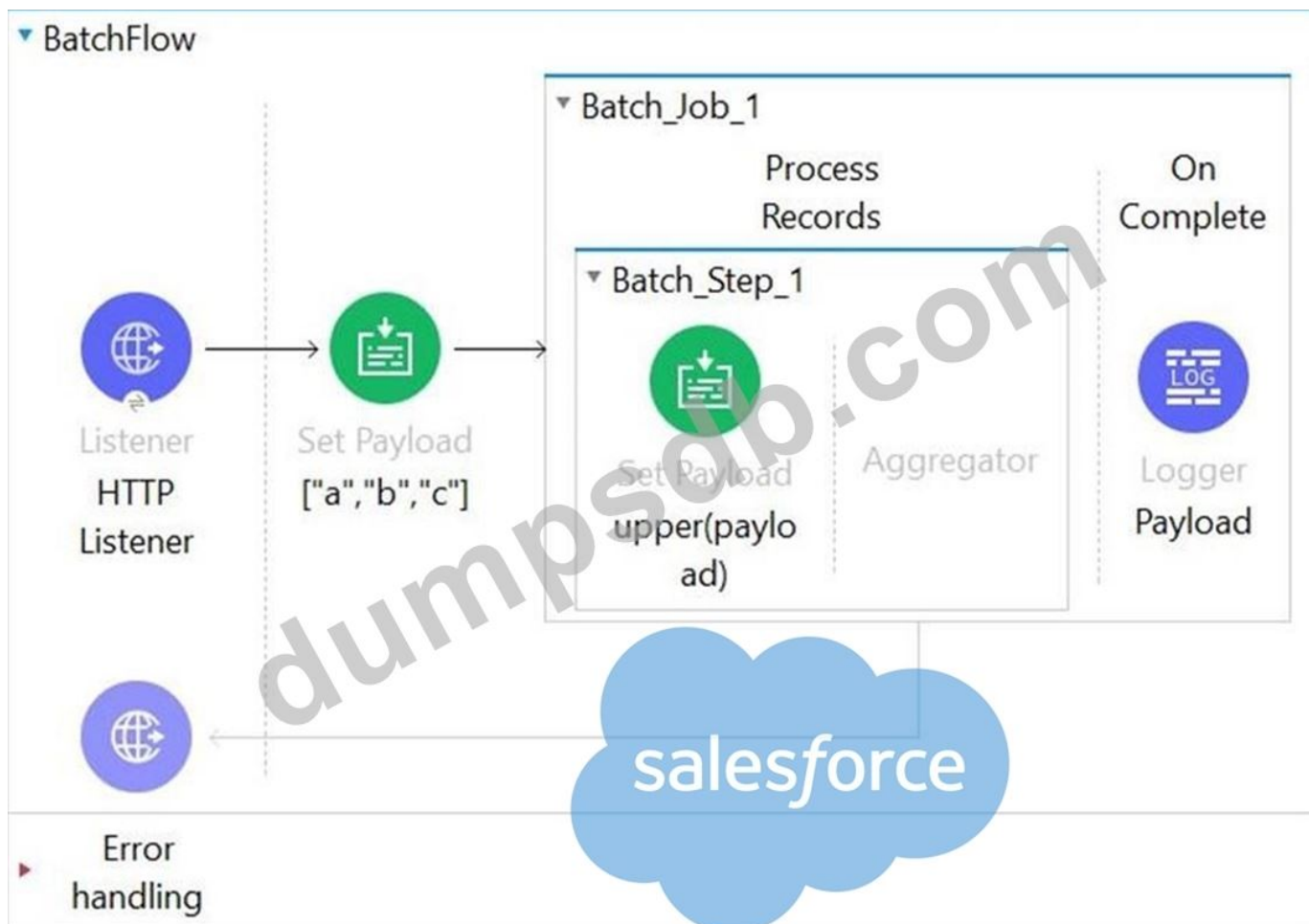
- A. Mule Applications
- B. API fragments
- C. API specifications
- D. API portals

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

API portals are created by API Exchange and cannot be created by Design Center.

NEW QUESTION: 5

Refer to the exhibits.



```

<flow name="BatchFlow" doc:id="7f72df3e-46cc-49b4-918f-5e0374eb03c2" >
  <http:listener doc:name="HTTP Listener" doc:id="c530cc32-b45c-479f-9b02-0a0f8ba2a198" config-ref="HTTP_Listener_config" path="/" />
  <set-payload value="#[["a","b","c"]]" doc:name="["a","b","c"]" doc:id="bb9a9940-252f-45e5-87db-45579a748022" />
  <batch:job jobName="Batch_Job_1" doc:id="793599e9-fa2b-41ef-b246-d1ba975fd14d" >
    <batch:process-records >
      <batch:step name="Batch_Step_1" doc:id="a7c8931e-9c22-4fd9-0acc-633586bd8f57" >
        <set-payload value="#[upper(payload)]" doc:name="upper(payload)" doc:id="5e1e08e7-58a7-4ca5-9178-852b4a1e9e9e" />
      </batch:step>
    </batch:process-records>
    <batch:on-complete >
      <logger level="INFO" doc:name="Payload" doc:id="703d1cb-2b0f-423a-a9ea-f26e28280862" message="#[payload]" />
    </batch:on-complete>
  </batch:job>
</flow>

```

The Batch job processes an array of strings.

What information is logged by the logger component after the batch job scope completes processing of the input payload?

- A. Total Records Processed: 3 Successful Records: 3 Failed Records: 0 payload: ["A","B","C"]
- B. ["A","B","C"]
- C. Total Records Processed: 3 Successful Records: 3 Failed Records: 0 payload: ["a","b","c"]
- D. Total Records Processed: 3 Successful Records: 3 Failed Records: 0

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

Correct answer is as below. On complete phase only has access to batch job result statistics and payload is not available.

- * TotalRecordsProcessed:3
- * SuccessfulRecords:3
- * FailedRecords:0

On Complete

During this phase, you can optionally configure the runtime to create a report or summary of the records it processed for the particular batch job instance. This phase exists to give system administrators and developers some insight into which records failed to address any issues that might exist with the input data.

Sample output is as below

```

Logger = Logger
attributes = null
  correlationId = "0-f4e689c0-7137-11e9-952f-e4f89c9c8380"
  payload = {ImmutableBatchJobResult} com.mulesoft.mule.runtime.module.batch.internal.ImmutableBatchJobResult@13c7b2ac
    ^mediaType = */*
    batchJobInstanceId = "06386fe0-7138-11e9-952f-e4f89c9c8380"
    elapsedTimeInMillis = 4746
    failedOnCompletePhase = false
    failedOnInputPhase = false
    failedOnLoadingPhase = false
    failedRecords = 0
    inputPhaseException = {Exception} null
    loadedRecords = 3
    loadingPhaseException = {Exception} null
    onCompletePhaseException = {Exception} null
    processedRecords = 3
    serialVersionUID = 4323747859995526737
    stepResults = {UnmodifiableMap} size = 1
      successfulRecords = 3
      totalRecords = 3
    vars = {Map} size = 1

```

Mule Ref Doc : <https://docs.mulesoft.com/mule-runtime/4.3/batch-processing-concept#on-complete>

NEW QUESTION: 6

A flow contains an HTTP Listener as the event source. What is the DataWeave expression to log the Content-Type header using a Logger component?

- A. #["Content-Type: " ++ attributes.headers.'content-type']
- B. #["Content-Type: " + headers.'content-type']
- C. #["Content-Type: " + attributes.headers.'content-type']
- D. #["Content-Type: " ++ headers.'content-type']

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

Option 1 is the only correct choice due to two reasons. 1) Concatenation is always with ++ sign and not with + sign which makes option 2 and 3 wrong 2) headers can be accessed with attributes. headers and not with only headers which makes option 4 incorrect

NEW QUESTION: 7

Refer to the exhibits. The Set Payload transformer in the addItem child flow uses DataWeave to create an order object.

What is the correct DataWeave code for the Set Payload transformer in the createOrder flow to use the addItem child flow to add a router call with the price of 100 to the order?



- A. addItem({ price: "100", item: "router", itemType: "cable" })
- B. lookup("addItem", { payload: { price: "100", item: "router", itemType: "cable" } })
- C. lookup("addItem", { price: "100", item: "router", itemType: "cable" })
- D. addItem({ payload: { price: "100", item: "router", itemType: "cable" } })

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 8

A company has an API to manage departments, with each department identified by a unique deptId. The API was built with RAML according to MuleSoft best practices.

What is invalid RAML to specify a method to update the details for a specific department?

- A.

```
/departments:
  /deptId:
    patch:
```

B.

```
/departments:
  patch:
    /deptId:
```

C.

```
/departments:
  patch:
    queryParameters:
      deptId:
```

D.

```
/departments:
  /{deptId}:
    patch:
```

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

URI parameter is basically used to identify a specific resource or resources

* Here we want to update details about specific department, so question is asking 'How to use URI parameter' in RAML

* Correct answer is

```
/departments:
```

```
/{deptId}:
```

```
  patch:
```

Reference: <https://docs.mulesoft.com/design-center/design-common-problems-raml-10>

NEW QUESTION: 9

Refer to the exhibits. In the color flow, both the variable named color and payload are set to "red".

An HTTP POST request is then sent to the decideColor flow's HTTP Listener.

What is the payload value at the Logger component after the HTTP request completes?

colorFlow



salesforce

Error handling

DecisionMaker



```
<flow name="colorFlow" id="c0a8245d-7f64-41ec-b611-f3d55407a9c1" >
  <http:listener doc:name="Listener" doc:id="e0342e2c-504b-44c0-96e7-b356528215fb" config-ref="HTTP_Listener_config" path="/color"/>
  <set:variable value="red" doc:name="color to 'red'" doc:id="8bc2c51f-b23b-4b58e0fc4-84c7f406ed1f" variableName="color"/>
  <set:payload value="red" doc:name="to 'red'" doc:id="0d7ee5b9-3a8f-461d-b3f4-9ea26a78701" />
  <http:request method="POST" doc:name="Request" doc:id="54725652-f25c-459c-a11b-76f551c6d4f5"
  config-ref="HTTP_Request_configuration" path="/decisionmaker"/>
  <logger level="INFO" doc:name="payload" doc:id="69c768e3-f169-469b-b60d-863fb51428e5" message="#[payload]"/>
</flow>
<flow name="DecisionMaker" doc:id="14f2a5e7-84f9-4171-891e-3d0ed16d6d5e" >
  <http:listener doc:name="HTTP POST/decisionMaker" doc:id="b9109cd2-5166-4bf9-84ca-b50ab42f4532" config-ref="HTTP_Listener_config" path="/decisionmaker"/>
  <set:payload value="#[if (vars.color == null)'white' else 'blue']"
  doc:name="if color variable is null then white else blue" doc:id="9fb8201c-d719-4856-9a56-ed989bf855ce" />
</flow>
```

- A. white
- B. blue
- C. red

D. Error message

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 10

In the Database On Table Row operation, what does the Watermark column enable the On Table Row operation to do?

- A. To avoid duplicate processing of records in a database.
- B. To delete the most recent records retrieved from a database to enable database caching
- C. To enable duplicate processing of records in a database
- D. To save the most recent records retrieved from a database to enable database caching

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

The correct answer is To avoid duplicate processing of records in a database.

If a watermark column is provided, the values taken from that column are used to filter the contents of the next poll, so that only rows with a greater watermark value are returned. If an ID column is provided, this component automatically verifies that the same row is not picked twice by concurrent polls.

Mule doc reference : <https://docs.mulesoft.com/db-connector/1.8/database-documentation#listener>

NEW QUESTION: 11

A Mule application contains an ActiveMQ JMS dependency. The Mule application was developed in Anypoint Studio and runs successfully in Anypoint Studio.

The Mule application must now be exported from Anypoint Studio and shared with another developer.

What export options create the smallest JAR file that can be imported into the other developer's Anypoint Studio and run successfully?

- A. Attach project sources
 Include project modules and dependencies
- B. Attach project sources
 Include project modules and dependencies
- C. Attach project sources
 Include project modules and dependencies
- D. Attach project sources
 Include project modules and dependencies

- A. Option C
- B. Option B
- C. Option D
- D. Option A

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 12

Refer to the exhibits. A database Address table contains a ZIPCODE column and an increasing ID column. The Address table currently contains four (4) records. The On Table Row Database listener is configured with its watermark set to the Address table's ZIPCODE column and then the Mule application is run in Anypoint Studio for the first time, and the On Table Row Database listener polls the Address table. A new row is added to the database with ID=5 and ZIPCODE-90006, and then the On Table Row Database listener polls the database again.

After the next execution of the On Table Row Database listener polling, what database rows have been processed by the Mule flow since the Mule application was started?



- A. ID ZIPCODE 1 90001 2 90005 3 90009 4 90001 5 90006
- B. ID ZIPCODE 1 90001 2 90005 3 90009 4 90006
- C. ID ZIPCODE 1 90001 2 90005 3 90009 4 90001
- D. ID ZIPCODE 1 90001 2 90005 3 90009

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 13

What is the output of Dataweave Mapoperator?

- A. Map
- B. Object
- C. String
- D. Array

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Returns an array that is the result of applying a transformation function (lambda) to each of the elements.

MuleSoft Doc Ref : <https://docs.mulesoft.com/mule-runtime/4.3/dataweave-cookbook-map> The map operator is a function in Dataweave which iterates over the items in an array and outputs them into a new array. It basically accepts input as a list of items in an array and manipulates the items in the array in order to form a new array as an output.

I have created below chart for your easier understanding:

Table Description automatically generated

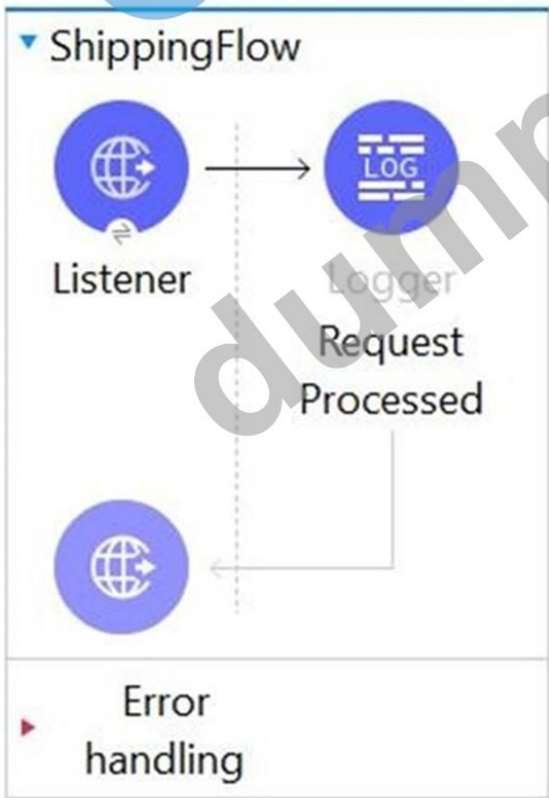
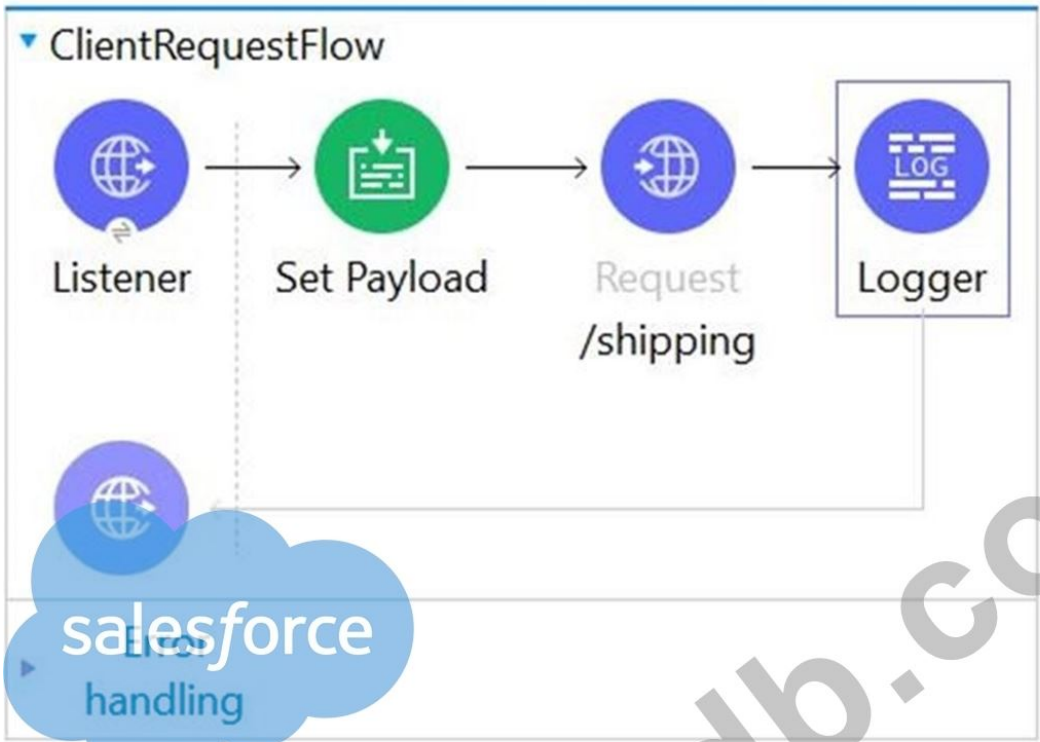
Important Operators			
Operator	Can be applied on input which is/are	Output type	Used for
map	On Arrays only	Array	Array of Object
mapObject	On Objects only	Object	Output is an Object
reduce	On Arrays	Anything	To reduce into given expression
pluck	On Objects	Array	Same as mapObject, only difference is the output is returned as array instead of Object
flatten	On arrays	Single set of Array	Turns into set of subarrays to single array

NEW QUESTION: 14

Refer to the exhibits. Client sends the request to ClientRequestFlow which calls ShippingFlow using HTTP Request activity.

During E2E testing it is found that that HTTP:METHOD_NOT_ALLOWED error is thrown whenever client sends request to this flow.

What attribute you would change in ClientRequestFlow to make this implementation work successfully?



```

<http:listener-config name="HTTP_Listener_config" doc:name="HTTP Listener config" doc:id="a146bd76-e3c2-4db0-95bf-c124e3ddd4d3" >
  <http:listener-connection host="0.0.0.0" port="8081" />
</http:listener-config>
<http:request-config name="HTTP_Request_configuration" doc:name="HTTP Request configuration" doc:id="953cd3a1-728e-4469-88ba-3a80e0d40a19" >
  <http:request-connection host="localhost" port="8081" />
</http:request-config>
<flow name="ClientRequestFlow" doc:id="2fde32c2-877b-4f70-b039-b6f11b3fb8f" >
  <http:listener doc:name="Client HTTP Listener" doc:id="8d3a6e62-4b26-4ec9-9f03-aa0e1d254633" config-ref="HTTP_Listener_config" path="/api/ship"/>
  <set-payload value='#{ product:"Chair", address:"Mumbai"}' doc:name="Set Payload" doc:id="03b6de3a-0a4b-4fdb-b770-f533f3ce63a0" />
  <http:request method="PUT" doc:name="/shipping" doc:id="3a6171a9-2a76-4588-bcdc-4a31ba4881b2" config-ref="HTTP_Request_configuration" path="/shipping"/>
  <logger level="INFO" doc:name="Logger" doc:id="64da1a92-a2c2-45aa-adac-c8bb17eae93b" />
</flow>
<flow name="ShippingFlow" doc:id="904402e3-c1d3-49f0-a7ef-00a0c4c4936" >
  <http:listener doc:name="Listener" doc:id="405a1626-11b1-4172-828d-cdd1bc754b5" config-ref="HTTP_Listener_config" path="/shipping" allowedMethods="POST"/>
  <logger level="INFO" doc:name="Request Processed" doc:id="b7acd0c2-1671-455b-b44e-558b96412650" message="Request Processed"/>
</flow>
  
```

```

*****
Message      : HTTP PUT on resource 'http://localhost:8081/shipping' failed: method not allowed (405).
Element      : ClientRequestFlow/processors/1 @ mule_app:flow1.xml:68 (/shipping)
Element DSL  : <http:request method="PUT" doc:name="/shipping" doc:id="3a6171a9-2a76-4588-bcdc-4a31ba4881b2" config-
ref="HTTP_Request_configuration" path="/shipping"></http:request>
Error type   : HTTP:METHOD_NOT_ALLOWED
FlowStack    : at ClientRequestFlow(ClientRequestFlow/processors/1 @ mule_app:flow1.xml:68 (/shipping))

(set Salesforce level logging or '-Dmule.verbose.exceptions=true' for everything)
*****

```

- A. Change the method attribute value to "*"
- B. Change the path attribute value to "/api/ship"
- C. Change the allowed method attributes value to "POST"
- D. Change the protocol attribute value to "HTTPS"

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

Correct answer is Change the method attributes value to "POST".

It can be fixed in either of the two ways as below.

- 1) Changing method attribute to POST in ClientRequestFlow
- 2) Setting allowedMethods as PUT in ShippingFlow (but doesn't fit as question mentions about changing ClientRequestFlow)

NEW QUESTION: 15

Refer to the exhibits.



The main flow contains an HTTP Request. The HTTP Listeners and HTTP Request use default configurations.

What

values are accessible in the child flow after a web client submits a request to http://localhost:8081/order? color = red?

- A. payloadquantity var color query param
- B. payload
- C. payloadcolor query param
- D. payloadquantity var

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 16

Refer to the exhibits.



```
<flow name="acceptOrder">
  <http:listener doc:name="HTTP: POST /order" config-ref="salesforce_listener_config"
    path="/order" allowedMethods="POST">
    <http:error-response >
      <http:body ><![CDATA[#[output text/plain --- payload]]]></http:body>
    </http:error-response>
  </http:listener>
  <file:write doc:name="Write" config-ref="File_Config" path="newOrder.json">
    <error-mapping sourceType="FILE:CONNECTIVITY" targetType="ORDER:NOT_CREATED" />
    <file:content ><![CDATA[#[output application/json --- payload]]]></file:content>
  </file:write>
  <set-payload value='#["File written"]' doc:name="File written" />
</flow>
```

A web client sends a POST request with the payload {"oid": "1000", "itemid": "AC200", "qty": "4" } to the Mule application. The File Write operation throws a FILE:CONNECTIVITY error.

What response message is returned to the web client?

- A. "FILE:CONNECTIVITY"
- B. "File written"
- C. "OTHER ERROR"
- D. "ORDER:NOT_CREATED"

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

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NEW QUESTION: 17

Refer to the exhibit.



The main flow contains a Flow Reference for the child flow.

What

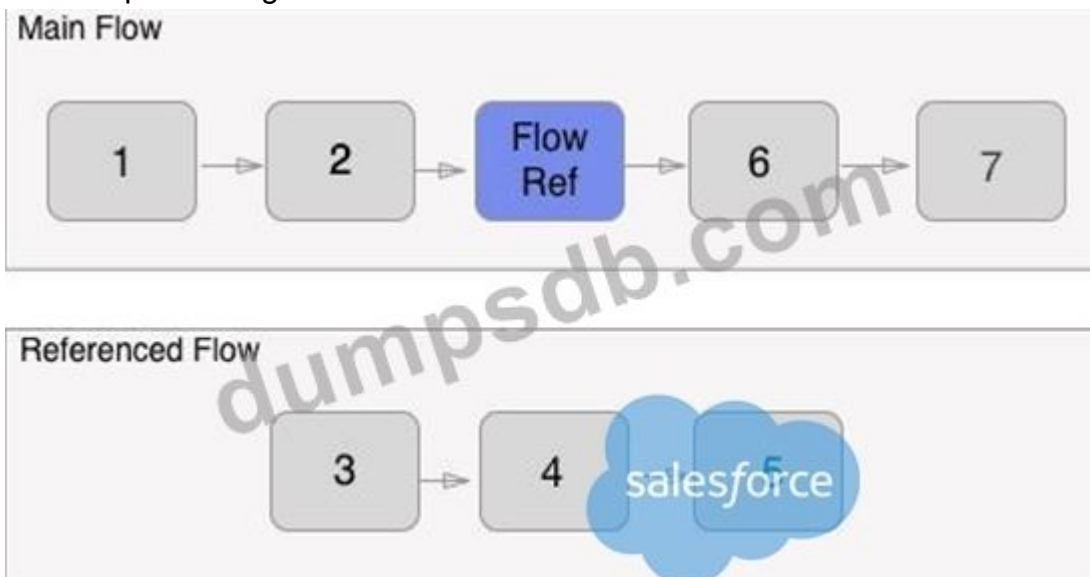
values are accessible in the child flow after a web client submits a request to `http://localhost:8Q81/order?color=red?`

- A. payload
- B. payloadquantity var
- C. payloadcolor query param
- D. payloadquantity var color query param

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Flow Reference Component

Flow Reference routes the Mule event to another flow or subflow, executes all processors in the referenced flow, and then routes the event back within the same Mule application. The following diagram shows the order of processing when one flow references another:



When the main flow is triggered, the Muleevent travels through and executes the flow until the event reaches the Flow Reference. The event then travels through and executes the referenced flow from beginning to end, and then returns to the main flow.

This process enables you to treat the entire referenced flow like a single component in your current flow.

Mule Ref Doc : <https://docs.mulesoft.com/mule-runtime/4.3/flowref-about> Correct answer is

- * payload
- * quantityvar
- * colorquery param

NEW QUESTION: 18

A company has an API to manage departments, with each department identified by a unique deptId. The API was built with RAML according to MuleSoft best practices.

What is valid RAML to specify a method to update the details for a specific department?

- A.

```
/departments:  
  /deptId:  
    patch:
```
- B.

```
/departments:  
  patch:  
    /deptId:
```
- C.

```
/departments:  
  patch:  
    queryParameters:  
      deptId:
```
- D.

```
/departments:  
  /{deptId}:  
    patch:
```

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

URI parameter is basically used to identify a specific resource or resources

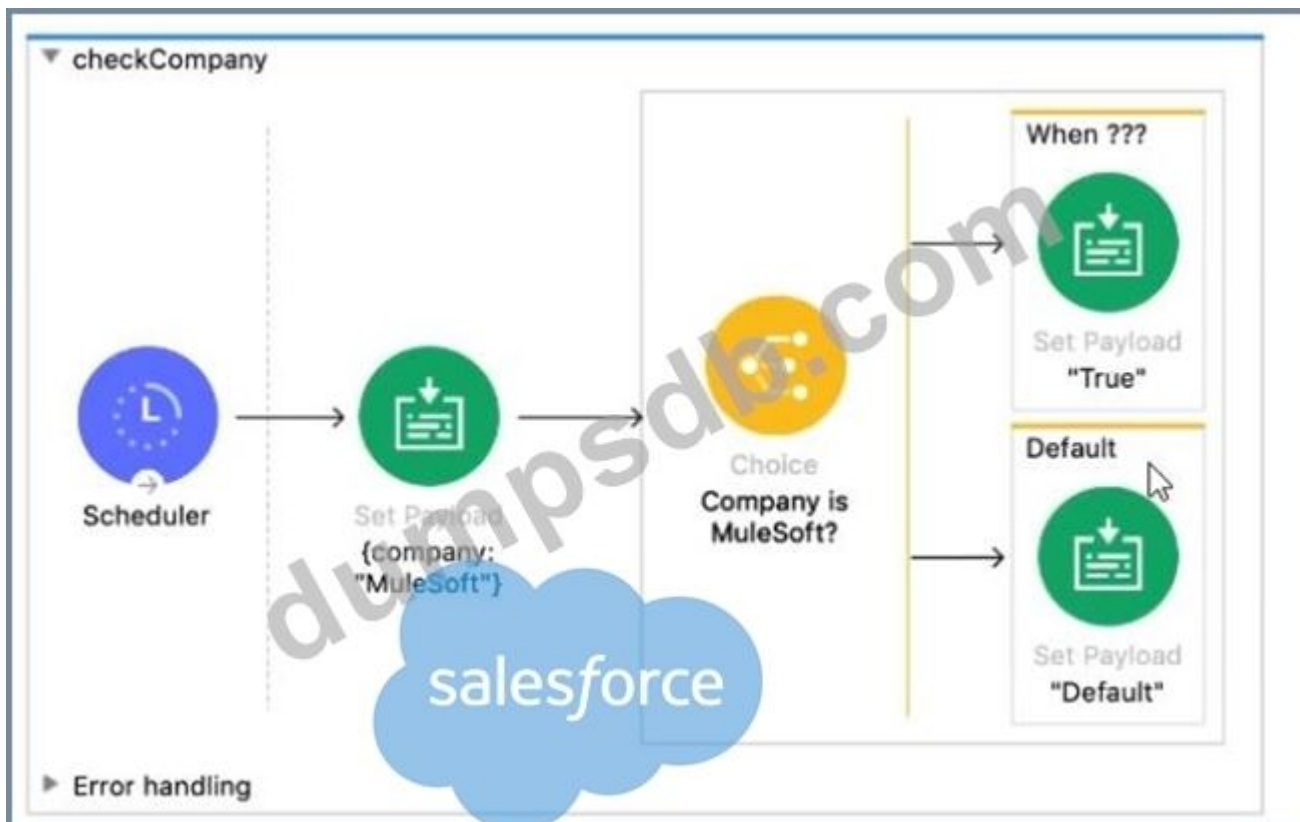
* Here we want to update details about specific department, so question is asking 'How to use URI parameter' in RAML

* Correct answer is

```
/departments:  
  /{deptId}:  
    patch:
```

NEW QUESTION: 19

Refer to the exhibits.



```

<flow name="checkCompany">
  <scheduler doc:name="Scheduler">
    <scheduling-strategy>
      <fixed-frequency frequency="5000" />
    </scheduling-strategy>
  </scheduler>
  <set-payload value='#[{company: "MuleSoft"}]' doc:name="{company: "MuleSoft"}' />
  <choice doc:name="Company is MuleSoft?">
    <when expression="When ???">
      <set-payload value='#["True"]' doc:name="True" />
    </when>
    <otherwise>
      <set-payload value='#["Default"]' doc:name="Default" />
    </otherwise>
  </choice>
</flow>

```

The <when> expression for the Choice router needs to be written.

What is a valid <when> expression to route Mule events to the non-default flow?

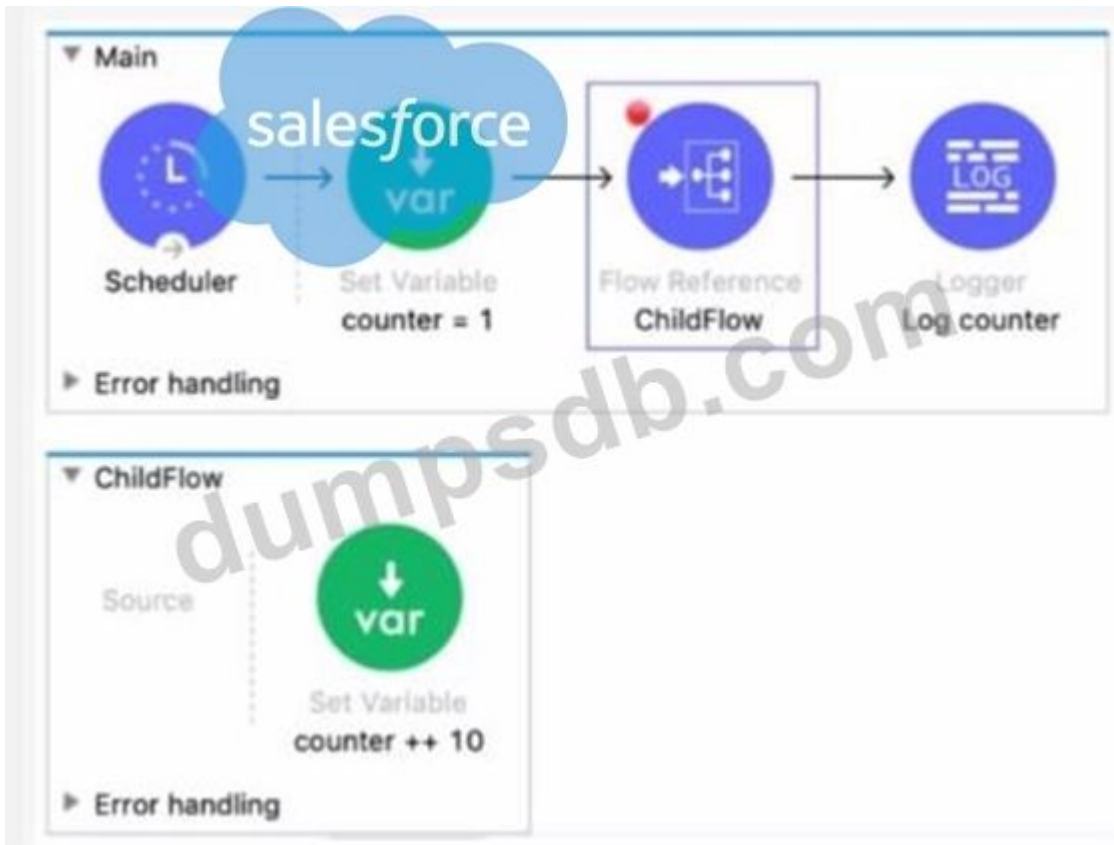
- A. #[if('MuleSoft == payload.company)]
- B. #['MuleSoft' == payload.company]
- C. #[if(company = "MuleSoft")]
- D. #[company = "MuleSoft"]

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 20

Refer to the exhibits. The Mule application is stopped at the breakpoint in Anypoint Studio. A watch expression is set to the counter variable.

What value is displayed for this watch expression?



- A. 1
- B. 110
- C. null
- D. 11

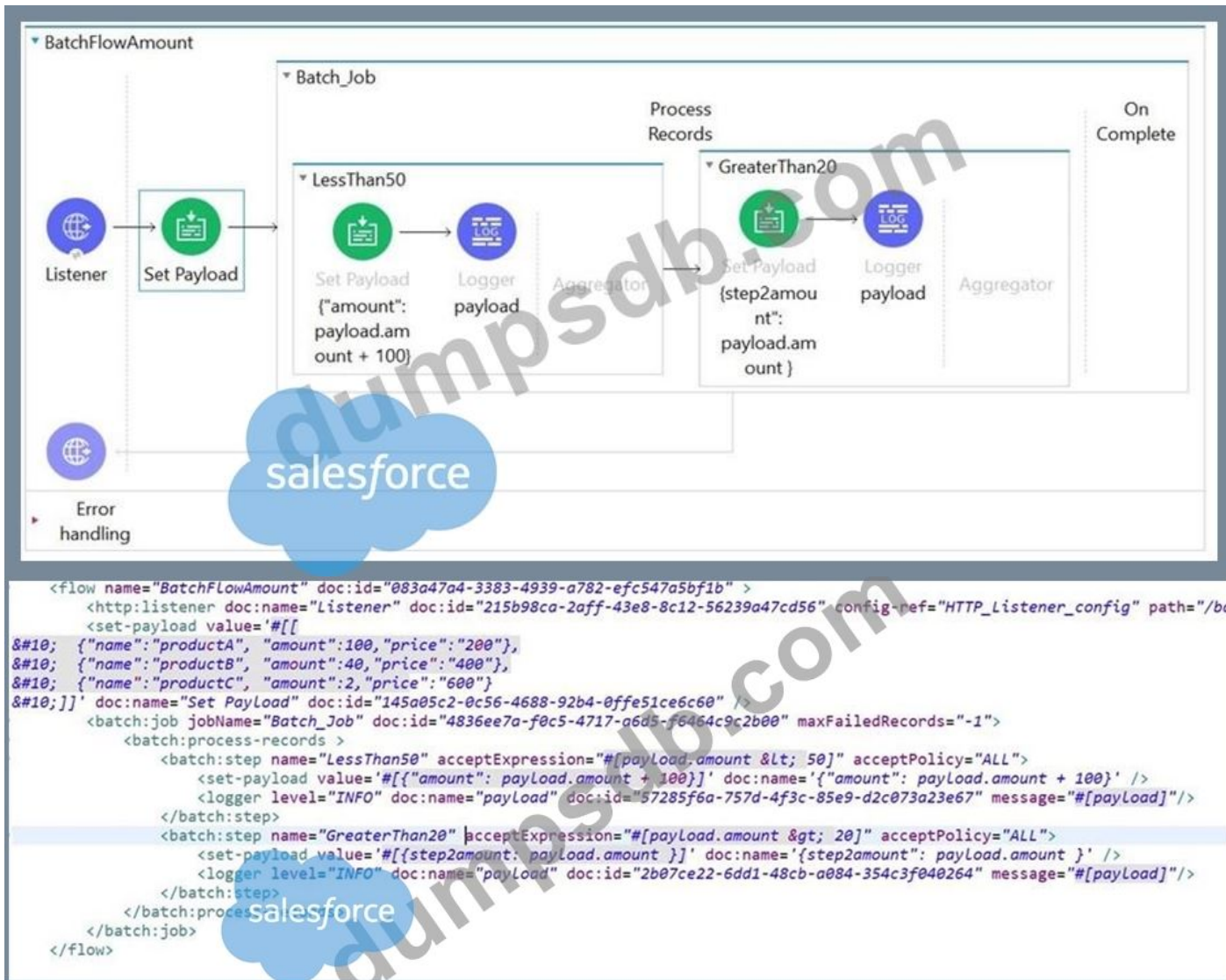
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 21

Refer to the exhibits.

The screenshot shows the configuration for a 'Set Payload' step in a Salesforce flow. The 'Value' field is set to a JSON array of product objects:

```
#[ [
  {"name": "productA", "amount": 100, "price": "200"},
  {"name": "productB", "amount": 40, "price": "400"},
  {"name": "productC", "amount": 2, "price": "600"}
]
```



The Batch Job scope contains two Batch Steps scopes with different accept expression.

The input payload is passed to the Batch Job scope.

After the entire payload is processed by the batch job scope , what messages have been logged by the Logger component?

- A. 1. {amount=140}
- 2. {amount=102}
- 3. {step2amount=100}
- B. 1. {amount=140}
- 2. {amount=102}
- 3. {step2amount=100}
- 4. {step2amount=40}
- C. 1. {amount=140}
- 2. {amount=102}
- 3. {step2amount=100}
- 4. {step2amount=140}
- D. 1. {amount=140}
- 2. {amount=102}

3. {step2amount=100}

4. {step2amount=140}

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

5. {step2amount=102}

Explanation:

This question validates your knowledge on Batch Processing. Before we analyze the question, let's revise a bit about batch filters.

Batch Filters

You can apply one or more filters as attributes to any number of batch steps.

Imagine a batch job whose first batch step checks if a Salesforce contact exists for a record, and a second batch step that updates each existing Salesforce contact with new information. You can apply a filter to the second batch step to ensure it only processes records that didn't fail during the first batch step.

By having batch steps accept only some records for processing, you streamline the batch job so the Mule runtime engine can focus only on the relevant data for a particular batch step.

A batch step uses two attributes to filter records:

acceptExpression

acceptPolicy

Each batch step can accept one acceptExpression and one acceptPolicy attributes to filter records.

Use the acceptExpression attribute to process only records that evaluate to true; if the record evaluates to false, the batch step skips the record and sends it to the next one. In other words, the records with an accept expression that resolves to false are the ones that Mule filters out.

The example below filters out all records where the age is less than 21; the batch step does not process those records.

```
<batch:job jobName="batchJob">
```

```
<batch:process-records >
```

```
<batch:step name="adultsOnlyStep" acceptExpression="#[payload.age > 21]">
```

```
...
```

```
</batch:step>
```

```
</batch:process-records>
```

```
</batch:job>
```

Mule Ref Doc : Refining Batch Steps Processing | MuleSoft Documentation As we are clear with above concepts, now let's understand this solution step by step.

1) Batch Step (Less than 50)

Accept expression for this batch step is less than 50. Hence elements which will go in this batch step are amount value 40 and 2. Hence output of logger in first batch step is

```
{amount=140}
```

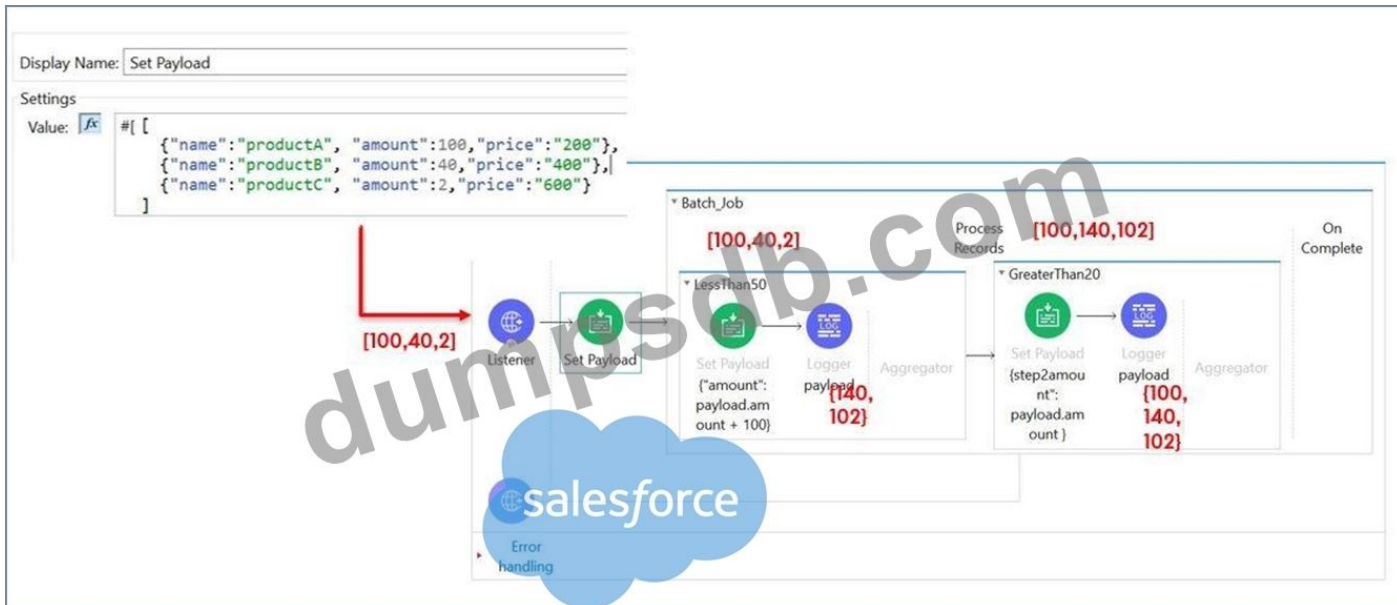
```
{amount=102}
```

2) Batch Step (Greater than 20)

Accept condition for this batch step is greater than 20. Note that input amount values for this batch step are 100, 140 and 102 (last two values have been updated in batch step less than 50) As all values satisfy this condition output of second logger is

{step2amount=100}
 {step2amount=140}
 {step2amount=102}

Hence correct answer to this question is



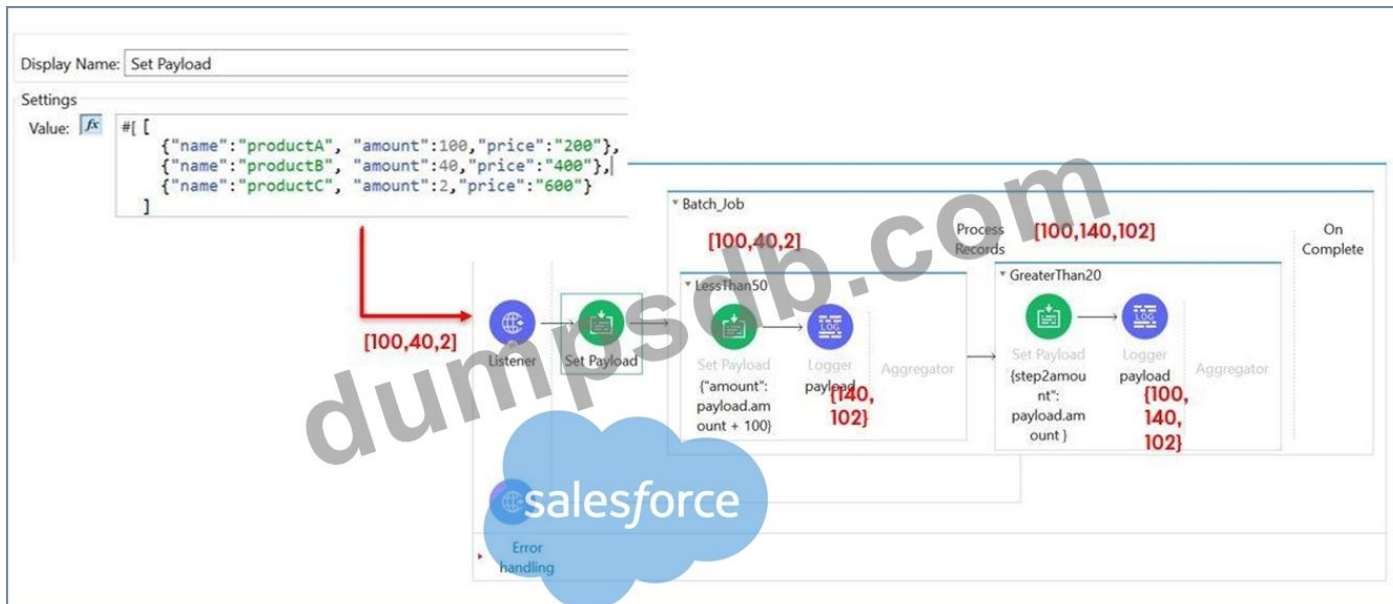
{amount=140}
 {amount=102}
 {step2amount=100}
 {step2amount=140}
 {step2amount=102}

2) Batch Step (Greater than 20)

Accept condition for this batch step is greater than 20. Note that input amount values for this batch step are 100 , 140 and 102 (last two values have been updated in batch step less than 50) As all values satisfy this condition out put of second logger is

{step2amount=100}
 {step2amount=140}
 {step2amount=102}

Hence correct answer to this question is



```
{amount=140}
{amount=102}
{step2amount=100}
{step2amount=140}
{step2amount=102}
```

NEW QUESTION: 22

An On Table Row Database listener retrieves data from a table that contains record_id, an increasing numerical column.

How should the listener be configured so it retrieves new rows at most one time?

- A. Set the ObjectStore to store the last retrieved record_id value
- B. Set the target to store the last retrieved record_id value
- C. Set the watermark column to the record id column
- D. Set the target to the record_id column

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 23

A

web client submits a request to <http://localhost:8081?firstName=john>. What is the correct DataWeave expression to access the firstName parameter?

- A. `#[attributes.queryParams.firstName]`
- B. `#[message.inboundProperties.'http.query.params'.firstName]`
- C. `#[message.queryParams.hrstName]`
- D. `#[attributes.'http.query.params'.firstName]`

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 24

Refer to the exhibit.



What should be changed to fix the 415 error?

- A. set the response Content-Type header to text/plain
- B. set the response Content-Type header to application/json
- C. Set the request Content-Type header to application/son
- D. set the request Content-Type header to text/plain

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

The HTTP 415 Unsupported Media Type client error response code indicates that the server refuses to accept the request because the payload format is in an unsupported format. The format problem might be due to the request's indicated Content-Type or Content-Encoding , or as a result of inspecting the data directly. In this case as per RAML specification data is expected in application/json and in request Content-Type is set as "text/plain" which is incorrect. Hence solution is set the request Content-Type header to application/json

<https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTTP/Status/415>



NEW QUESTION: 25

A web client submits a request to <http://localhost:8081?firstName=john>. What is the correct DataWeave expression to access the firstName parameter?

- A. #[message.inboundProperties.'http.query.params'.firstName]
- B. #[attributes.queryParams.firstName]

C. #[attributes.'http.query.params'.firstName]

D. #[message.queryParams.hrstName]

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 26

Refer to the exhibit.



In the execution of the Scatter_Gather, the flow1 route completes after 10 seconds and the flow2 route completes after 20 seconds.

How many seconds does it take for the Scatter_Gather to complete?

A. 10

B. 0

C. 30

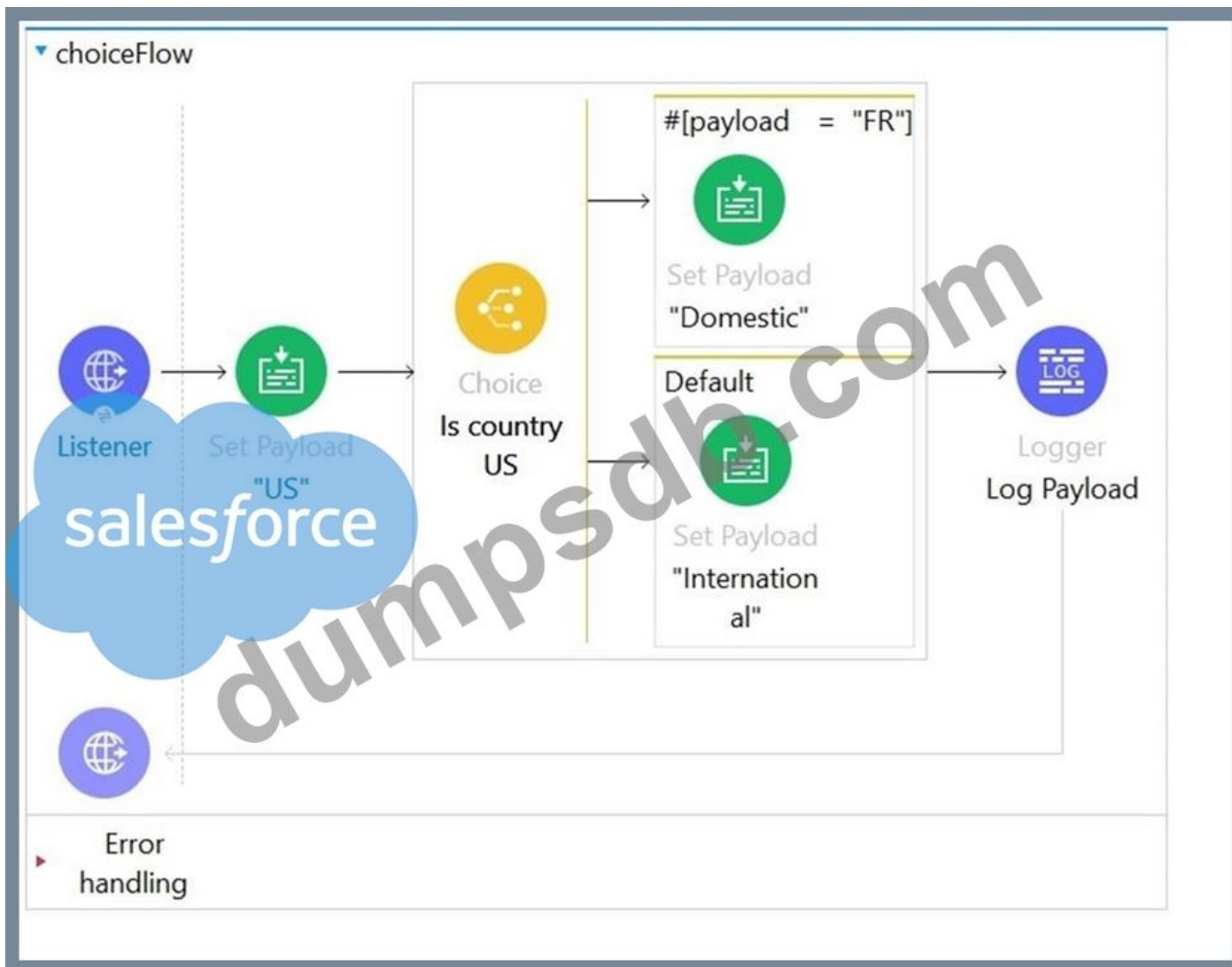
D. 20

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 27

Refer to the exhibits. In the choice router, the When expression for the domestic shipping route is set to "[payload= "FR"]".

What is the output of logger after the execution of choice router is completed?



- A. "Domestic"
- B. "International"
- C. "US"
- D. A dataweave syntax error

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

To compare, DataWeave syntax is `#[payload == "FR"]`.
 In this case only one = is used so it will give syntax error.
 Hence the correct answer is A dataweave syntax error

NEW QUESTION: 28

What is output of Dataweave flatten function?

- A. Object
- B. Map
- C. Array
- D. LinkedHashMap

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

Correct answer is Array.

Flatten turns a set of subarrays (such as [[1,2,3], [4,5,6]], [], [null]]) into a single, flattened array (such as [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, [6], null]).

This example defines three arrays of numbers, creates another array containing those three arrays, and then uses the flatten function to convert the array of arrays into a single array with all values.

Source

```
%dw 2.0
output application/json
var array1 = [1,2,3]
var array2 = [4,5,6]
var array3 = [7,8,9]
var arrayOfArrays = [array1, array2, array3]
---
flatten(arrayOfArrays)
```

Output

```
[ 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9 ]
```

NEW QUESTION: 29

What are the latest specification of RAML available?

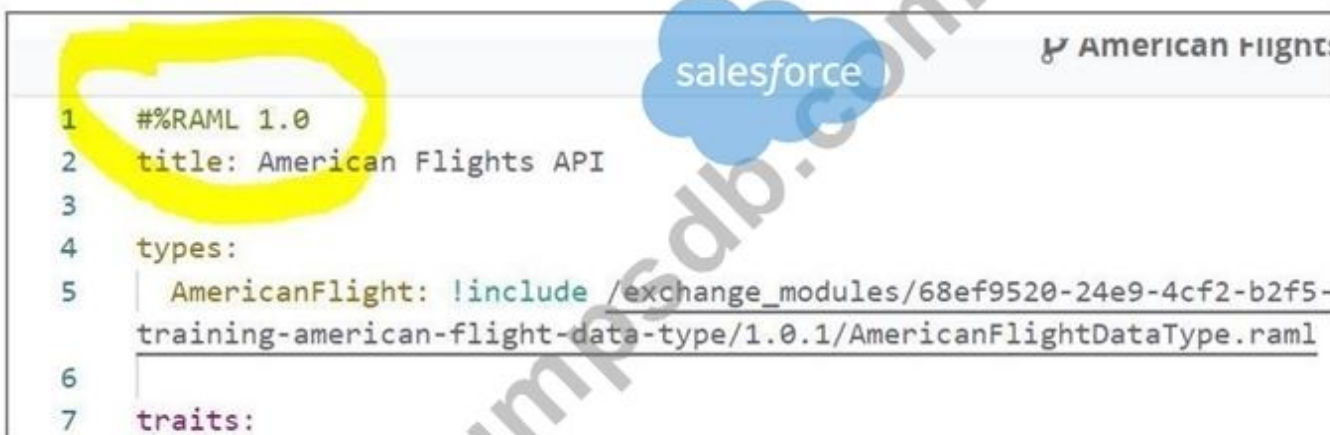
- A. 1.2
- B. 1
- C. 0.8
- D. 2

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

The current version of the RAML specification is 1.0

You can check RAML version in RAML definition by referring to first comment. See highlighted part in below image.

Graphical user interface, text, application, email Description automatically generated



```
1  #%RAML 1.0
2  title: American Flights API
3
4  types:
5    AmericanFlight: !include /exchange_modules/68ef9520-24e9-4cf2-b2f5-
6    training-american-flight-data-type/1.0.1/AmericanFlightDataType.raml
7  traits:
```

NEW QUESTION: 30

What is the minimum Cloudhub worker size that can be specified while deploying muleapplication?

- A. 0.2 vCores
- B. 0.5 vCores
- C. 1.0 vCores
- D. 0.1 vCores

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Correct answer is 0.1 vCores

MuleSoft Doc Ref :<https://docs.mulesoft.com/runtime-manager/cloudhub-architecture#cloudhub-workers>

CloudHub Workers Workers are dedicated instances of Mule runtime engine that run your integration applications on CloudHub.

The memory capacity and processing power of a worker depends on how you configure it at the application level.

Worker sizes have different compute, memory, and storage capacities. You can scale workers vertically by selecting one of the available worker sizes:

Table Description automatically generated

Worker Size	Heap Memory	Storage
0.1 vCores	500 MB	8 GB
0.2 vCores	1 GB	12 GB
1 vCore	1.5 GB	40 GB
2 vCores	3.5 GB	88 GB
4 vCores	7.5 GB	168 GB
8 vCores	15 GB	328 GB
16 vCores	32 GB	

NEW QUESTION: 31

An HTTP Request operation sends an HTTP request with a non-empty JSON object payload to an external HTTP endpoint. The response from the external HTTP endpoint returns an XML body. The result is stored in a target named the Result.

What is the payload at the event processor after the HTTP Request?

- A. The original JSON request body
- B. null

C. A non-empty Java object

D. The XML response body

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

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NEW QUESTION: 32

Refer to the exhibit.



What

is the response to a web client request to `http://localhost:8081`?

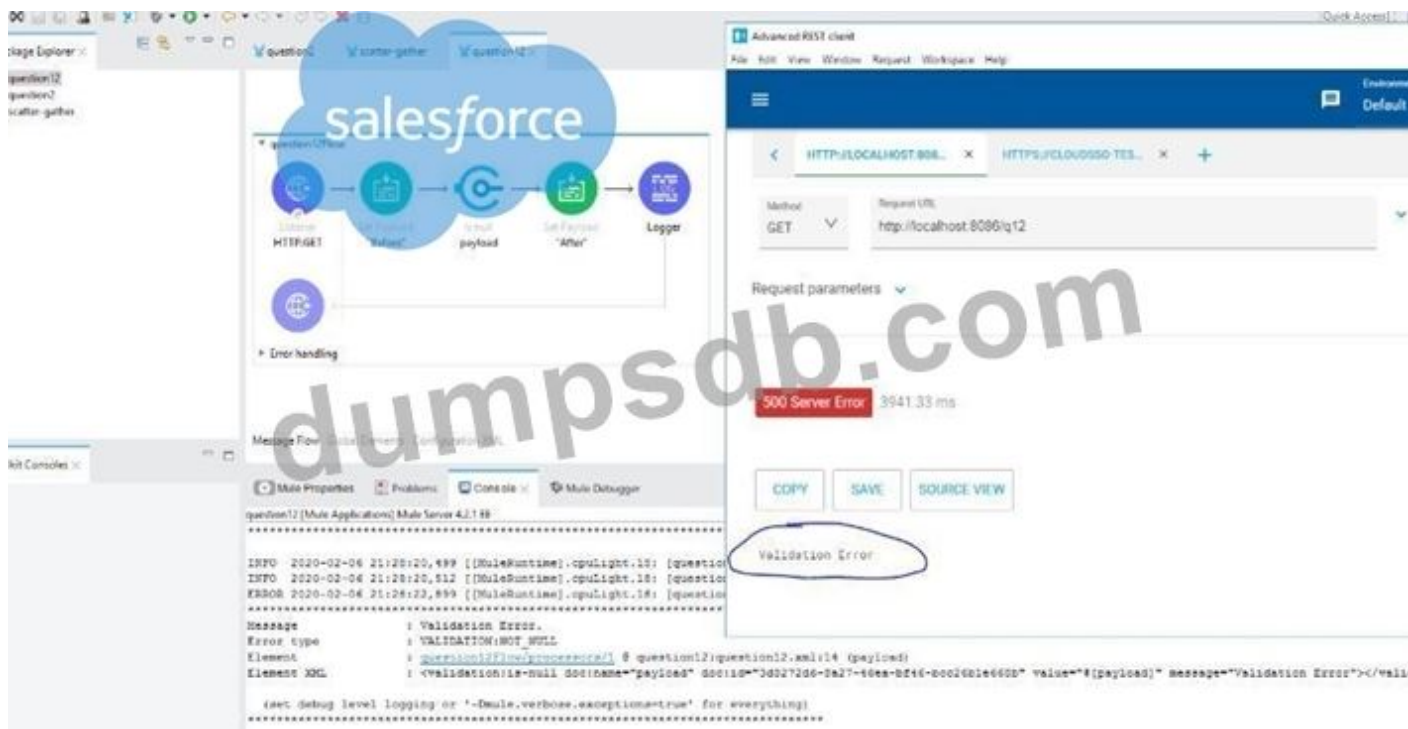
A. After

B. before

C. Validation Error

D. null

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))



NEW QUESTION: 33

Correct answer is {customerID}.

- A. var toUpper(userName) -> upper(userName)
- B. fun toUpper(userName) = upper(userName)
- C. fun toUpper(userName) -> upper(userName)
- D. var toUpper(userName) = upper(userName)

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

Reference: <https://docs.mulesoft.com/http-connector/1.5/http-listener-ref> A function named toUpper needs to be defined that accepts a string named userName and returns the string in uppercase.

What is the correct DW code to define the toUpper function?

NEW QUESTION: 34

Refer to the exhibits.

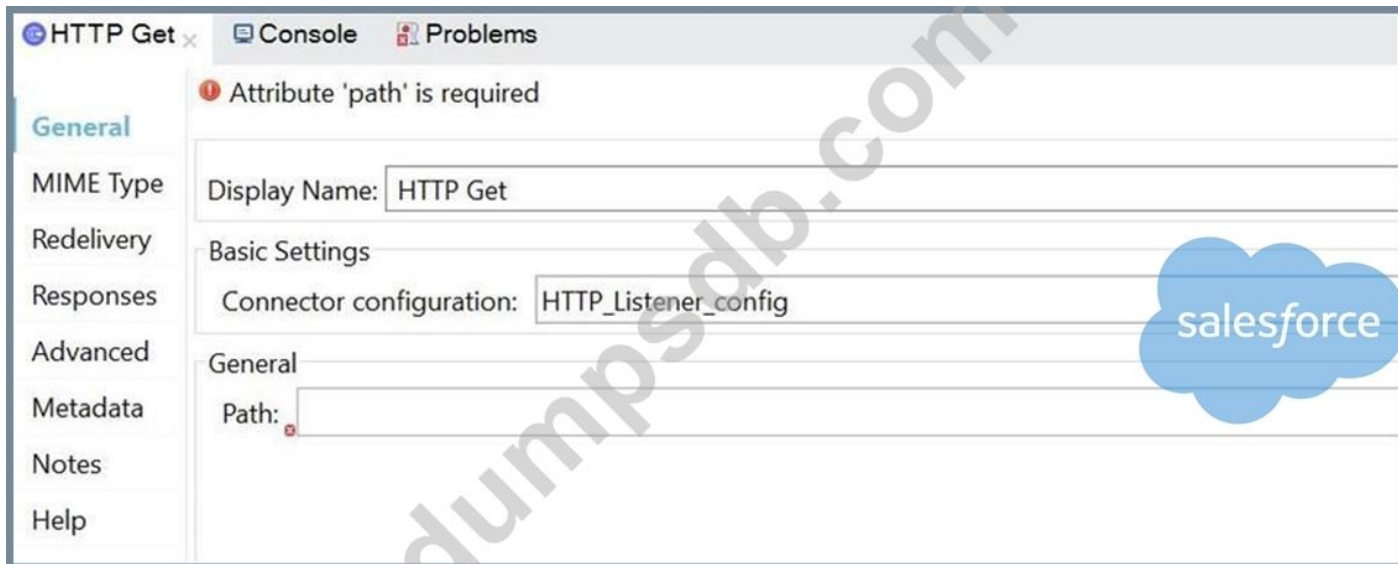
The mule application implements a REST API that accepts GET request from two URL's which are as follows

1) <http://acme.com/order/status>

2)

<http://acme.com/customer/status>

What path value should be set in HTTP listener configuration so that requests can be accepted for both these URL's using a single HTTP listener event source?



- A. *[order,customer]/status
- B. ?[order,customer]/status
- C. */status
- D. *status

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Correct answer is */status as it is the correct way to use wildcards while configuring path value in HTTP listener

NEW QUESTION: 35

Refer to the exhibit.

```
#%RAML 1.0
title: Accounts API
version: 1.0

/accounts:
  get:
    description: Get all accounts
    responses:
      200:
        body:
          application/json:
            example:
              id: "48292"
              name: Geordi La Forge
              address: 1 Forge Way, Midgard, CA 95928
              customer_since: "2014-01-04"
              balance: 4829.29
  post:
    description: Create an account
    body:
      application/json:
        example:
          name: Geordi La Forge
          address: 1 Forge Way, Midgard, CA 95928
```

What data is expected by the POST /accounts endpoint?

```
<item>
  <name>Geordi La Forge</name>
  <address>1 Forge Way, Midgard, CA 95928</address>
  <customer_since>2014-01-04</customer_since>
  <balance>4829.29</balance>
  <bank_agent_id>48-SJT-282924-KL</bank_agent_id>
</item>
```

A.

```
{
  "id": "48292",
  "name": "Geordi La Forge",
  "address": "1 Forge Way, Midgard, CA 95928",
  "customer_since": "2014-01-04",
  "balance": 4829.29
}
```

B.

```
<item>
  <id>48292</id>
  <name>Geordi La Forge</name>
  <address>1 Forge Way, Midgard, CA 95928</address>
  <customer_since>2014-01-04</customer_since>
  <balance>4829.29</balance>
</item>
```

C.

```
{
  "name": "Geordi La Forge",
  "address": "1 Forge Way, Midgard, CA 95928",
  "customer_since": "2014-01-04",
  "balance": 4829.29,
  "bank_agent_id": "48-SJT-282924-KL"
}
```

D.

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 36

Pick the component with which DataWeave is tightly integrated.

- A. All APIs
- B. Mule runtime
- C. Exchange
- D. Flow Designer

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

Correct answer is Mule runtime

DataWeave is the MuleSoft expression language for accessing and transforming data that travels through a Mule app. DataWeave is tightly integrated with the Mule runtime engine, which runs the scripts and expressions in your Mule app.

Mule Doc Reference : <https://docs.mulesoft.com/mule-runtime/4.3/dataweave>

NEW QUESTION: 37

What valid RAML retrieves details on a specific customer by its customerId as a URI parameter?

A. 1. /customers:

2. /get:

3. /customerId:

B. 1. /customers:

2. /{customerId}:

3. get:

C. 1. /customers:

2. /customerId:

3. get:

D. 1. /customers:

2. get:

3. /{customerId}:

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Correct answer is below as it follows the correct syntax.

/customers:

/customerId:

get:

NEW QUESTION: 38

A function named newProdCode needs to be defined that accepts two input parameters, an integer value for itemID and a string value for productCategory, and returns a new product code.

What is the correct DataWeave code to define the newProdCode function?

A. fun newProdCode{itemID: Number, productCategory: String} -> "PC-" ++ productCategory ++ (itemID as String)

B. function newProdCode(itemID: Number, productCategory: String) = "PC-" ++ productCategory ++ (itemID as String)

C. var newProdCode(itemID: Number, productCategory: String) -> "PC-" ++ productCategory ++ (itemID as String)

D. fun newProdCode(itemID: Number, productCategory: String) = "PC-" ++ productCategory ++ (itemID as String)

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 39

According to Mulesoft, how are Modern APIs treated as?

A. Products

B. SOAP API's

C. Rest API's

D. Code

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Correct answer is Products

Modern API has three features 1) Treated as products for easy consumption 2) Discoverable and accessible through self-service 3) Easily managed for security , scalability and performance

NEW QUESTION: 40

An API specification is designed using RAML. What is the next step to create a REST Connector from this API specification?

- A. Download the API specification and build the interface using APIkit
- B. Publish the API specification to Any point Exchange
- C. Implement the API specification using flow designer in Design Center
- D. Add the specification to a Mule project's src/main/resources/api folder

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

API Exchange creates REST connector automatically once API is published. Hence correct answer is Publish the API specification to Any point Exchange

NEW QUESTION: 41

What DataWeave expression transforms the array a to the XML output?

SCRIPT	OUTPUT
1 %dw 2.0	1 <?xml version='1.0' encoding='UTF-8'?>
2 output application/xml	2 <trains>
3 var a = [100, 200]	3 <train>
4 ---	4 <TrainNumber>100</TrainNumber>
5	5 </train>
6	6 <train>
7	7 <TrainNumber>200</TrainNumber>
8	8 </train>
9	9 </trains>

- A. 1.1. trains:2.2. {(3.3. a map ((engld, index) ->4.4. train: {5.5. TrainNumber: engld6.6.7.7. }8.8.)9.9.)}
- B. 1.1. trains:2.2. a map ((engld, index) ->3.3. train: {4.4. TrainNumber:engld5.5.6.6. }7.7.)
- C. 1.1. {(2.2. trains:3.3. a map ((engld, index) ->4.4. train: {5.5. TrainNumber: engld6.6.7.7. }8.8.)9.9.)}
- D. 1.1. {2.2. trains:3.3. a map ((engld, index) ->4.4. train: {5.5. TrainNumber: engld6.6.7.7. }8.8.)9.9. }

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

For such questions always look for Syntax:

I call it "Wrap the Map"

trains:

{{

When mapping array elements (JSON or JAVA) to XML, wrap the map operations in {(.)}

-{ } are defining the object

-() are transforming each element in the array as a key/value pair

NEW QUESTION: 42

According to MuleSoft, what is the Center for Enablement's role in the new IT operating model?

- A. Implements line of business projects to enforce common security requirements
- B. Creates and manages discoverable assets to be consumed by line of business developers
- C. Centrally manages partners and consultants to implement line of business projects

D. Implements line of business projects to enforce common security requirements

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Correct answer is Creates and manages discoverable assets to be consumed by line of business developers.

C4E does not get directly involved in projects.

NEW QUESTION: 43

What path setting is required for an HTTP Listener endpoint to route all requests to an APIkit router?

A. /(*)

B. /

C. /()

D. "/*"

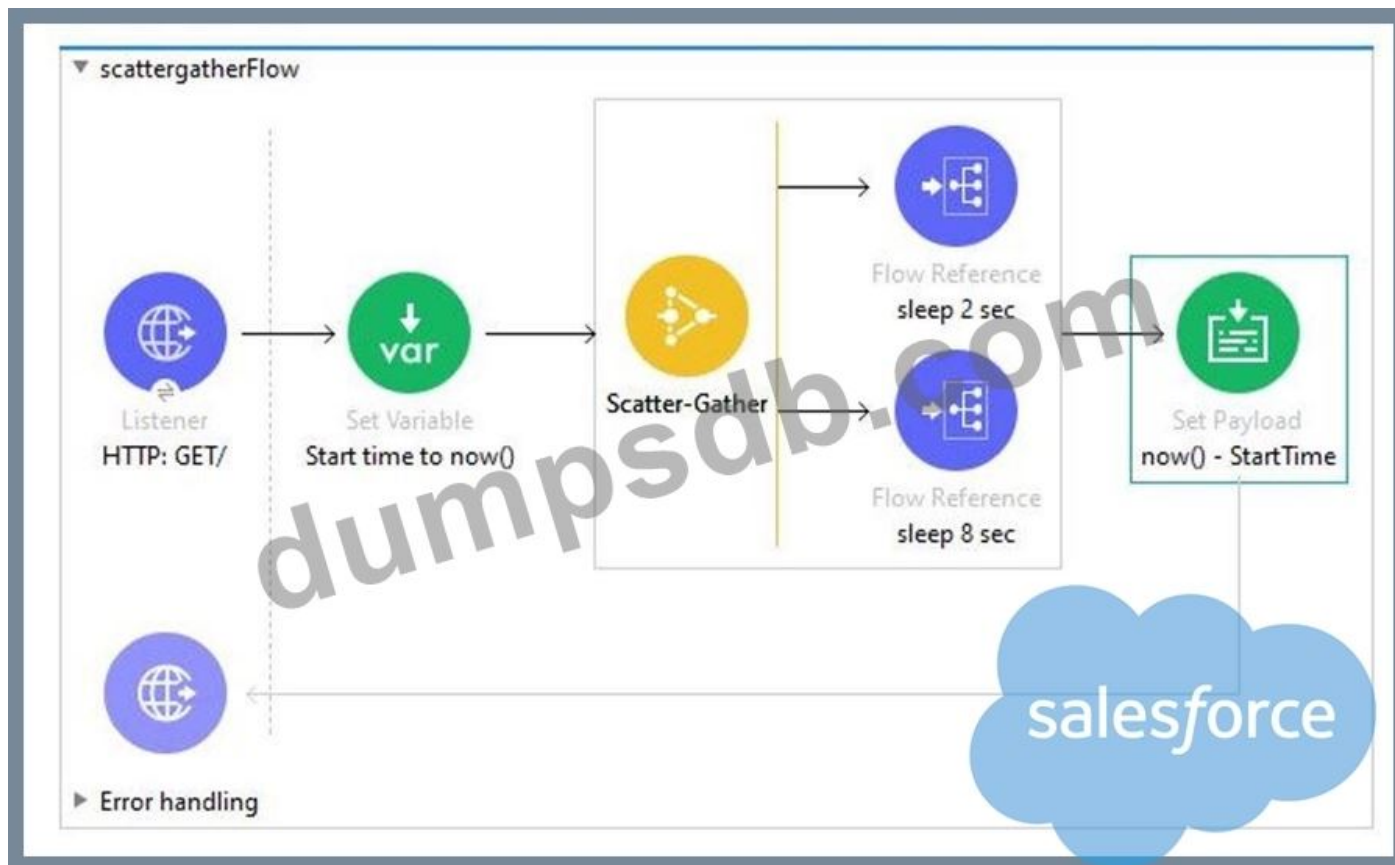
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Option1 is correct syntax to configure HTTP Listener endpoint

NEW QUESTION: 44

In the execution of scatter gather, the "sleep 2 sec" Flow Reference takes about 2 sec to complete, and the "sleep 8 sec" Flow Reference takes about 8 sec to complete.

About how many sec does it take from the Scatter-Gather is called until the "Set Payload" transformer is called?



A. 8

B. 0

C. 2

D. 10

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

Correct answer is 8 as events are processed in parallel in case of scatter gather router

NEW QUESTION: 45

How are multiple conditions used in a Choice router to route events?

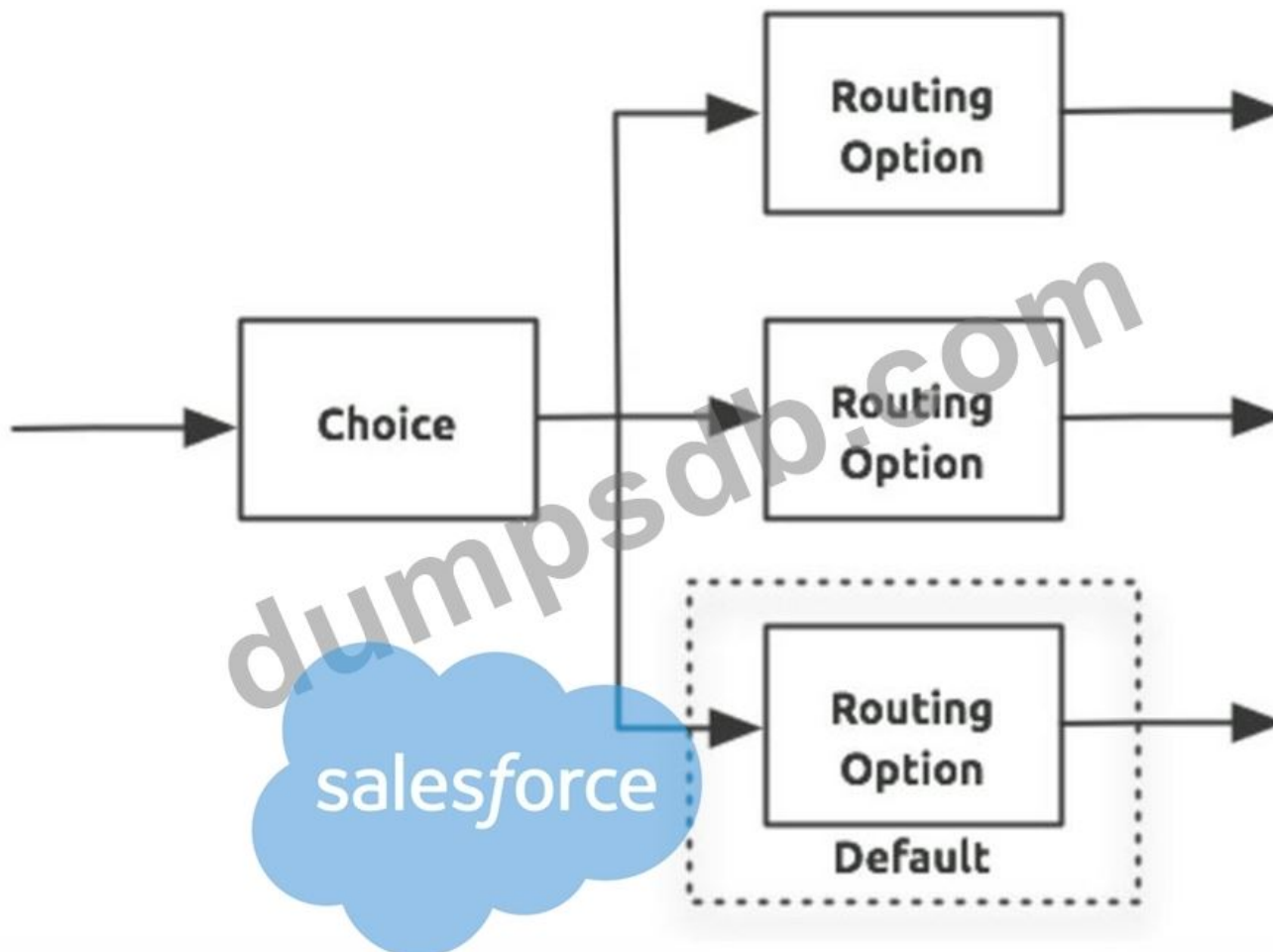
- A. To route the same event to the matched route of EVERY true condition
- B. To find the FIRST true condition, then distribute the event to the ONE matched route.
- C. None of these
- D. To find the FIRST true condition, then route the same event to the matched route and ALL FOLLOWING routes

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

Choice router finds the FIRST true condition, then distribute the event to the ONE matched route.

MuleSoft Doc Ref : <https://docs.mulesoft.com/mule-runtime/4.1/choice-router-concept> The Choice router dynamically routes messages through a flow according to a set of DataWeave expressions that evaluate message content. Each expression is associated with a different routing option. The effect is to add conditional processing to a flow, similar to an if/then/else code block in most programming languages.

Only one of the routes in the Choice router executes, meaning that the first expression that evaluates to true triggers that route's execution and the others are not checked. If none of the expressions are true, then the default route executes.



NEW QUESTION: 46

Refer to the exhibits.



The Validation component in the private flow throws an error. What response message is returned to a client request to the main flow's HTTP Listener?

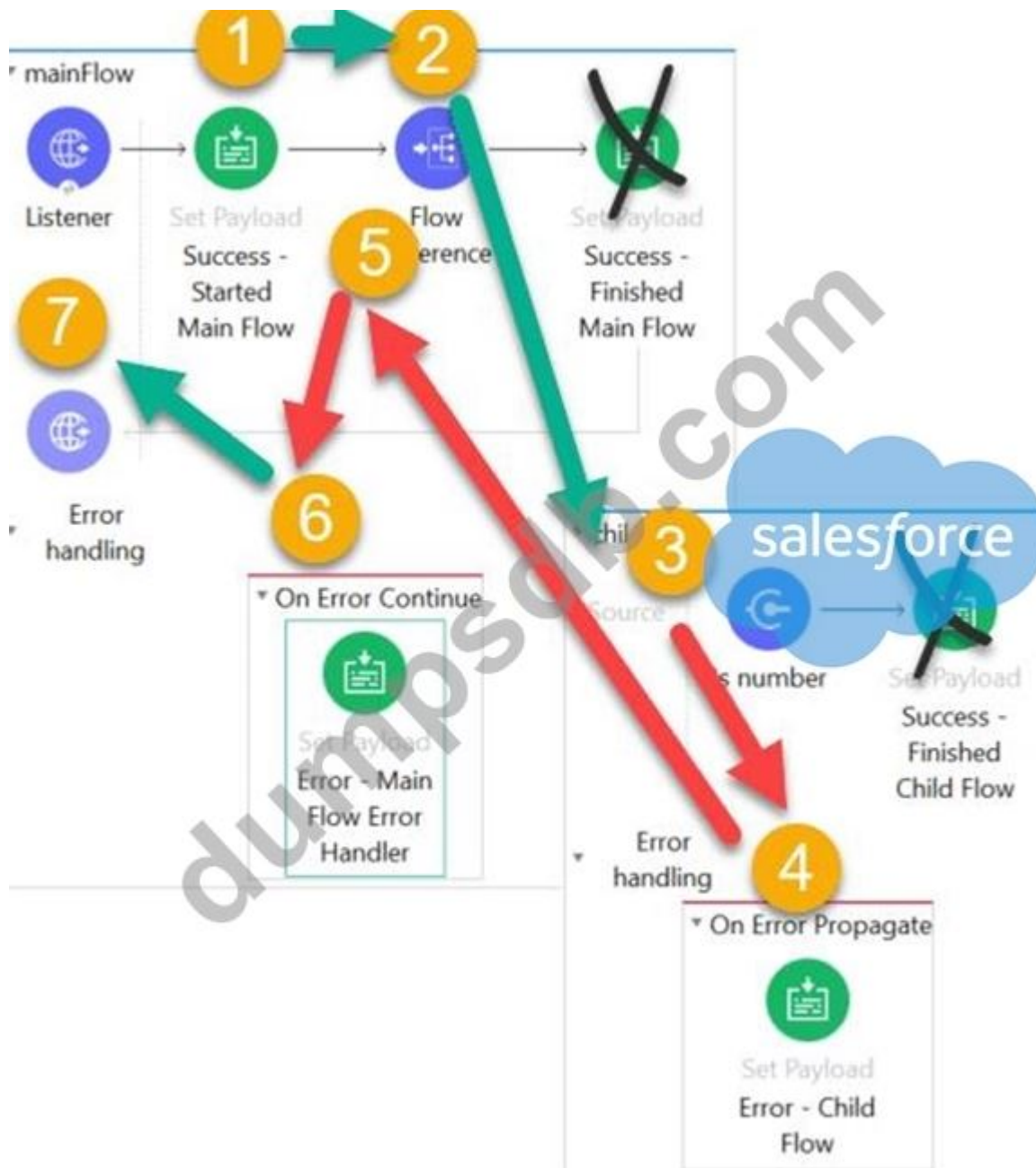
- A. Error - private flow
- B. Error - main flow
- C. Success - main flow
- D. Validation Error

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

Error in validation component will get processed by Processor level On Error Propagate block and then error will be rethrown which will get processed by flow level error handler which will set payload to "Error- main flow". Hence correct answer is Error - main flow

- 1) Request is received by HTTP listener
- 2) Try scope gets executed
- 3) The validator component in the Try scope creates an Error Object because the payload is not null.
- 4) The On Error Propagate handles the error. The payload is set to "Error - Try scope"
- 6) "Error - Try scope" is returned to the 'On Error Continue' block. Main flow execution stops. Payload is set to "Error - main flow"
- 7) "Error - main flow" is returned to the requestor in the body of the HTTP request. HTTP Status Code: 200

Reference Diagram though not exactly same, conditions are similar. They will help you answer any new question on error handling in real exam:



<https://docs.mulesoft.com/mule-runtime/4.3/on-error-scope-concept#on-error-continue>

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NEW QUESTION: 47

An API was designed in API Designer, published to Anypoint Exchange, then imported into API Manager.

A Mule application implements this API and is deployed to CloudHub. API Manager manages this deployed API implementation.

What is the easiest and most idiomatic (used for its intended purpose) way to enforce a Client ID Enforcement policy on this Mule application?

- A. In Anypoint Design Center, code a custom policy for Client ID Enforcement and then publish the custom policy to the API portal in Anypoint Exchange
- B. In API Manager, apply a Client ID Enforcement policy for the API instance
- C. In API Designer, add Client ID Enforcement policy requirements to the API specification
- D. In Anypoint Studio, code a custom policy for Client ID Enforcement and then add the custom policy to Runtime Manager for the Mule application deployment

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 48

Refer to the exhibit.



What can be added to the flow to persist data across different flow executions?

- A. Key/value pairs in the ObjectStore
- B. Properties of the Mule runtime flow object
- C. properties of the Mule runtime app object
- D. session variables

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

An object store is a facility for storing objects in or across Mule applications. Mule runtime engine (Mule) uses object stores to persist data for eventual retrieval. Internally, Mule uses objectstores in various filters, routers, and other message processors that need to store states between messages.

Object stores are available in all deployment targets. If you deploy your application to CloudHub, you can also use Object Store V2.

Correct answer is Key/value pair in Object store

MuleSoft Documentation reference : <https://docs.mulesoft.com/mule-runtime/4.3/mule-object-stores#use-cases>

NEW QUESTION: 49

Refer to the exhibits.



The input array of strings is processed by the batch job that processes, filters, and aggregates the values. What is the last message logged by the Logger component after the batch job completes processing?

A.

```
{
  "0": "100",
  "1": "200"
}
```

B.

```
[
  {
    "attributes": ...,
    "payload": "100"
  },
  {
    "attributes": ...,
    "payload": "200"
  }
]
```

```
{
  "0": {
    "attributes": "...",
    "payload": "100"
  },
  salesforce {
    "attributes": "...",
    "payload": "200"
  }
}
```

C. }

["100", "200"]

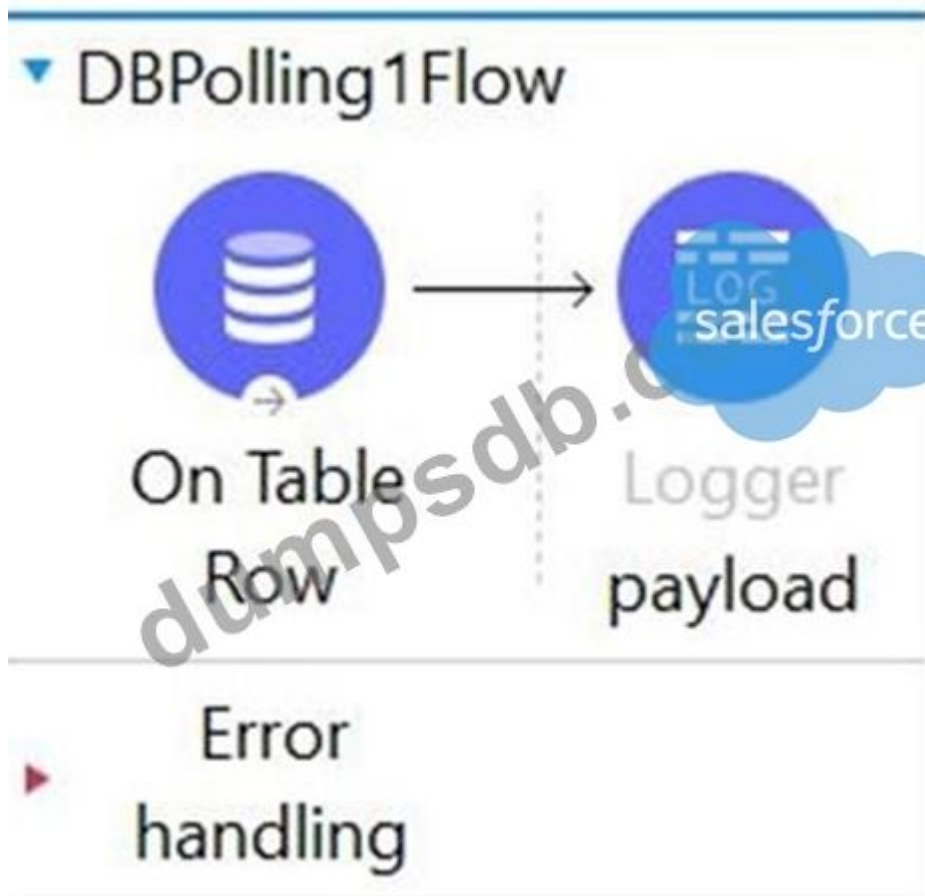
D.

Answer: [\(SHOW ANSWER\)](#)

NEW QUESTION: 50

Refer to the exhibits.

As a MuleSoft developer, what you would change in Database connector configuration to resolve this error?



```

ERROR 2021-07-24 09:30:30,737 [mule-runtime] user: [mule_app] user: [org.mule.runtime.module.extension.internal.runtime.source.extensionmessageSource, iam
rg.mule.runtime.api.connection.ConnectionException: Could not obtain connection from data source
Caused by: org.mule.extension.db.api.exception.connection.ConnectionCreationException: Could not obtain connection from data source
Caused by: org.mule.runtime.extension.api.exception.ModuleException: java.sql.SQLException: Error trying to load driver: com.mysql.jdbc.Driver : Cannot lo
Class 'com.mysql.jdbc.Driver' has no package mapping for region 'domain/default/app/mule_app'.,
Cannot load class 'com.mysql.jdbc.Driver': [
Class 'com.mysql.jdbc.Driver' has no package mapping for region '/domain/default'.,
Class 'com.mysql.jdbc.Driver' not found in classloader for artifact 'container'.]
Caused by: java.sql.SQLException: Error trying to load driver: com.mysql.jdbc.Driver : Cannot load class 'com.mysql.jdbc.Driver': [
Class 'com.mysql.jdbc.Driver' has no package mapping for region 'domain/default/app/mule_app'.,
Cannot load class 'com.mysql.jdbc.Driver': [
Class 'com.mysql.jdbc.Driver' has no package mapping for region '/domain/default'.,
Class 'com.mysql.jdbc.Driver' not found in classloader for artifact 'container'.]
at org.mule.extension.db.internal.domain.connection.JdbcConnectionFactory.createConnection(JdbcConnectionFactory.java:57) ~[mule-db-connector-1.9.
at org.mule.extension.db.internal.domain.connection.DbConnectionProvider.connect(DbConnectionProvider.java:139) ~[mule-db-connector-1.9.3-mule-plu
at org.mule.extension.db.internal.domain.connection.DbConnectionProvider.connect(DbConnectionProvider.java:71) ~[mule-db-connector-1.9.3-mule-plug
at org.mule.runtime.module.extension.internal.runtime.config.ClassLoaderConnectionProviderWrapper.connect(ClassLoaderConnectionProviderWrapper.jav
at org.mule.runtime.core.internal.connection.ConnectionUtils.connect(ConnectionUtils.java:49) ~[?:?]
at org.mule.runtime.core.internal.connection.AbstractConnectionProviderWrapper.connect(AbstractConnectionProviderWrapper.java:64) ~[?:?]
at org.mule.runtime.core.internal.connection.ErrorTypeHandlerConnectionProviderWrapper.connect(ErrorTypeHandlerConnectionProviderWrapper.java:64)
at org.mule.runtime.core.internal.connection.ConnectionUtils.connect(ConnectionUtils.java:49) ~[?:?]
at org.mule.runtime.core.internal.connection.AbstractConnectionProviderWrapper.connect(AbstractConnectionProviderWrapper.java:64) ~[?:?]
at org.mule.runtime.core.internal.connection.DefaultConnectionProviderWrapper.connect(DefaultConnectionProviderWrapper.java:52) ~[?:?]

```

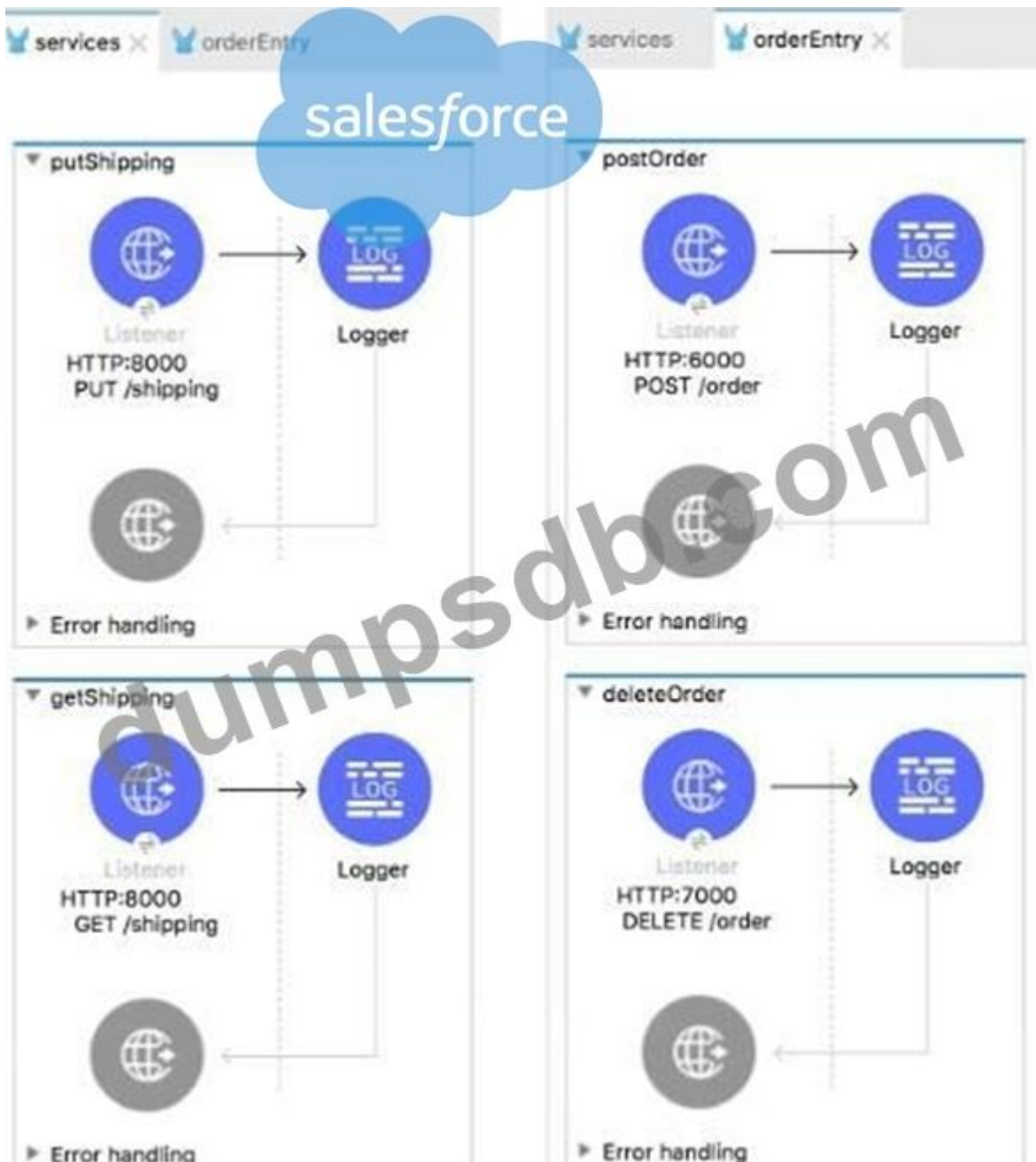
- A. Configure the correct host URL
- B. Configure the correct database name
- C. Configure the correct table name
- D. Configure the correct JDBC driver

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Correct answer is Configure the correct JDBC driver as error message suggests the same Caused by: java.sql.SQLException: Error trying to load driver: com.mysql.jdbc.Driver : Cannot load class 'com.mysql.jdbc.Driver': [Class 'com.mysql.jdbc.Driver' has no package mapping for region 'domain/default/app/mule_app'., Cannot load class 'com.mysql.jdbc.Driver': [

NEW QUESTION: 51

Refer to the exhibits.



The two Mule configuration files belong to the same Mule project. Each HTTP Listener is configured with the same host string and the port number, path, and operation values are shown in the display names.

What is the minimum number of global elements that must be defined to support all these HTTP Listeners?

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

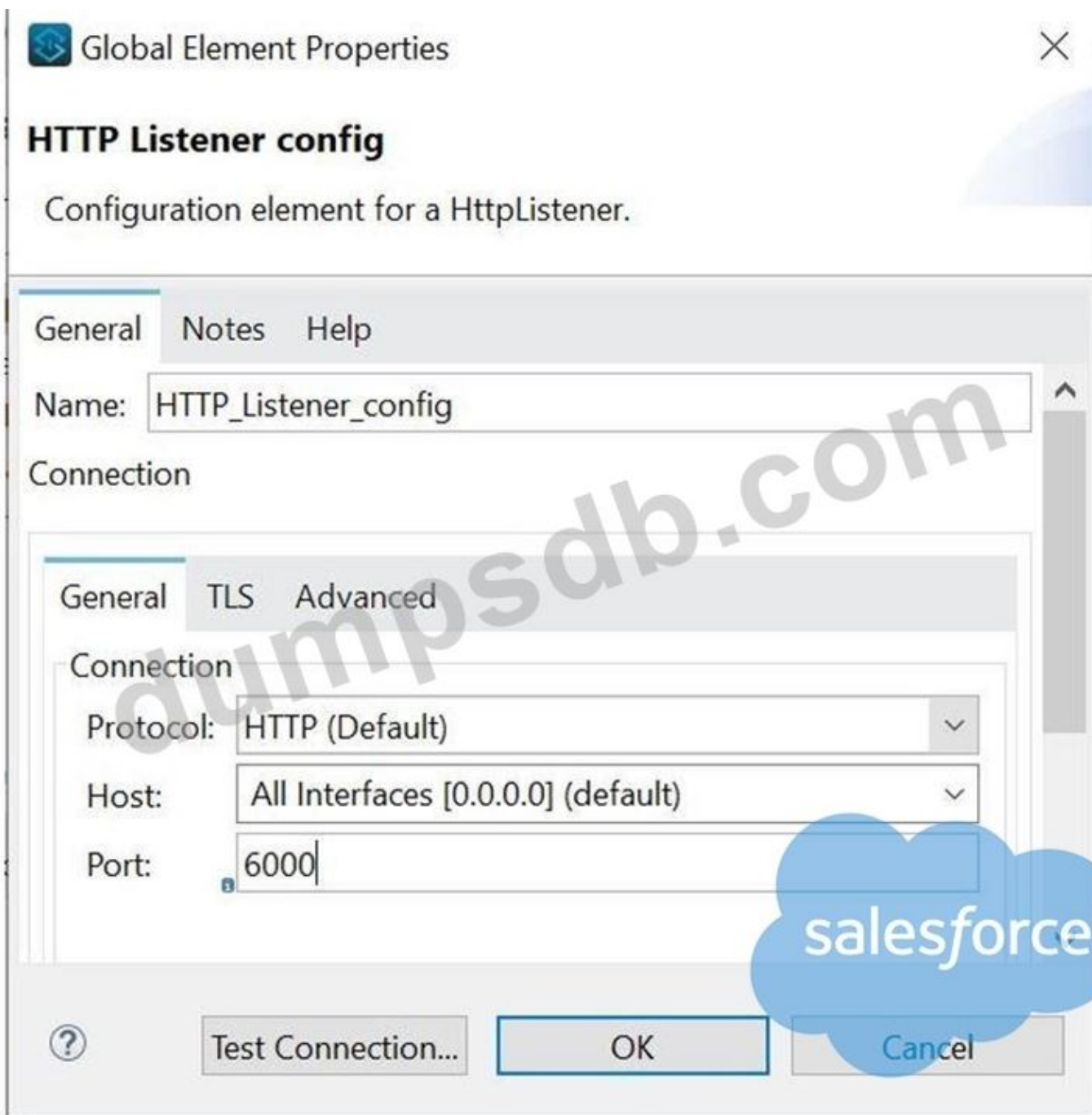
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

In this case three configurations will be required each for port 8000, 6000 and 7000.

There would be three global elements defined for HTTP connections.

Each HTTP connection will have host and port. One example shown below with host as localhost and port 6000

Graphical user interface, application Description automatically generated



To use an HTTP listener, you need to declare a configuration with a corresponding connection. This declaration establishes the HTTP server that will listen to requests.

Additionally, you can configure a base path that applies to all listeners using the configuration.

```
* <http:listener-configname="HTTP_Listener_config"basePath="api/v1">
```

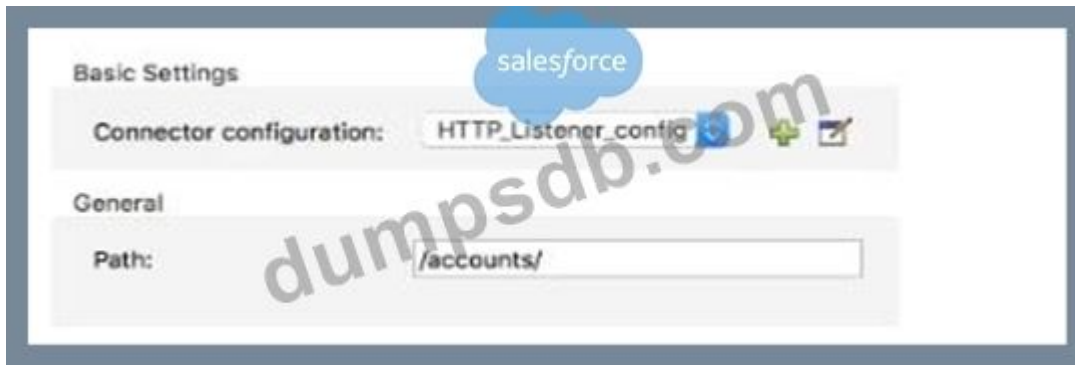
```
* <http:listener-connectionhost="0.0.0.0"port="8081"/>
```

```
* </http:listener-config>
```

<https://docs.mulesoft.com/http-connector/1.6/http-listener-ref#http-listener-configuration>

NEW QUESTION: 52

Refer to the exhibit.



What is the correct syntax to add an employee ID as a URI parameter in an HTTP Listener path?

- A. (employeeID)
- B. \${employeeID}
- C. {employeeID}
- D. # [employeeID]

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

Paths

The path of an HTTP listener can be static, which requires exact matches, or feature placeholders.

Placeholders can be wildcards (*), which match against anything they are compared to, or parameters ({param}), which not only match against anything but also capture those values on a URI parameters map.

Take the following example paths for three listeners using a configuration that establishes api/v1 as the base path:

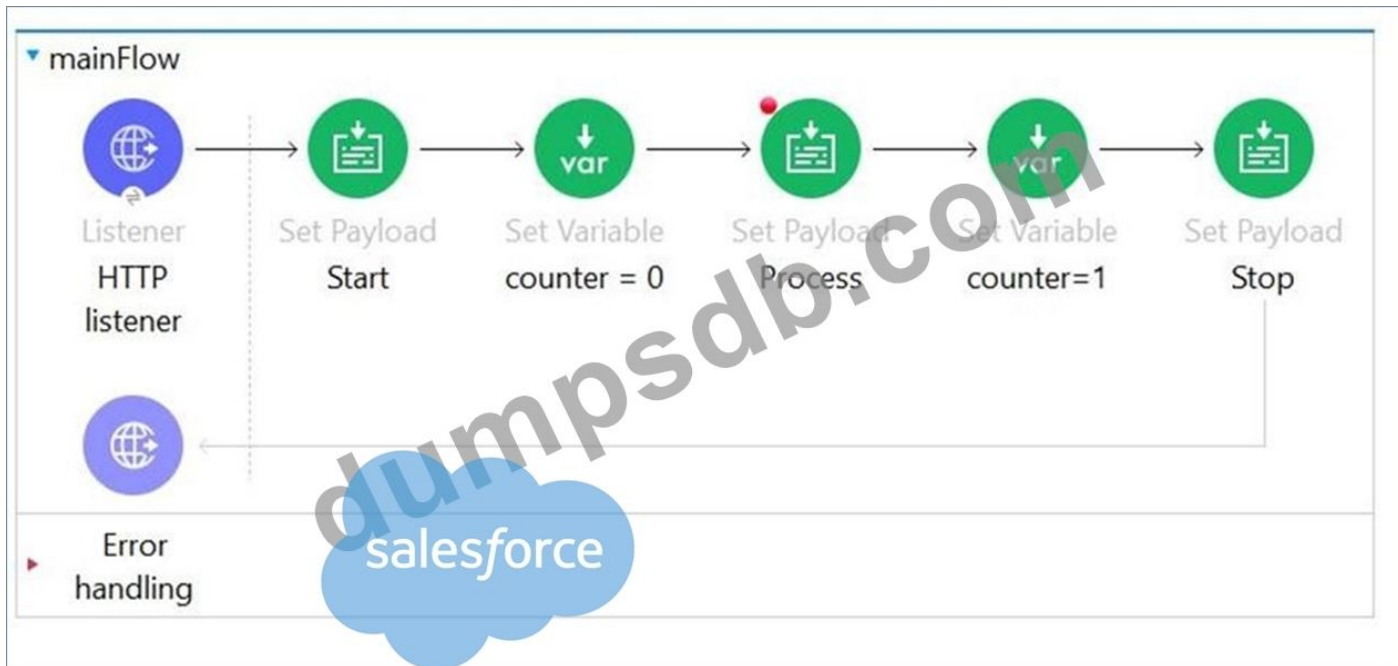
account/mulesoft/main-contact: only match the exact path request http://awesome-company.com/api/v1/account/mulesoft/main-contact
account/{accountId}/main-contact: matches all path requests structured similarly, such as http://awesome-company.com/api/v1/account/salesforce/main-contact, and save salesforce as the value of accountId.

account/{accountId}/*: matches all path requests different from main-contact, such as http://awesome-company.com/api/v1/account/mulesoft/users, and save mulesoft as the value of accountId.

Mule Ref Doc : <https://docs.mulesoft.com/http-connector/1.6/http-listener-ref#paths>

NEW QUESTION: 53

Refer to the exhibits.



The mule application is debugged in Anypoint Studio and stops at the breakpoint as shown in below exhibit. What is the value of the payload displayed in the debugger at this breakpoint?

- A. Start
- B. Process
- C. Finished
- D. Payload is always empty at the breakpoint

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

Setting Breakpoints

To set breakpoints, right-click a building block, then select Toggle Breakpoint.

Studio applies a red dot to the building block's icon on the canvas.

When you run your application in Debug mode, Studio stops the flow execution at the breakpoint you have set, allowing you to check the Mule Event content in the Mule Debugger View.

Mule Ref Doc : [Setting Breakpoints | MuleSoft Documentation](#)

NEW QUESTION: 54

Refer to the exhibits.

Global Element Properties

HTTP Request configuration

Configuration element for a HTTP requests.

salesforce

General Settings Advanced Notes Help

Basic Settings

Name: HTTP_Request_configuration

URL Configuration

Base path: /

Connection

Configuration

Protocol: HTTP (Default) v

Host: localhost

Port: 8081

? OK Cancel

```
config.yaml x
1 training:
2   host: "learn.mulesoft.com"
3   port: "8080"
4
5
6
```

salesforce

Mule application has an HTTP request configuration where host name is hardcoded. Organization is looking to move host and port values to configuration file. What valid expression can be used to so that HTTP configuration can pick the value from configuration file?

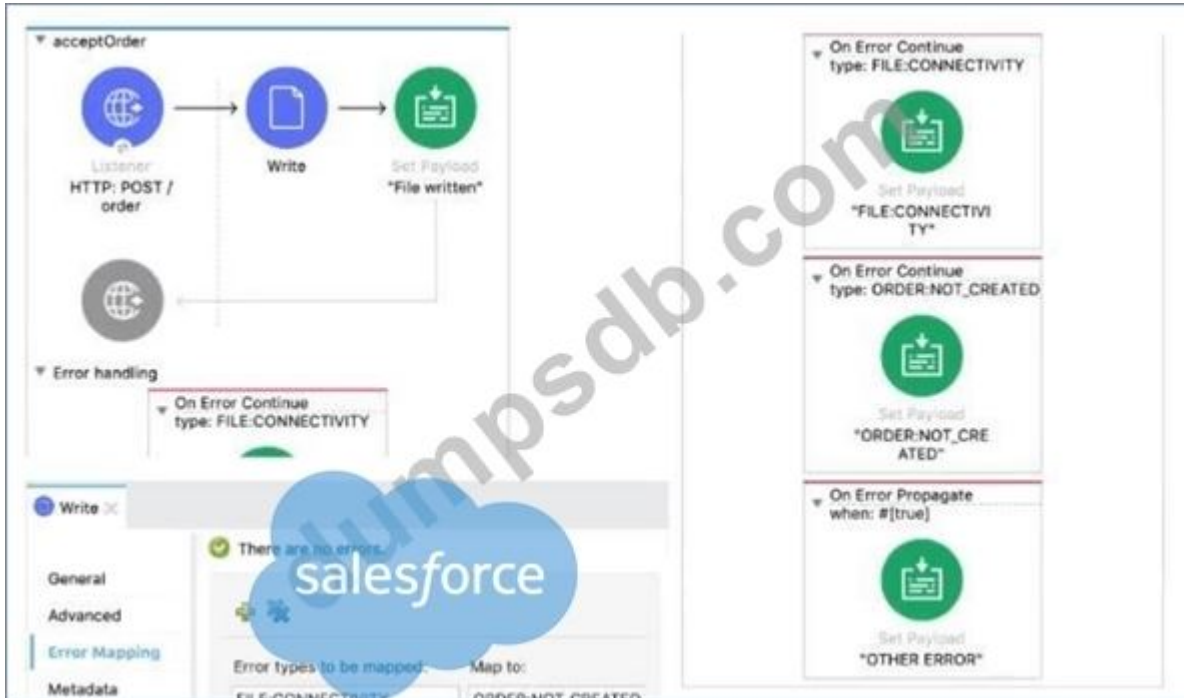
- A. #[training.host]
- B. \${http.host}
- C. #{training.host}
- D. \${training.host}

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

Correct answer is \${training.host}

NEW QUESTION: 55

Refer to the exhibits.



```
<flow name="acceptOrder">
  <http:listener doc:name="HTTP: POST /order" config-ref="HTTP_Listener_config"
    path="/order" allowedMethods="POST">
    <http:error-response >
      <http:body ><![CDATA[#[output text/plain --- payload]]]></http:body>
    </http:error-response>
  </http:listener>
  <file:write doc:name="Write" config-ref="File_Config" path="newOrder.json">
    <error-mapping sourceType="FILE:CONNECTIVITY" targetType="ORDER:NOT_CREATED" />
    <file:content ><![CDATA[#[output application/json --- payload]]]></file:content>
  </file:write>
  <set-payload value='#[ "File written" ]' doc:name="File written" />
</flow>
```

A web client sends a POST request with the payload {"oid": "1000", "itemid": "AC200", "qty": "4" } to the Mule application. The File Write operation throws a FILE:CONNECTIVITY error.

What response message is returned to the web client?

- A. "ORDER:NOT_CREATED"
- B. "OTHER ERROR"
- C. "FILE:CONNECTIVITY"
- D. "File written"

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 56

Refer to the exhibits.



The orders.csv file is read, then processed to look up the orders in a database. The Mule application is debugged in Any point Studio and stops at the breakpoint.

What is the payload shown in the debugger at this breakpoint?

- A. 100
- B. The entire CSV file
- C. "none"
- D. The database response

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 57

Refer to the exhibits.

A web client submits a request to below flow. What is the output at the end of the flow?

Diagram Description automatically generated



Graphical user interface, text, application, email Description automatically generated



Graphical user interface, text, application, email Description automatically generated

```

<flow name="getFlights" doc:id="f89731e6-ea03-4d69-a66c-df99584e7c08" >
  <http:listener doc:id="SET /united" doc:id="f331134b-91f8-4c18-8b98-7d5a8ecd4c5b" config-ref="
  <set-payload value="&lt;Flight&gt;&lt;ID&gt;1&lt;/ID&gt;&lt;Destination&gt;SFO&lt;/Destination&g
  <ee:transform doc:name="Transform Message" doc:id="3de3829e-843c-41cf-94fd-5b2ead45f9af" >
    <ee:message >
      <ee:set-payload ><![CDATA[%dw 2.0
output application/json
---
typeOf(payload)
]]></ee:set-payload>
    </ee:message>
  </ee:transform>
</flow>

```

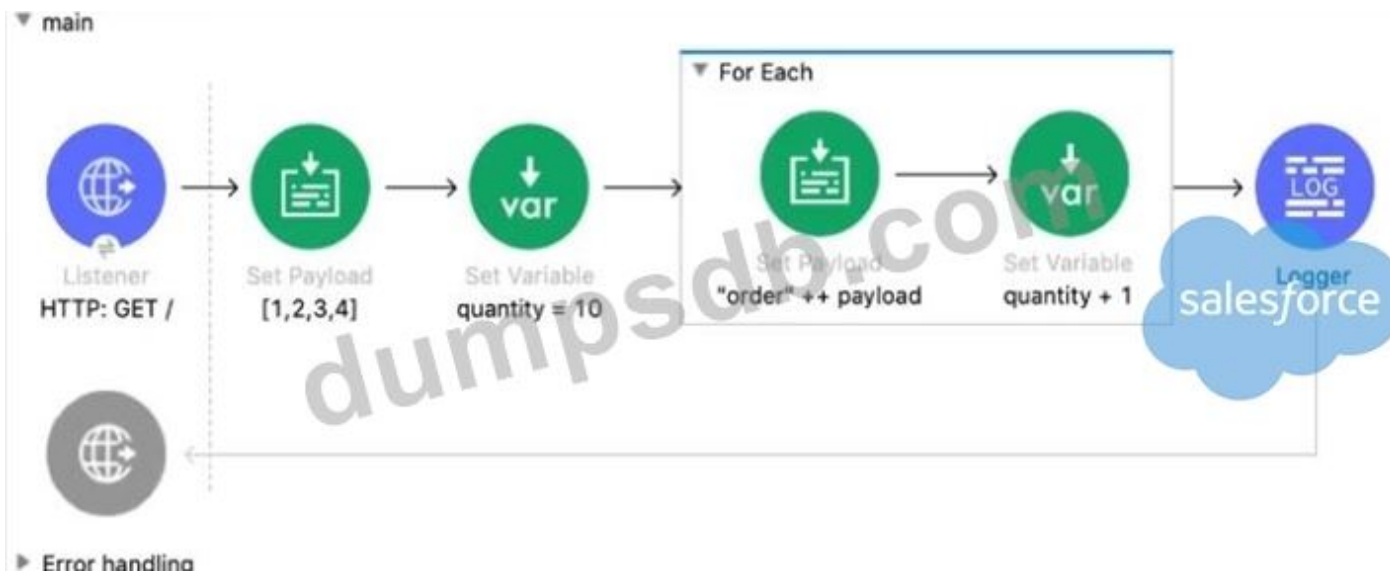
- A. String
- B. Object
- C. Java
- D. XML

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

String is the correct answer as XML is of an Object type String

NEW QUESTION: 58

Refer to the exhibits.



```

:flow name="main" >
  <http:listener doc:name="HTTP: GET /" config-ref="HTTP_listener_config" path="/" allow="GET"/>
  <set-payload value="#[[1,2,3,4]]" doc:name="[1,2,3,4]" />
  <set-variable value='10' doc:name="quantity = 10" variableName="quantity" />
  <foreach doc:name="For Each" >
    <set-payload value="#["order" ++ payload]' doc:name="'order" ++ payload' />
    <set-variable value="#[vars.quantity + 1]" doc:name="quantity + 1" variableName="quantity" />
  </foreach>
  <logger level="INFO" doc:name="Logger" message="#[[ payload, vars.quantity ]]" />
</flow>

```

What payload and quantity are logged at the end of the main flow?

- A. [[order1, order2, order3, order4], 14]
- B. [order1order2order3order4,14]
- C. [[1,2,3,4], 14]
- D. [[1,2,3,4], 10]

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 59

Does a root element required when creating a XML response using Dataweave?

- A. Depends on requirement
- B. Always required
- C. Not required
- D. None of these

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

Root element is always required while creating XML response in DataWeave transformation

NEW QUESTION: 60

There are three routes configured for Scatter-Gather and incoming event has a payload is an Array of three objects. How routing will take place in this scenario?

- A. Incoming array objects would be split into three and each part would be sent to one route each in sequential manner
- B. Incoming array objects would be split into three and each part would be sent to one route each in parallel
- C. Entire event would be sent to each route sequentially
- D. Entire event would be sent to each route in parallel

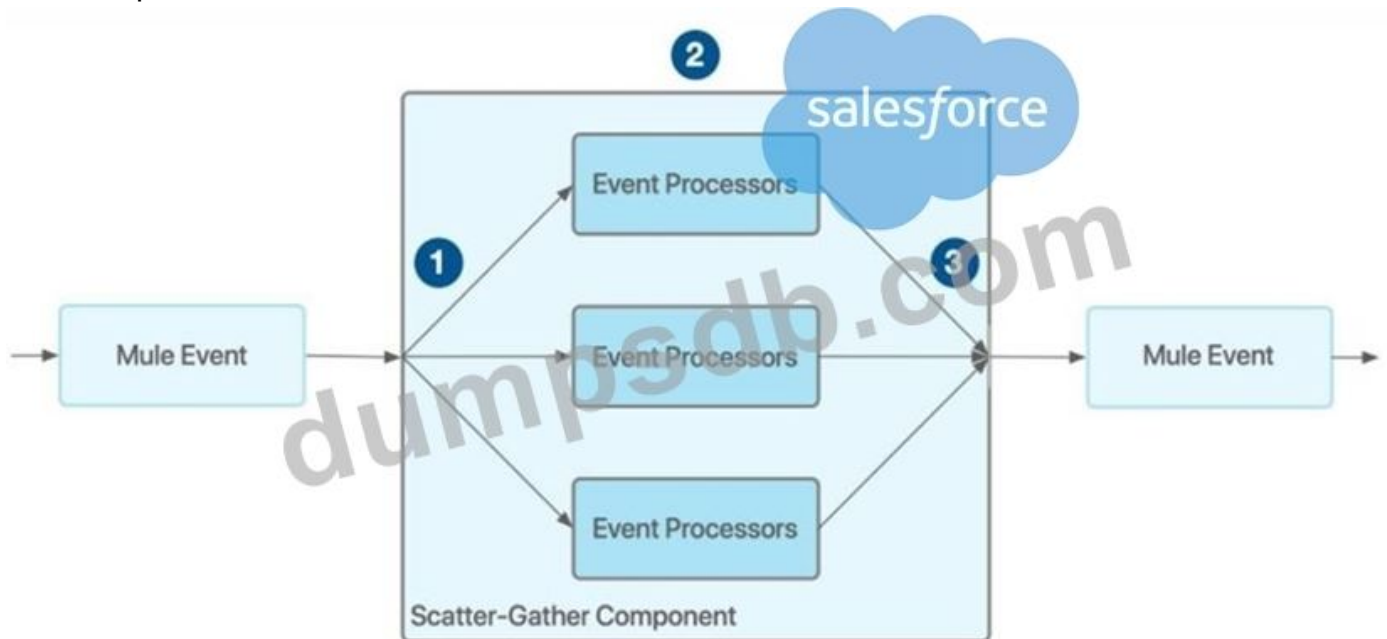
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

Entire event would be sent to each route in parallel.

Scatter-Gather works as follows :

- The Scatter-Gather component receives a Mule event and sends a reference of this Mule event to each processing route.
- Each of the processing routes starts executing in parallel. After all processors inside a route finish processing, the route returns a Mule event, which can be either the same Mule event without modifications or a new Mule event created by the processors in the route as a result of the modifications applied.

- After all processing routes have finished execution, the Scatter-Gather component creates a new Mule event that combines all resulting Mule events from each route, and then passes the new Mule event to the next component in the flow.



NEW QUESTION: 61

A Utility.dwl is located in a Mule project at src/main/resources/modules. The Utility.dwl file defines a function named encryptString that encrypts a String. What is the correct DataWeave to call the encryptString function in a Transform Message component?

- A. 1. %dw 2.02. output application/json3. import modules::Utility4. ---5. Utility::encryptString("John Smith")
- B. 1. %dw 2.02. output application/json3. import modules::Utility4. ---5. encryptString("John Smith")
- C. 1. %dw 2.02. output application/json3. import modules.Utility4. ---5. encryptString("John Smith")
- D. 1. %dw 2.02. output application/json3. import modules.Utility4. ---5. Utility.encryptString("John Smith")

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

Correct answer is

```
%dw 2.0
```

```
output application/json
```

```
import modules::Utility
```

```
---
```

```
Utility::encryptString( "John Smith" )
```

DataWeave 2.0 functions are packaged in modules. Before you begin, note that DataWeave 2.0 is for Mule 4 apps. For Mule 3 apps, refer to DataWeave Operators in the Mule 3.9 documentation. For other Mule versions, you can use the version selector for the Mule Runtime table of contents.

Functions in the Core (dw::Core) module are imported automatically into your DataWeave scripts. To use other modules, you need to import the module or functions you want to use by adding the import directive to the head of your DataWeave script, for example:

```
import dw::core::Strings
```

```
import camelize, capitalize from dw::core::Strings
```

```
import * from dw::core::Strings
```

The way you import a module impacts the way you need to call its functions from a DataWeave script. If the directive does not list specific functions to import or use * from to import all functions from a function module, you need to specify the module when you call the function from your script. For example, this import directive does not identify any functions to import from the String module, so it calls the pluralize function like this:

```
Strings::pluralize("box").
```

```
Transform
```

```
%dw 2.0
```

```
import dw::core::Strings
```

```
output application/json
```

```
---
```

```
{ 'plural': Strings::pluralize("box") }
```

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NEW QUESTION: 62

Refer to the exhibit.

```
#RAML 1.0
title: ACME Airlines
version: 1.0
```

```
/flights:
```

```
get:
```

```
responses:
  200:
  404:
```

```
/airline:
```

```
get:
```

```
queryParams:
  code: string
responses:
  200:
  404:
```

```
/accounts:
```

```
get:
```

```
responses:
  200:
  404:
```

```
post:
```

```
responses:
  201:
```



How many private flows does APIKIT generate from the RAML specification?

- A. 4
- B. 1
- C. 3

D. 2

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 63

Refer to the exhibit. The Batch Job processes, filters and aggregates records, What is the expected output from the Logger component?



```
<flow name="main" >
  <scheduler doc:name="Scheduler" > <scheduling-strategy >
    <fixed-frequency frequency="10000"/></scheduling-strategy> </scheduler>
  <set-payload value="#[[1,2,3,4,5,6]]" doc:name="[1,2,3,4,5,6]" />
  <batch:job jobName="processRecordsBatchJob" >
    <batch:process-records >
      <batch:step name="Batch_Step_With_Filter" acceptExpression="#[(payload mod 2) == 0]">
        <ee:transform doc:name="Multiply by 10"><ee:message >
          <ee:set-payload ><![CDATA[%dw 2.0
            output application/java

            payload * 10]]></ee:set-payload>
          </ee:message></ee:transform>
        <batch:aggregator doc:name="Batch_Aggregate_2" size="2">
          <logger level="INFO" doc:name="payload" message="#[payload]"/>
        </batch:aggregator>
      </batch:step>
    </batch:process-records>
  </batch:job>
</flow>
```

- A. [10. 20, 30. 40, 50, 60]
- B. [10. 20] [30, 40] [50, 60]
- C. [20, 40, 60]
- D. [20. 40] [60]

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

*Batch scope has filter criteria which says payload mod 2 = 0 which means only 2, 4 and 6 will be in batch scope.

* So payload for each of these will be incremented by 10.

* Aggregator has batch size defined as 2. So it will process in batch of two records.

* Hence option 3 is correct answer.

[20,40]

[60]

Behavior with aggregator configured with fixed size

In this scenario, the batch step sends the processed records to an aggregator, which starts processing the records and buffering them until the configured aggregator's size is reached. After that, the aggregator sends the aggregated records to the stepping queue.

Diagram Description automatically generated



The batch job builds record blocks of the configured block size and sends them to their corresponding batch step for processing. Each batch step receives one or more record blocks and starts processing them in parallel.

After the batch step processes a record, the batch step sends the record to the aggregator for further processing. The aggregator continues processing records until the number of aggregated records reaches the configured aggregator's size.

<https://docs.mulesoft.com/mule-runtime/4.3/batch-processing-concept>

NEW QUESTION: 64

Refer to the exhibits. The Set Payload transformer in the addItem child flow uses DataWeave to create an order object.

What is the correct DataWeave code for the Set Payload transformer in the createOrder flow to use the addItem child flow to add a router call with the price of 100 to the order?



- A. `lookup("addItem", { payload: { price: "100", item: "router", itemType: "cable" } >)`
- B. `lookup("addItem", { price: "100", item: "router", itemType: "cable" })`
- C. `addItem({ payload: { price: "100", item: "router", itemType: "cable" } > })`
- D. `addItem({ price: "100", item: "router", itemType: "cable" })`

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 65

Refer to the exhibit. APIkit is used to generate flow components for the RAML specification. How many apikit:router XML elements are generated to handle requests to every endpoint defined in the RAML specification?

```
orders.raml
/orders:
  get:
  post:
/order:
  get:
  patch:
/reports:
  get:
```

- A. 3
- B. 2
- C. 5
- D. 1

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 66

Refer to the exhibit.

The error occurs when a project is run in Anypoint Studio. The project, which has a dependency that is not in the MuleSoft Maven repository, was created and successfully run on a different computer.

What is the next step to fix the error to get the project to run successfully?

```
[WARNING] The POM for com.mulesoft.training:mock-servers:jar:1.1.2 is missing, no dependency information available
[INFO] -----
[INFO] BUILD FAILURE
[INFO] -----
[INFO] Total time: 0.253 s
[INFO] Finished at: 2018-06-14T10:52:39-07:00
[INFO] Final Memory: 190M/867M
[INFO] -----
[ERROR] Failed to execute goal on project app-server: Could not resolve dependencies for project com.mycompany:app-server:mule-application:1.0.0-SNAPSHOT: Failure to find com.mulesoft.training:mock-servers:jar:1.1.2 in https://repository.mulesoft.org/nexus-ee/content/repositories/releases-ee/ was cached in the local repository, resolution will not be reattempted until the update interval of MuleRepository has elapsed or updates are forced -> [Help 1]
```

- A. Edit the dependency in the Mule project's pom.xml file
- B. Install the dependency to the computer's local Maven repository
- C. Deploy the dependency to MuleSoft's Maven repository
- D. Add the dependency to the MULE_HOME/bin folder

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

As dependency is not present in Mulesoft Maven repository, we need to install the dependency on computer's local Maven repository.

<https://docs.mulesoft.com/mule-runtime/4.3/maven-reference>

NEW QUESTION: 67

According to Semantic Versioning, which version would you change for incompatible API changes?

- A. No change
- B. MINOR
- C. MAJOR
- D. PATCH

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

Correct answer is MAJOR

MAJOR version when you make incompatible API changes, MINOR version when you add functionality in a backwards compatible manner, and PATCH version when you make backwards compatible bug fixes.

For details refer to this documentation : <https://semver.org/>

NEW QUESTION: 68

Refer to the exhibits.



The Set Payload transformer's value is set to {'year': '2020'}.

What message value should be added to the Logger component to output the message 'The year is 2020', without hardcoding 2020?

- A. '#[The year is " + payload.year]'
- B. #["The year is "++ payload.year].
- C. The year is #[payload.year]'
- D. '#[The year is \$(pay load .year)]'

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 69

Refer to the exhibits.



```

<flow name="main" >
  <http:listener doc:name="HTTP: GET /" config-ref="HTTP_Listener_config" path="/" allowedMethods="GET"/>
  <set-payload value="#[[1,2,3,4]]" doc:name="[1,2,3,4]" />
  <set-variable value='10' doc:name="quantity = 10" variableName="quantity" />
  <foreach doc:name="For Each" >
    <set-payload value="#["order" ++ payload]' doc:name="'order" ++ payload' />
    <set-variable value="#[vars.quantity + 1]" doc:name="quantity + 1" variableName="quantity" />
  </foreach>
  <logger level="INFO" doc:name="Logger" message="#[[ payload, vars.quantity ]]" />
</flow>

```

What payload and quantity are logged at the end of the main flow?

- A. [order1order2order3order4,14]
- B. [[order1, order2, order3, order4], 14]
- C. [[1,2,3,4], 14]
- D. [[1,2,3,4], 10]

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 70

Refer to the exhibit.

```

list_json_1.json
[
  {
    "orderID": 592,
    "shipping": "international",
    "item": "T-shirt Navy",
    "size": "L",
    "quantity": 1,
    "price": 20
  },
  {
    "orderID": 972,
    "shipping": "domestic",
    "item": "Cargo Shorts",
    "size": "XL",
    "quantity": 2,
    "price": 30
  }
]

Output Payload
1 %dw 2.0
2 output application/xml
3 ---

<?xml version='1.0' encoding='UTF-8'?>
<order>
  <itemName>T-shirt Navy</itemName>
  <total>20</total>
</item>
<itemName>Cargo Shorts</itemName>
  <total>60</total>
</item>
</order>

```

What Database expression transforms the input to the output?

```

{{
  payload map ( (value, index) ->
    order: {
      item: {
        itemName: value.item,
        total: value.price * value.quantity
      }
    }
  })
}

```

A.

```

○ order:
  payload map ( (value, index) ->
    item: {
      itemName: value.item,
      total: value.price * value.quantity
    }
  )
}

```

B.

```

payload map ( (value, index) ->
  order: {
    item: {
      itemName: value.item,
      total: value.price * value.quantity
    }
  }
)

```

C.

```

○ order:
  {{
    payload map ( (value, index) ->
      item: {
        itemName: value.item,
        total: value.price * value.quantity
      }
    }
  })
}

```

D.

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

This kind of questions are best solved with filtering technique. Key thing to note here is XML attributes are always access by @ notation. So in this example orderId can be accessed as @OrderId which makes option 3 and option 4 false. Now difference in option 1 and option 2 is in mapping of lineItemPrice. Correct syntax to format a String in Number is value.price as Number. Hence option 2 is correct

NEW QUESTION: 71

Refer to the exhibits. The main flow contains an HTTP Request in the middle of the flow. The HTTP Listeners and HTTP Request use default configurations.

A web client submits a request to the main flow's HTTP Listener that includes query parameters for the pedigree of the piano.

What values are accessible to the Logger component at the end of the main flow?



- A. payload
- B. payload
pedigree query params
- C. payload
producer var
- D. payload
pedigree query params producer var

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

In this case as outbound call is made using HTTP: POST /child , all attributes will be replaced by this invocation. Hence query parameter will not be accessible at logger. Hence correct answer is option 2

NEW QUESTION: 72

Why would a Mule application use the `#{http.port}` property placeholder for its HTTP Listener port when it is deployed to CloudHub?

- A. Allows CloudHub to automatically change the HTTP port to allow external clients to connect to the HTTP Listener
- B. Allows CloudHub to automatically register the application with API Manager
- C. Allows MuleSoft Support to troubleshoot the application by connecting directly to the HTTP Listener
- D. Allows clients to VPN directly to the application at the Mule application's configured HTTP port

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

This helps CloudHub to dynamically allocates a port at deployment time.

MuleSoft Doc Ref : <https://docs.mulesoft.com/mule-runtime/4.3/deploy-to-cloudhub#prerequisites>

Reference: <https://docs.mulesoft.com/runtime-manager/developing-applications-for-cloudhub>

NEW QUESTION: 73

Refer to the below exhibit.

A Mule application configures a property placeholder file named config.yaml to set some property placeholders for an HTTP connector.

What is the valid properties placeholder file to set these values?

Global Element Properties

HTTP Listener config

Configuration element for a HttpListener.

General Notes Help

Name: HTTP_Listener_config

Connection

General TLS Advanced

Connection

Protocol: HTTP (Default)

Host: \${http.host}

Port: \${http.port}

General

Base path:

Test Connection... OK Cancel

- A.** 1. http:
2. host = "localhost"
3. port = "8081"
- B.** 1. http:
2. basepath: "api"
3. host : "localhost"
4. port : "8081"
- C.** 1. http.host = localhost
2. http.port = 8081

- D. 1. {
2. http:
3. basePath: "api",
4. port: "8081",

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

5. host: "localhost"

Explanation:

Correct answer is as below as it follows the correct syntax.

http:

basepath: "api"

host : "localhost"

port : "8081"

Mule Doc Reference : <https://docs.mulesoft.com/mule-runtime/4.3/mule-app-properties-to-configure>

NEW QUESTION: 74

An organization's Center for enablement (C4E) has built foundational assets (API specifications and implementation templates, common frameworks, and best practices guides) and published them to Anypoint Exchange.

What is a metric related to these foundational assets that helps the organization measure the success of its C4E efforts?

- A. Utilization counts of foundational assets in production applications
- B. Correlation of each foundational asset with the counts of developers that download such asset
- C. Correlation of key performance indicators (KPI) of production applications with foundational assets
- D. Count how many Lines Of Business (LoBs) consumed each foundational asset

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

Below are the Key performance indicators (KPIs), to measure and track the and success of the C4E and its activities, as well as the growth and health of the application network. Most of the metrics can be extracted automatically, through REST APIs, from Anypoint Platform.

- * # of assets published to Anypoint Exchange
- * # of interactions with Anypoint Exchange assets
- * # of APIs managed by Anypoint Platform
- * # of System APIs managed by Anypoint Platform
- * # of API clients registered for access to APIs
- * # of API implementations deployed to Anypoint Platform
- * # of API invocations
- * # or fraction of lines of code covered by automated tests in CI/CD pipeline
- * Ratio of info/warning/critical alerts to number of API invocations

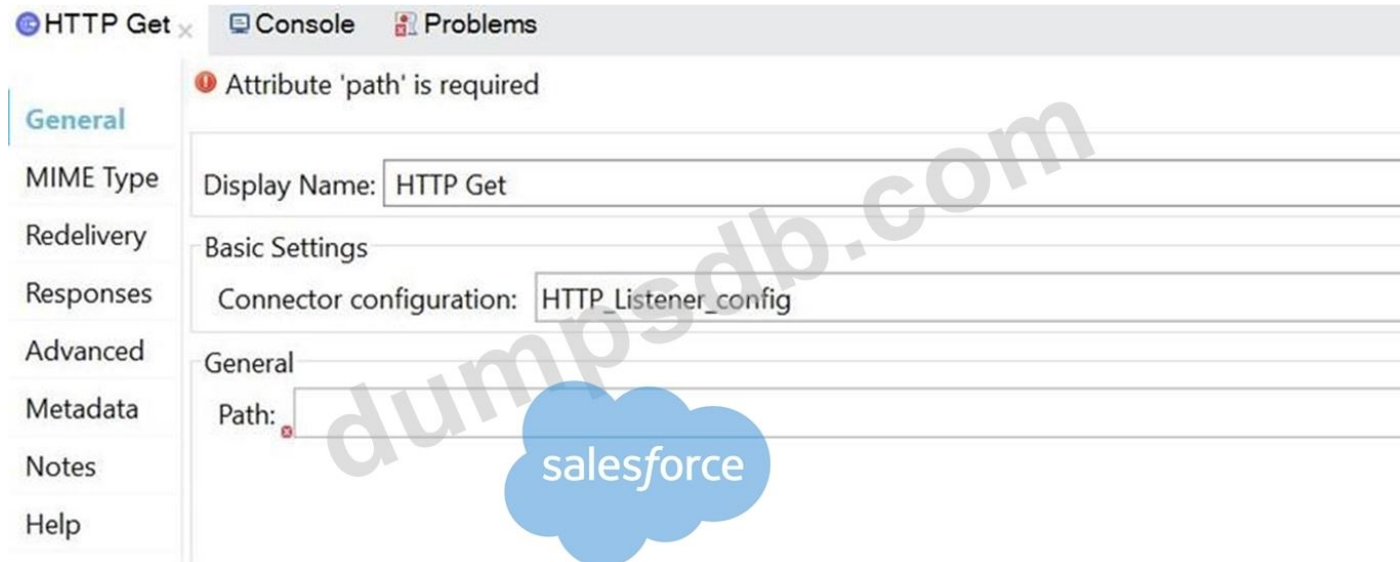
NEW QUESTION: 75

Refer to the exhibits.

The mule application implements a REST API that accepts GET request from two URL's which are as follows

- 1) `http://acme.com/order/status`
- 2) `http://acme.com/customer/status`

What path value should be set in HTTP listener configuration so that requests can be accepted for both these URL's using a single HTTP listener event source?



The screenshot shows the configuration interface for an HTTP listener in MuleSoft. The 'General' tab is selected, and the 'Path' field is empty. An error message 'Attribute 'path' is required' is displayed at the top. The 'Display Name' is 'HTTP Get' and the 'Connector configuration' is 'HTTP_Listener_config'. A blue cloud watermark with the text 'salesforce' is overlaid on the image.

- A. `*[order,customer]/status`
- B. `?[order,customer]/status`
- C. `*/status`
- D. `*status`

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Correct answer is `*/status` as it is the correct way to use wildcards while configuring path value in HTTP listener

NEW QUESTION: 76

Refer to the exhibits. The Mule application does NOT define any global error handlers.

A web client sends a POST request to the Mule application with this input payload. The File Write operation throws a FILE: CONNECTIVITY error.

What response message is returned to the web client?

Input payload:

```
{ "oid": "1000", "itemid": "AC200", "qty": "4" }
```



- A. "File written"
- B. "FILE: CONNECTMTV"
- C. "ORDER: NOT CREATED"
- D. "OTHER ERROR"

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

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NEW QUESTION: 77

A

web client submits a request to `http://localhost:8081?accountType=personal`. The query parameter is captured using a Set Variable transformer to a variable named `accountType`.

What is the correct DataWeave expression to log `accountType`?

- A. Account Type: `#[flowVars.accountType]`
- B. Account Type: `#[message.inboundProperties.accountType]`
- C. Account Type: `# [attributes.accountType]`
- D. Account Type: `#[vars.accountType]`

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

`vars`: Keyword for accessing a variable, for example, through a DataWeave expression in a Mule component, such as the Logger, or from an Input or Output parameter of an operation. If the name of your variable is `myVar`, you can access it like this: `vars.myVar` Hence correct answer is Account Type: `#[vars.accountType]`

NEW QUESTION: 78

Refer to the exhibits.



A Mule application has an HTTP Request that is configured with hardcoded values. To change this, the Mule application is configured to use a properties file named `config.yaml`.

what valid expression can the HTTP Request host value be set to so that it is no longer hardcoded?

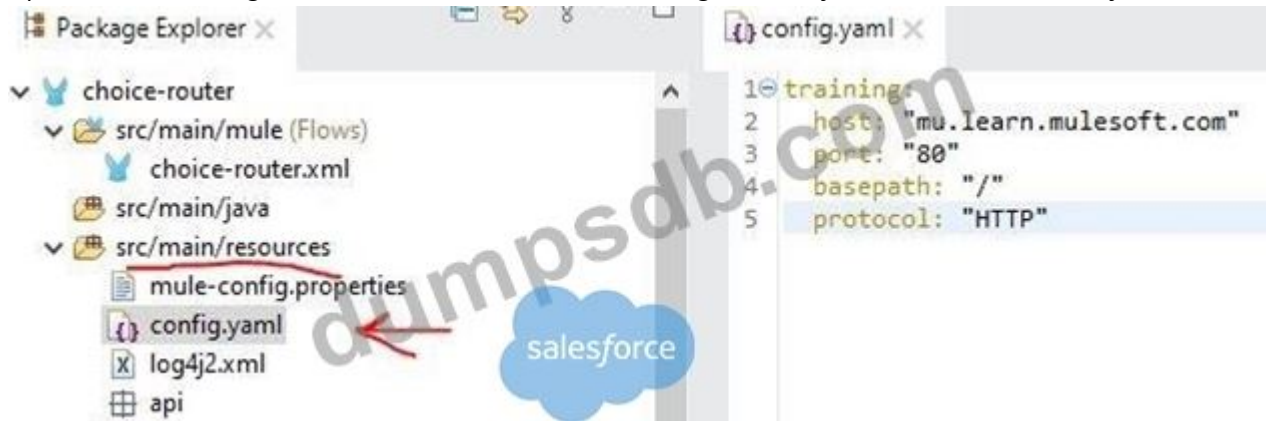
- A. \${training.host}
- B. \${training:host}
- C. #[training:host]
- D. #[training.host]

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

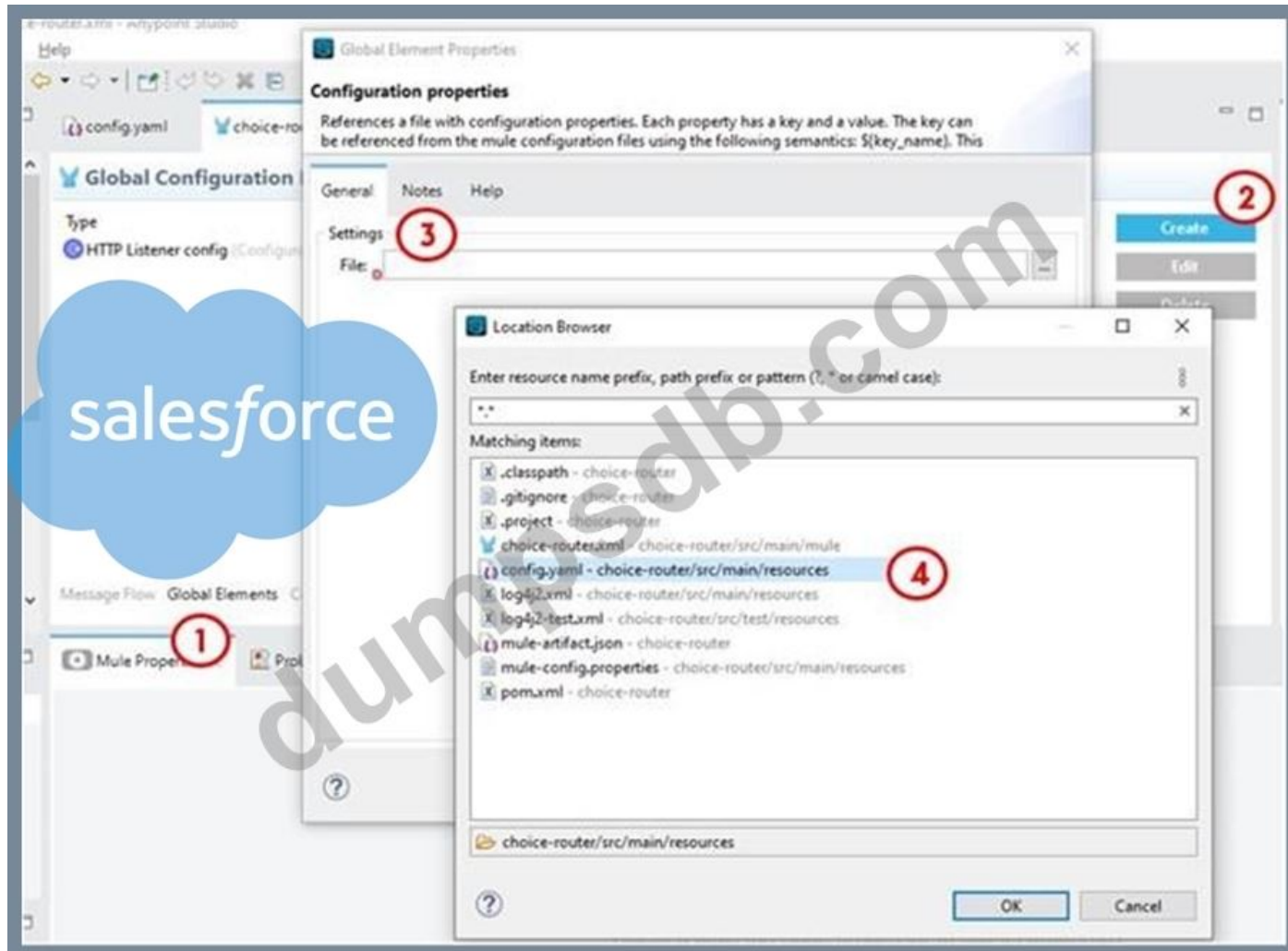
Correct answer is \${training:host}

How to Configure Properties to Mule 4.X Platform?

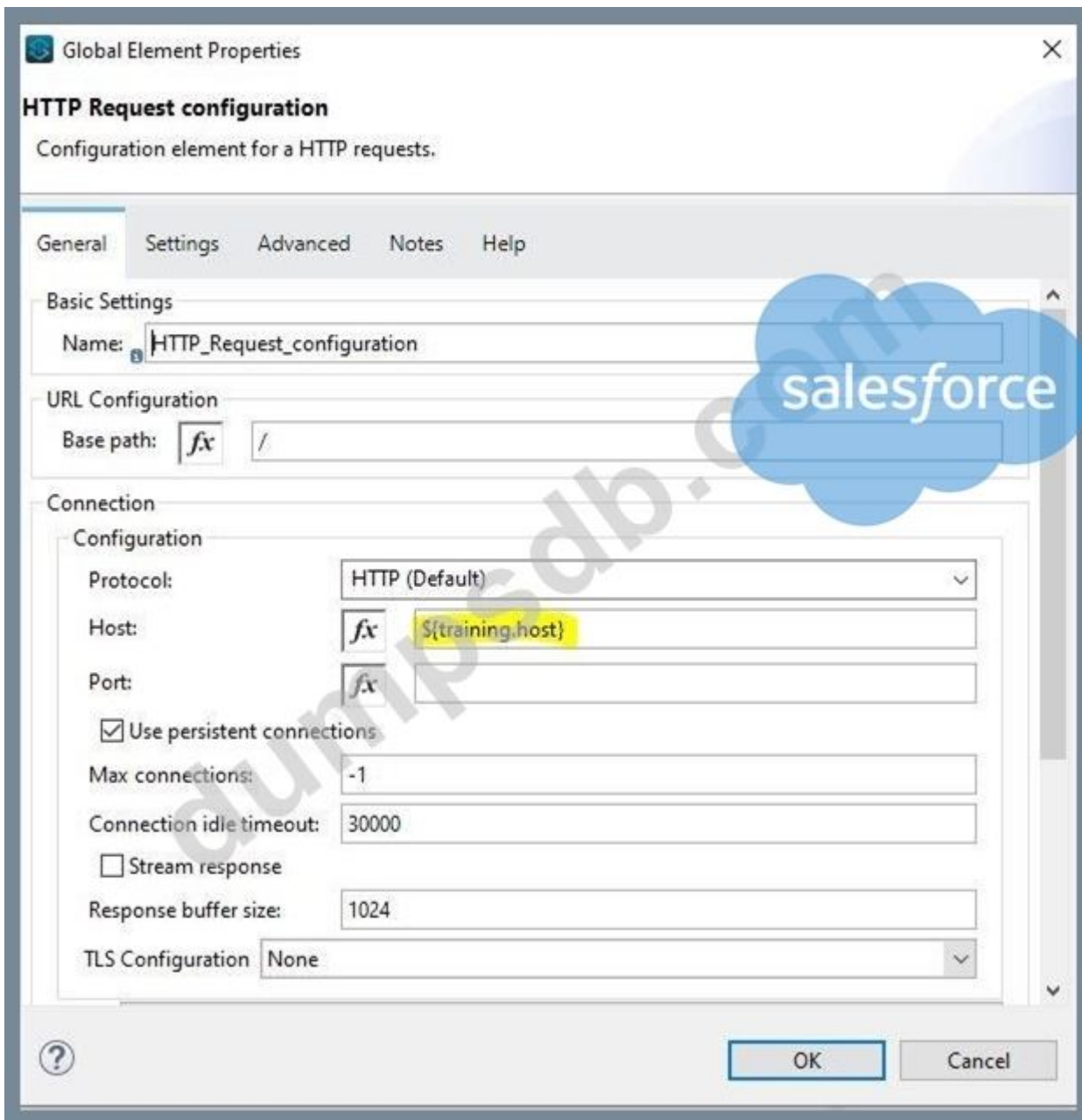
- 1) Go to /src/main/resources project directory.
- 2) Create a configuration file with the name configuration.yaml inside the newly created config folder.



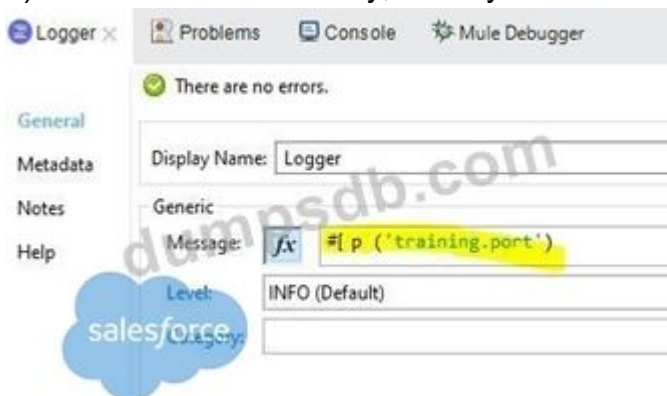
- 3) Go To Project > Global Element > Create > General > select the configuration.yaml file create in step- 2)



4) To verify develop a simple flow with HTTP listener which has above entries. Put the logger that prints the values on console.



5) Additional info: Similarly, when you want to access this port in DataWeave you need to use p function



NEW QUESTION: 79

Refer to the exhibits.

Payload

```
{
  "transaction_id": "SS-4848-44KK-4SYQ",
  "account_id": "KA-382-SKD44",
  "name": "Max Mule",
  "position": "sell"
}
```

```
<flow name="writeRecords" >
  <http:listener doc:name="HTTP: POST /records" config-ref="HTTP_Listener_config"
    path="/records" allowedMethods="POST"/>
  <ee:transform doc:name="Add write_date">
    <ee:message >
      <ee:set-payload ><|[CDATA[%dw 2.0
        output application/json
        ---
        payload ++ [{"write_date": now()}]]>
      </ee:set-payload>
    </ee:message>
  </ee:transform>
  <file:write doc:name="File: records.csv" path="file-store/records.csv">
    <file:content ><|[CDATA[#[payload]]]></file:content>
  </file:write>
</flow>
```

What is written to the records.csv file when the flow executes?

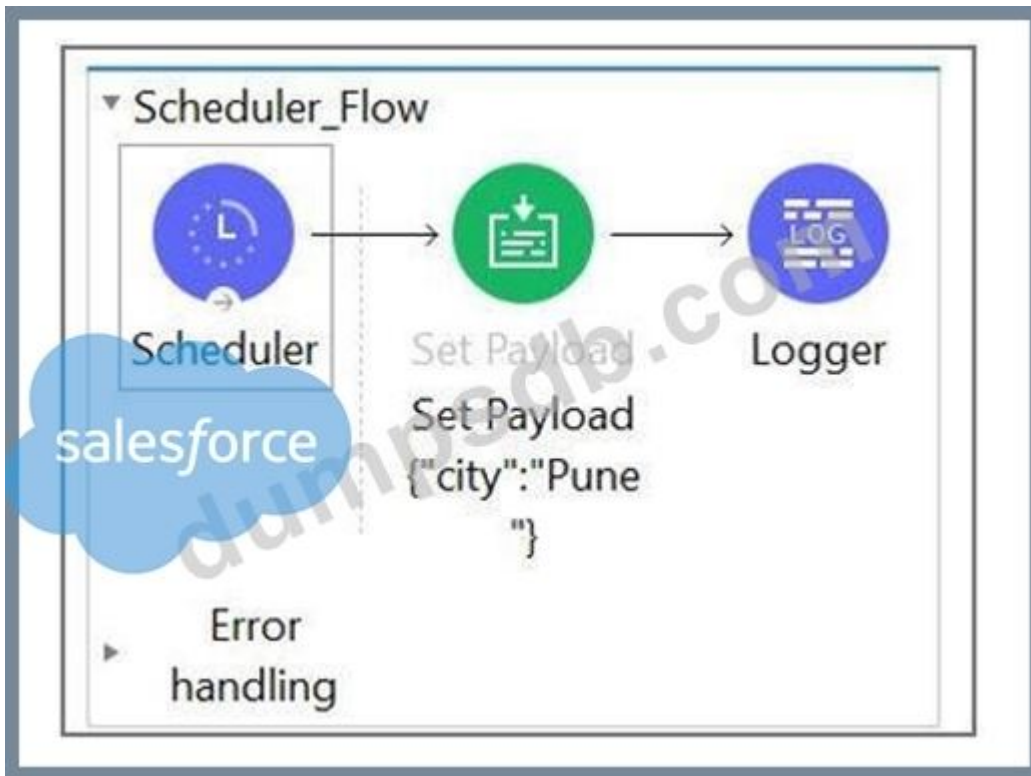
- A. The JSON payload
- B. An error message
- C. Nothing
- D. The payload convert to CVS

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Transform Message Add write_date is covering payload in JSON format and same JSON payload is available to file write processor. However, if the payload is a different format (for example, not CSV), you can place the transformation inside the Write operation to generate content that will be written without producing a side effect on the message in transit. This is not done in this case. By default, the connector writes whatever is in the message payload. Hence JSON payload will be written to file.

NEW QUESTION: 80

Refer to exhibits.



What message should be added to Logger component so that logger prints "The city is Pune" (Double quote should not be part of logged message)?

- A. #["The city is" ++ payload.City]
- B. The city is + #[payload.City]
- C. The city is #[payload.City]
- D. #[The city is \${payload.City}]

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

Correct answer is The city is #[payload.City]

Answer can get confused with the option #["The city is" ++ payload.City] But note that this option will not print the space between is and city name. This will print The city isPune

NEW QUESTION: 81

Refer to the exhibits.

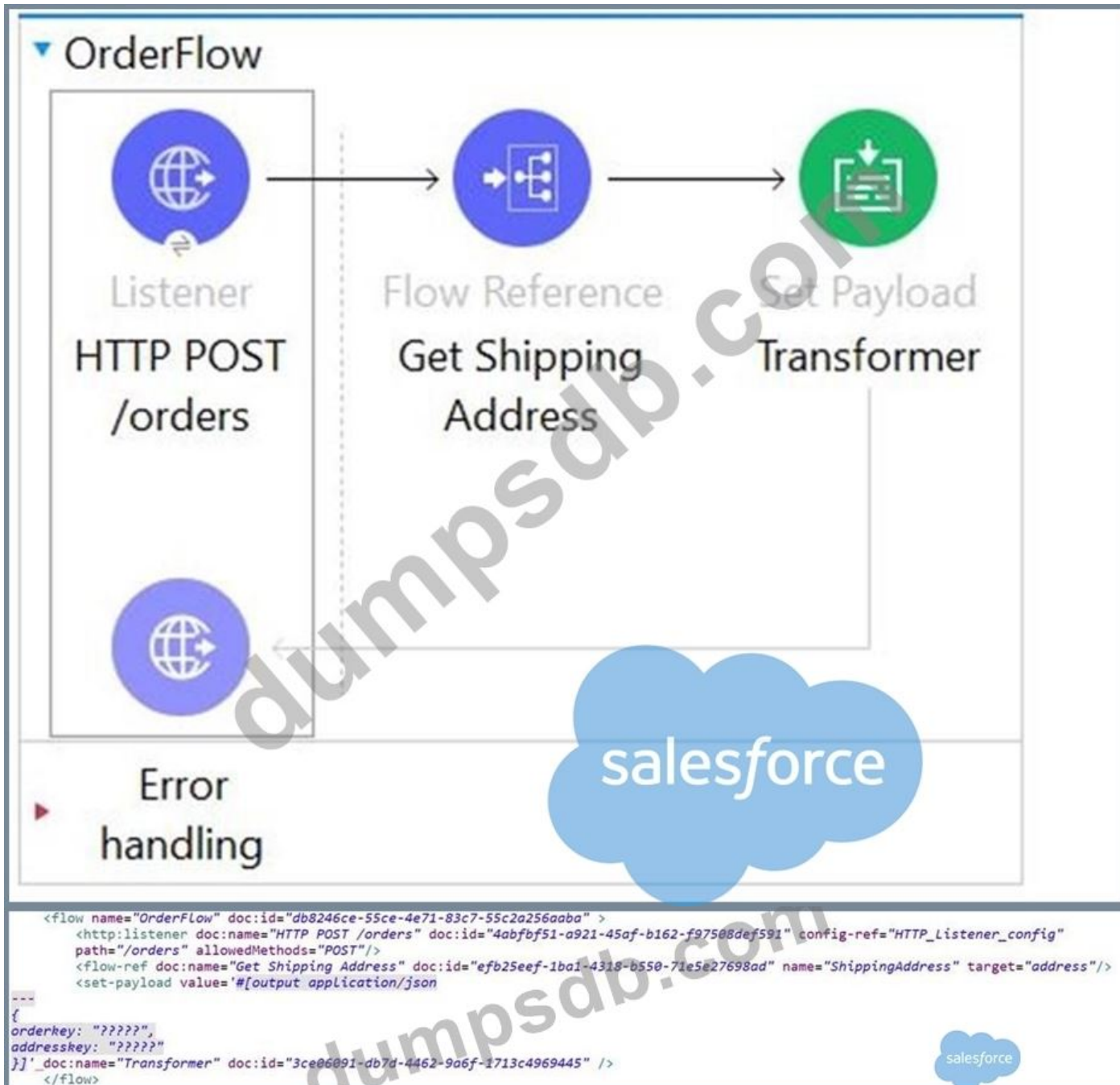
```
{
  "name": "Rohan Kulkarni"
  "order": [
    { "product": "laptop", "amount": "25000", "currency": "INR" }
  ]
}
```

This main mule application calls a separate flow called as ShippingAddress which returns the address corresponding to the name of the user sent to it as input. Output of this ShippingAddress is stored in a target variable named address.

Next set of requirement is to have a setPayload transformer which will set below two values

- 1) orderkey which needs to set to be equal to the order element received in the original request payload.

2) addressKey which needs to be set to be equal to the address received in response of ShippingAddress flow What is the straightforward way to properly configure the Set Payload transformer with the required data?



A mule application is being developed which will process POST requests coming from clients containing the name and order information. Sample request is as below

- A.** 1. 1. {
 2. 2. orderkey: "payload.order",
 3. 3. addresskey: "vars.address"
 4. 4. }
- B.** 1. 1. {
 2. 2. orderkey: "attributes.shippingaddress.order",
 3. 3. addresskey: "payload"
 4. 4. }

C. 1. 1. {
2. 2. orderkey: "payload.order",
3. 3. addresskey: "address"
4. }

D. 1. 1. {
2. 2. orderkey: "attributes.order",
3. 3. addresskey: "vars.address"
4. }

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Correct answer is as below. In this case address will be stored in a variable. Hence payload will not be overwritten and will contain order details

```
{  
  orderkey: "payload.order",  
  addresskey: "vars.address"  
}
```

NEW QUESTION: 82

Refer to the exhibits.

```
output application/xml  
var conductorIds = [592,921]
```

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" ?>  
<trains>  
  <train>  
    <engineerId>592</engineerId>  
  </train>  
  <train>  
    <engineerId>921</engineerId>  
  </train>  
</trains>
```

dumpsdb.com



What DataWeave expression transforms the conductorIds array to the XML output?

- A. 1. 1. trains:2. 2. conductorIds map ((engld, index) ->3. 3. train: {4. 4. engineerId: engld5. 5. }6. 6.)
- B. 1. 1. { trains:2. 2.3. 3. conductorIds map ((engld, index) ->4. 4. train: {5. 5. engineerId: engld6. 6. }7. 7.)8. 8. }
- C. 1. 1. trains:2. 2. {(3. 3. conductorIds map ((engld, index) ->4. 4. train: {5. 5. engineerId: engld6. 6. }7. 7.)8. 8.)}
- D. 1. 1. {(trains:2. 2.3. 3. conductorIds map ((engld, index) ->4. 4. train: {5. 5. engineerId: engld6. 6. }7. 7.)8. 8.)}

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

Points to remember:

- * XML must have a root element.
- * XML only allows one root element
- * To avoid multiple root issues, you must create a root element for the XML output, whenever we transform output
- * When mapping array elements (JSON or JAVA) to XML, wrap the map operations in {{(..)}

-{ } are defining the object

() are transforming each element in the array as a key/value pair

* The transformation to XML would fail if the above mentioned considerations were not taken into account.

* Thus the transformation script declares a root element as trains and wraps the data in "{()}".

Whenever you see such type of question, always look out for root element followed by {()} wrapping map.

I call this a "Wrap The Map" scenario. Hope it would help you remember !

NEW QUESTION: 83

What valid RAML retrieves details on a specific by its orderId as a URL parameter?

A.

```
/orders:
  get:
    /{orderId}:
```

B.

```
/orders:
  /orderId:
    get:
```

C.

```
/orders:
  get:
    /orderId:
```

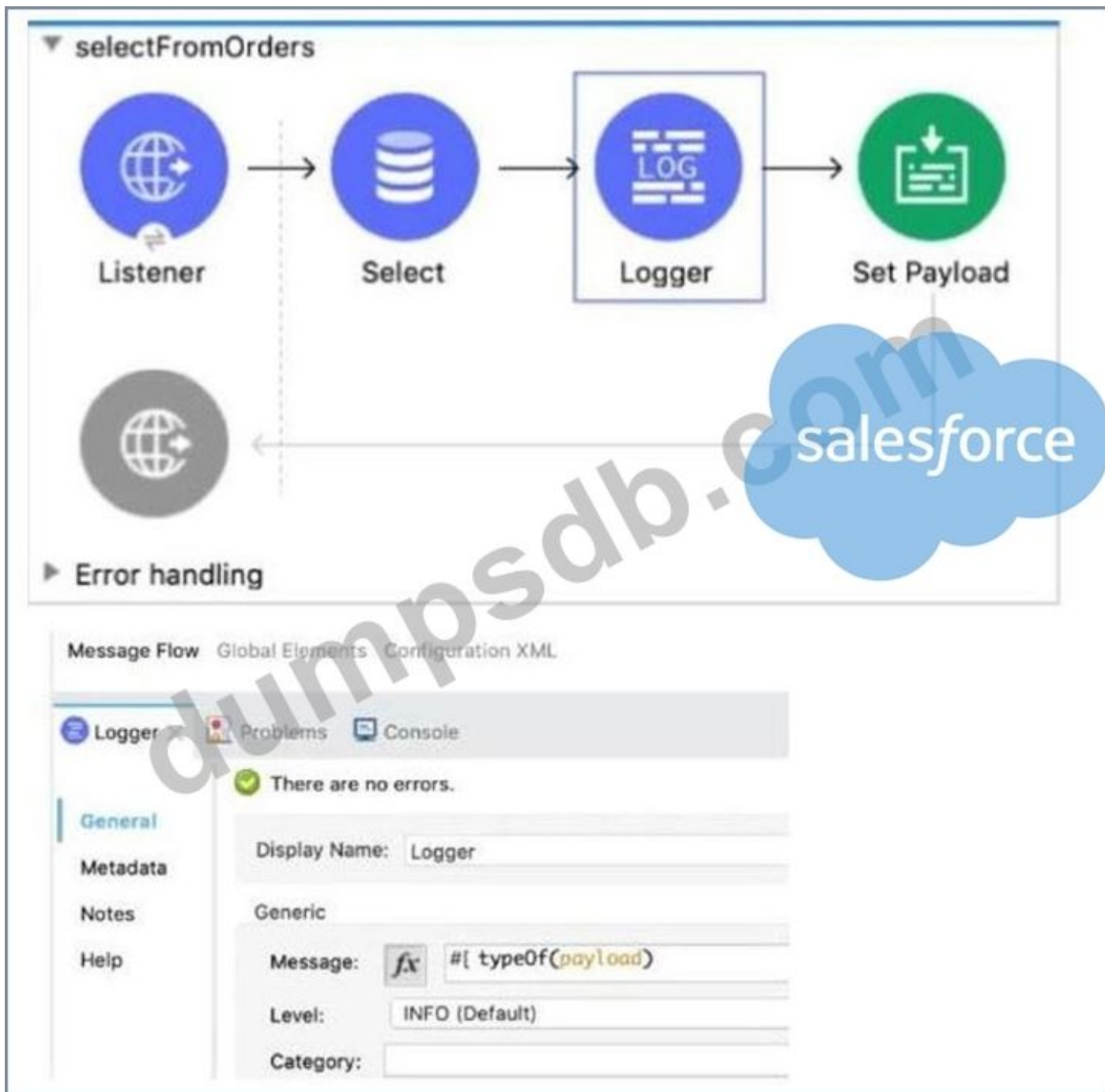
D.

```
/orders:
  /{orderId}:
    get:
```

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 84

Refer to the exhibit. What is the output of logger component?



- A. String
- B. Object
- C. Array
- D. Map

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

Database always return rows as an array.

Array is the correct answer

NEW QUESTION: 85

Refer to the exhibits.

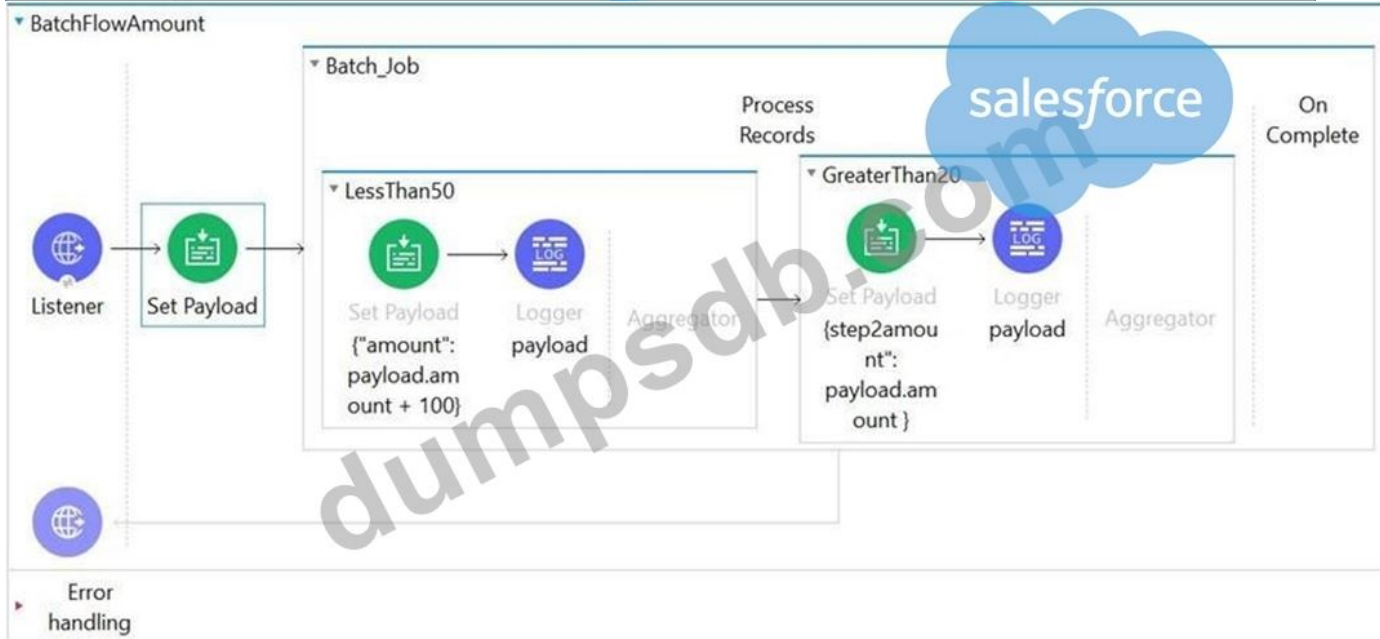
Set Payload x Console Problems

General

MIME Type Display Name: Set Payload

Metadata

Settings Value: `#[[{"name": "productA", "amount": 100, "price": "200"}, {"name": "productB", "amount": 40, "price": "400"}, {"name": "productC", "amount": 2, "price": "600"}]]`



```
<flow name="BatchFlowAmount" doc:id="083a47a4-3383-4939-a782-efc547a5bf1b" >
  <http:listener doc:name="Listener" doc:id="215b98ca-2aff-43e8-8c12-56239a47cd56" config-ref="HTTP_Listener_config" path="/bc
  <set-payload value='#[[
  &#10; {"name": "productA", "amount": 100, "price": "200"},
  &#10; {"name": "productB", "amount": 40, "price": "400"},
  &#10; {"name": "productC", "amount": 2, "price": "600"}
  &#10;]]' doc:name="Set Payload" doc:id="145a05c2-0c56-4688-92b4-0ffe51ce6c60" />
  <batch:job jobName="Batch_Job" doc:id="4836ee7a-f0c5-4717-a6d5-f6464c9c2b00" maxFailedRecords="-1">
    <batch:process-records >
      <batch:step name="LessThan50" acceptExpression="#[payload.amount < 50]" acceptPolicy="ALL">
        <set-payload value='#[{"amount": payload.amount + 100}]' doc:name='{ "amount": payload.amount + 100}' />
        <logger level="INFO" doc:name="payload" doc:id="57285f6a-757d-4f3c-85e9-d2c073a23e67" message="#[payload]"/>
      </batch:step>
      <batch:step name="GreaterThan20" acceptExpression="#[payload.amount > 20]" acceptPolicy="ALL">
        <set-payload value='#[{step2amount: payload.amount}]' doc:name='{step2amount": payload.amount}' />
        <logger level="INFO" doc:name="payload" doc:id="2b07ce22-6dd1-48cb-a084-354c3f040264" message="#[payload]"/>
      </batch:step>
    </batch:process-records>
  </batch:job>
</flow>
```

The Batch Job scope contains two Batch Steps scopes with different accept expression.

The input payload is passed to the Batch Job scope.

After the entire payload is processed by the batch job scope , what messages have been logged by the Logger component?

- A. 1.{amount=140}2.{amount=102}3.{step2amount=100}
- B. 1.{amount=140}2.{amount=102}3.{step2amount=100}4.{step2amount=40}
- C. 1.{amount=140}2.{amount=102}3.{step2amount=100}4.{step2amount=140}
- D. 1.{amount=140}2.{amount=102}3.{step2amount=100}4.{step2amount=140}5.{step2amount=102}

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

This question validates your knowledge on Batch Processing. Before we analyze the question, let's revise a bit about batch filters.

Batch Filters

You can apply one or more filters as attributes to any number of batch steps. Imagine a batch job whose first batch step checks if a Salesforce contact exists for a record, and a second batch step that updates each existing Salesforce contact with new information. You can apply a filter to the second batch step to ensure it only processes records that didn't fail during the first batch step. By having batch steps accept only some records for processing, you streamline the batch job so the Mule runtime engine can focus only on the relevant data for a particular batch step.

A batch step uses two attributes to filter records:

`acceptExpression`

`acceptPolicy`

Each batch step can accept one `acceptExpression` and one `acceptPolicy` attributes to filter records.

Use the `acceptExpression` attribute to process only records that evaluate to true; if the record evaluates to false, the batch step skips the record and sends it to the next one. In other words, the records with an `acceptExpression` that resolves to false are the ones that Mule filters out.

The example below filters out all records where the age is less than 21; the batch step does not process those records.

```
* <batch:jobjobName="batchJob">  
* <batch:process-records>  
* <batch:stepname="adultsOnlyStep"acceptExpression="#[payload.age >21]">  
* ...  
* </batch:step>  
* </batch:process-records>  
* </batch:job>
```

Mule Ref Doc : [Refining Batch Steps Processing](#) | MuleSoft Documentation

As we are clear with above concepts, now let's understand this solution step by step.

1) Batch Step (Less than 50)

Accept expression for this batch step is less than 50. Hence elements which will go in this batch step are amount value 40 and 2. Hence output of logger in first batch step is

```
{amount=140}
```

```
{amount=102}
```

2) Batch Step (Greater than 20)

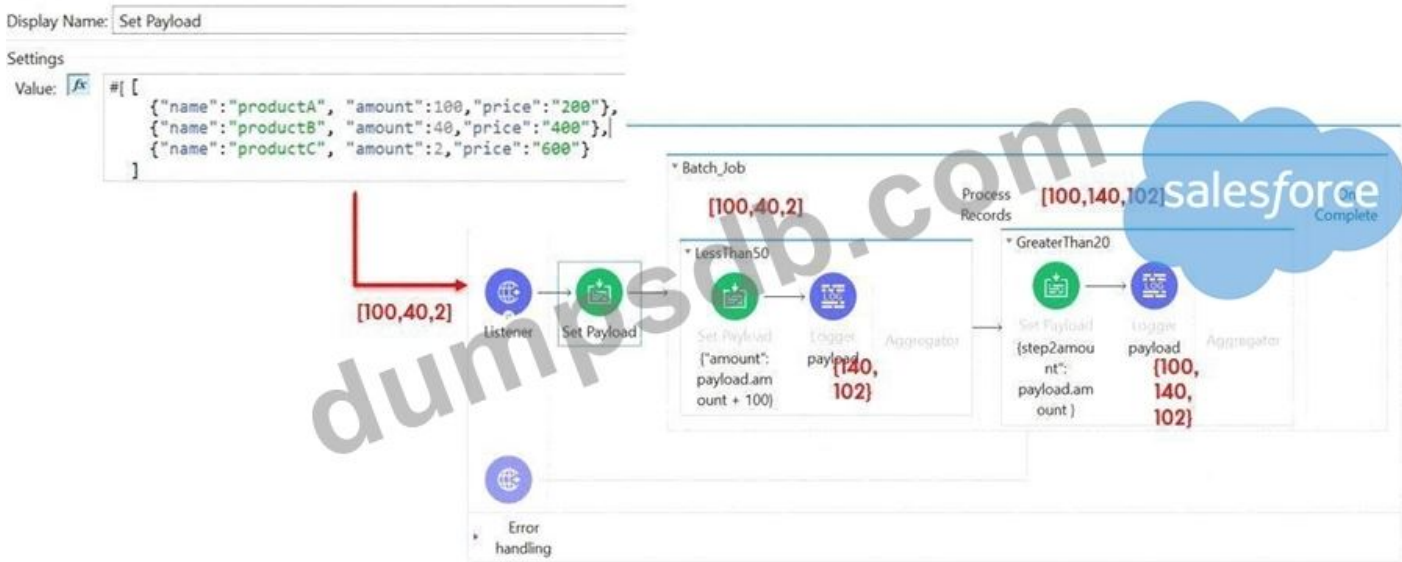
Accept condition for this batch step is greater than 20. Note that input amount values for this batch step are 100, 140 and 102 (last two values have been updated in batch step less than 50). As all values satisfy this condition, the output of second logger is

```
{step2amount=100}
```

```
{step2amount=140}
```

```
{step2amount=102}
```

Hence the correct answer to this question is



- * {amount=140}
- * {amount=102}
- * {step2amount=100}
- * {step2amount=140}
- * {step2amount=102}

2) Batch Step (Greater than 20)

Accept condition for this batch step is greater than 20. Note that input amount values for this batch step are 100 , 140 and 102 (last two values have been updated in batch step less than 50) As all values satisfy this condition out put of second logger is

- {step2amount=100}
- {step2amount=140}
- {step2amount=102}

Hence correct answer to this question is



- {amount=140}
- {amount=102}
- {step2amount=100}

{step2amount=140}
{step2amount=102}

NEW QUESTION: 87

Refer to the exhibit. The Batch Job processes, filters and aggregates records, What is the expected output from the Logger component?



```
<flow name="main" >
  <scheduler doc:name="Scheduler" > <scheduling-strategy >
    <fixed-frequency frequency="10000"/></scheduling-strategy></scheduler>
  <set-payload value="#[[1,2,3,4,5,6]]" doc:name="Set Payload" >
    <batch:job jobName="processRecordsBatchJob" >
      <batch:process-records >
        <batch:step name="Batch_Step_With_Filter" acceptExpression="#[(payload mod 2) == 0]" >
          <ee:transform doc:name="Multiply by 10" ><ee:message >
            <ee:set-payload ><![CDATA[%dw 2.0
              output application/java
              payload * 10]]></ee:set-payload>
          </ee:message></ee:transform>
          <batch:aggregator doc:name="Batch_Aggregate_2" size="2" >
            <logger level="INFO" doc:name="payload" message="#[payload]"/>
          </batch:aggregator>
        </batch:step>
      </batch:process-records>
    </batch:job>
  </flow>
```

- A. [10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60]
- B. [10, 20] [30, 40] [50, 60]
- C. [20, 40, 60]
- D. [20, 40] [60]

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

- * Batch scope has filter criteria which says payload mod 2 = 0 which means only 2, 4 and 6 will be in batch scope.
- * So payload for each of these will be incremented by 10.
- * Aggregator has batch size defined as 2. So it will process in batch of two records.
- * Hence option 3 is correct answer.

[20,40]

[60]

Behavior with aggregator configured with fixed size

In this scenario, the batch step sends the processed records to an aggregator, which starts processing the records and buffering them until the configured aggregator's size is reached. After that, the aggregator sends the aggregated records to the stepping queue.



The batch job builds record blocks of the configured block size and sends them to their corresponding batch step for processing. Each batch step receives one or more record blocks and starts processing them in parallel. After the batch step processes a record, the batch step sends the record to the aggregator for further processing. The aggregator continues processing records until the number of aggregated records reaches the configured aggregator's size.

<https://docs.mulesoft.com/mule-runtime/4.3/batch-processing-concept>

NEW QUESTION: 88

What execution model is used by For Each and Batch Job scopes?

- A. Both are single-threaded
- B. Both are multi-threaded
- C. Batch Job is single-threaded and For Each is multi-threaded
- D. For Each is single-threaded and Batch Job is multi-threaded

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 89

A Mule application contains a global error handler configured to catch any errors.

Where must the global error handler be specified so that the global error handler catches all errors from flows without their own error handlers?

- A. A configuration properties file
- B. Nowhere, the global error handler is automatically used
- C. A global element
- D. The pom.xml file

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

Correct answer is A global element

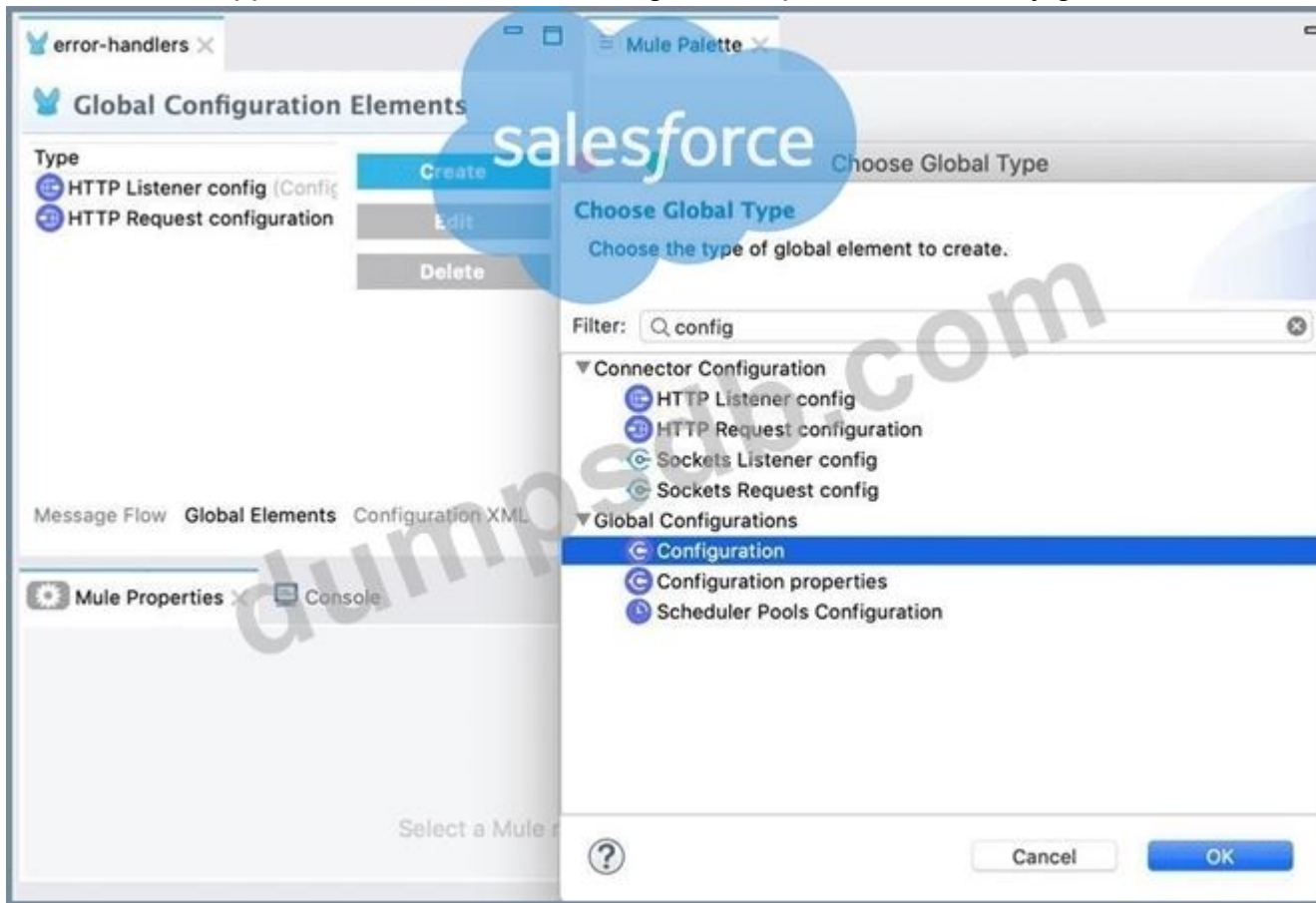
Global error handlers are to be created in global element .

Quick note to remember here is Global error handlers come in to picture only when there are no error handlers specified as flow level.

Steps to create Global error handler

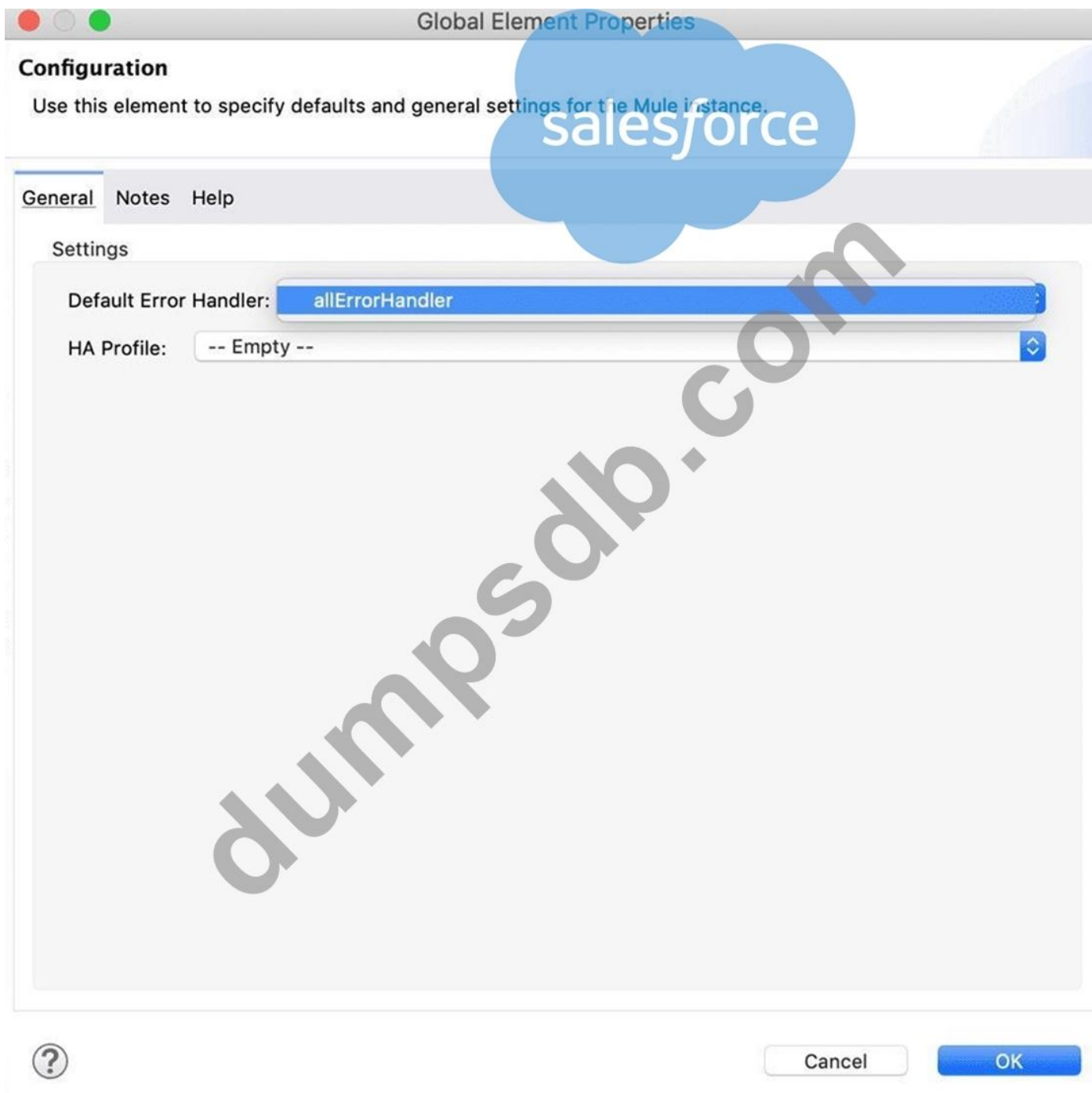
1) Click Global Elements to open Global Configuration Elements. Global Elements is located below the Studio canvas

2) In Global Configuration Elements, click Create to open the Choose Global Type dialog Graphical user interface, text, application, chat or text message Description automatically generated



3) From the dialog, select Global Configuration -# Configuration, and then click OK to open the Configuration dialog.

Graphical user interface, text, application, email Description automatically generated



4) From the select Configuration dialog, select allErrorHandler for the Default Error Handler field, and click OK.

NEW QUESTION: 90

Refer to the exhibits.



All three of the conditions for the Choice router are true. What messages are written in the application log?

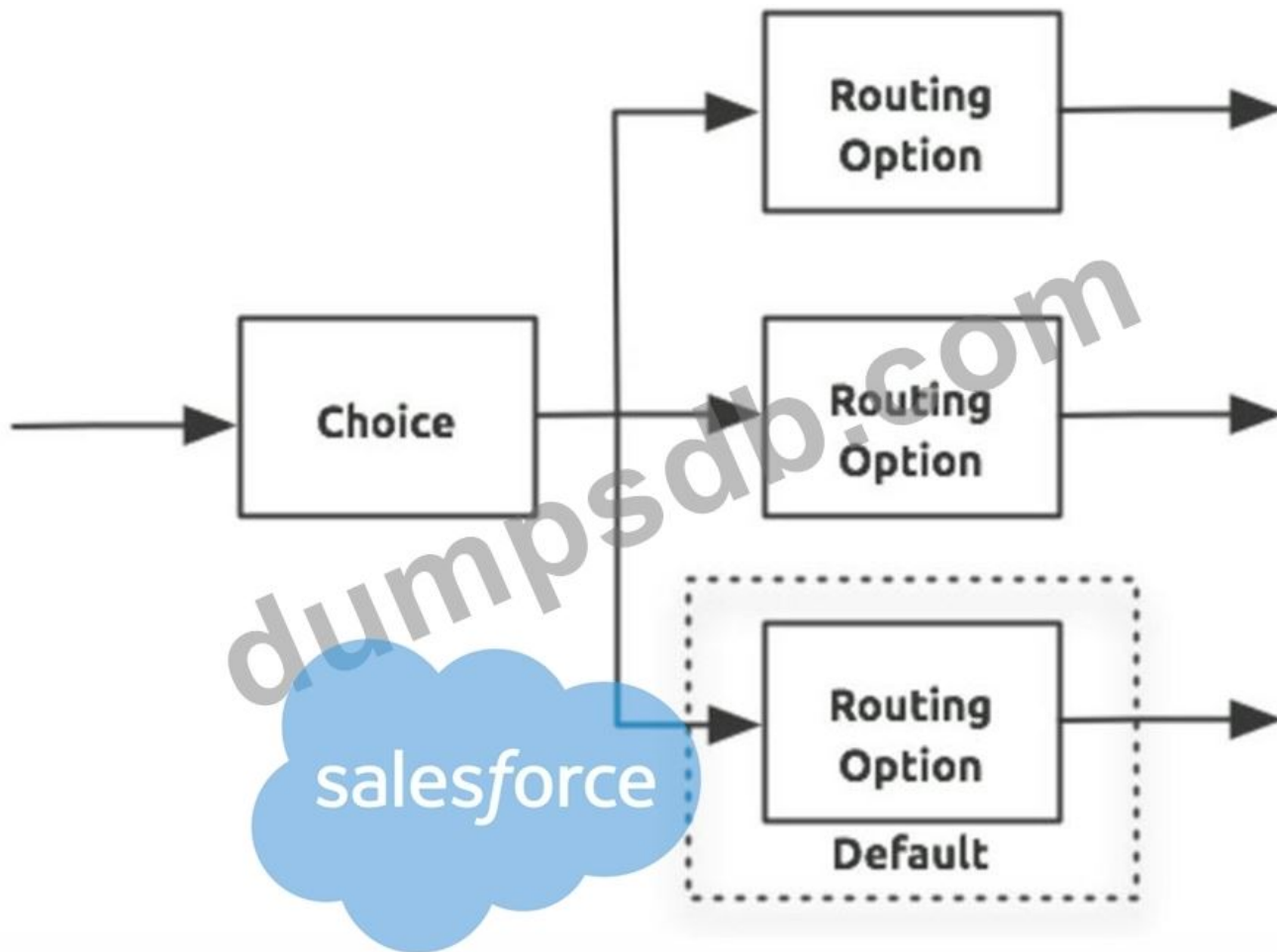
- A. Route1
- B. Route2
- C. Route1,Route2
- D. Route1,Route2,Default

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Only one of the routes in the Choice router executes, meaning that the first expression that evaluates to true triggers that route1 execution and the others are not checked. If none of the expressions are true, then the default route executes. Hence only Route1 will be executed as it is the first expression. hence output of logger is Route1.

MuleSoft Doc Ref : <https://docs.mulesoft.com/mule-runtime/4.3/choice-router-concept> The Choice router dynamically routes messages through a flow according to a set of DataWeave expressions that evaluate message content. Each expression is associated with a different routing option. The effect is to add conditional processing to a flow, similar to an if/then/else code block in most programming languages.

Only one of the routes in the Choice router executes, meaning that the first expression that evaluates to true triggers that route's execution and the others are not checked. If none of the expressions are true, then the default route executes.



NEW QUESTION: 91

Refer to the exhibits.



```
<flow name="validatePayload" >
  <http:listener doc:name="HTTP: GET /" config-ref="HTTP_Listener_config" path="/" />
  <set-payload value="Before" doc:name="Before" />
  <validation:is-null doc:name="payload" value="#[payload]" message="Validation Error" />
  <set-payload value="After" doc:name="After" />
</flow>
```

What

is the response when a client submits a request to `http://localhost:8081/`?

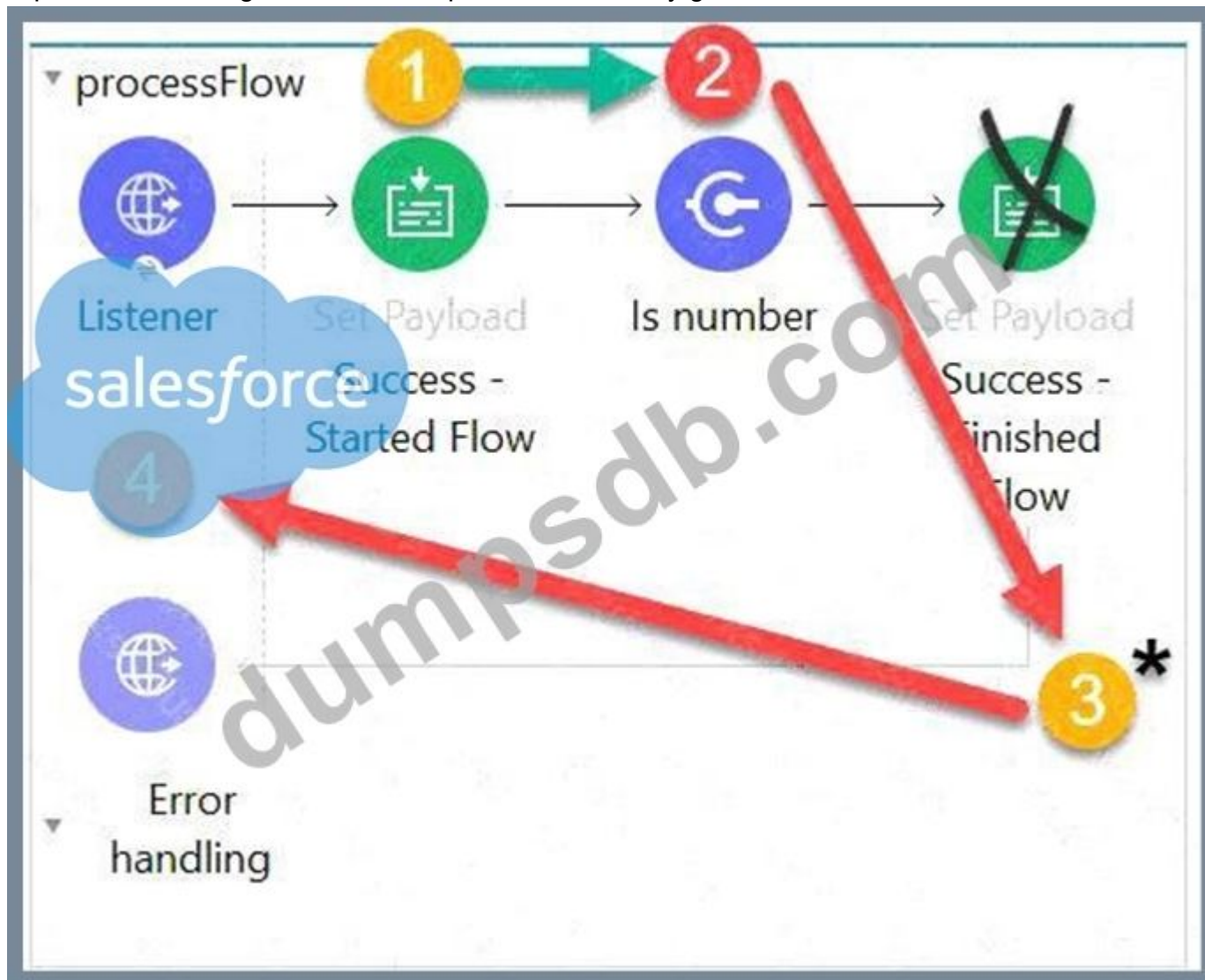
- A. After
- B. null
- C. Before
- D. Validation error

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

----- Here's specifically what is happening here:

- 1) Payload is successfully set to "Before"
- 2) Is null validation is used which will pass the message only if payload is null. In this case as payload is not null, it creates an Error Object. Flow execution stops
#[error.description] = "Validation error"
- 3) Because no error handler is defined, the Mule default error handler handles the error
- 4) "Validation error" is the error message returned to the requestor in the body of the HTTP request with HTTP Status Code: 500 Reference diagram:

A picture containing timeline Description automatically generated



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NEW QUESTION: 92

What is the difference between a subflow and a sync flow?

- A. No difference
- B. Subflow has no error handling of its own and sync flow does
- C. Sync flow has no error handling of its own and subflow does
- D. Subflow is synchronous and sync flow is asynchronous

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

Correct answer is Subflow has no error handling implementation where as sync flow has.

Subflow

A subflow processes messages synchronously (relative to the flow that triggered its execution) and always inherits both the processing strategy and exception strategy employed by the triggering flow. While a subflow is running, processing on the triggering flow pauses, then resumes only after the subflow completes its processing and hands the message back to the triggering flow.

Synchronous Flow

A synchronous flow, like a subflow, processes messages synchronously (relative to the flow that triggered its execution). While a synchronous flow is running, processing on the triggering flow pauses, then resumes only after the synchronous flow completes its processing and hands the message back to the triggering flow. However, unlike a subflow, this type of flow does not inherit processing or exception strategies from the triggering flow.

This type of flow processes messages along a single thread, which is ideally suited to transactional processing

NEW QUESTION: 93

A shopping API contains a method to look up store details by department.

To get the information for a particular store, web clients will submit requests with a query parameter named department and uri parameter named storeId. What is valid RAML snippet that supports requests from a web client to get a data for a specific storeId and department name?

- A. 1./department:2.get:3.uriParameter:4.storeId:
- B. 1.get:2.uriParameter:3.{storeId}:4.queryParameter:5.department:
- C. 1.get:2.queryParameter:3.department:4.uriParameter:5.{storeId}:
- D. 1./{storeId}:2.get:3.queryParameter:4.department:

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

Lets revise few concepts RAML which can help us to find the answer of this question.

URI Parameters

Lets have a look at below example.

```
* /foos:  
* /{id}:  
* /name/{name}:
```

Here, the braces { } around property names define URI parameters. They represent placeholders in each URI and do not reference root-level RAML file properties as we saw above in the baseUri declaration. The added lines represent the resources /foos/{id} and /foos/name/{name}.

Query Parameters

Now we'll define a way to query the foos collection using query parameters. Note that query parameters are defined using the same syntax that we used above for data types:

```
* /foos:  
* get:  
* description: List all Foos matching query criteria, if provided;  
* otherwise list all Foos  
* queryParameters:  
* name?: string  
* ownerName?: string
```

Based on the above information, below is the only option which defines storeId as uri parameter and department as query parameter.

```
* /{storeId}:  
* get:  
* queryParameter:  
* department:
```

NEW QUESTION: 94

What is minimal requirement in a flow for a Mule application to compile?

- A. Event Source
- B. Event Processors
- C. Error handlers
- D. Source and processors both

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Process section is must to get compiles. Process section must have one or more processors



NEW QUESTION: 95

Refer to the exhibits.

The screenshot shows a MuleSoft interface. On the left is a flow diagram for 'main' with steps: 'Listener HTTP: GET /', 'Set Payload "Success - Begin"', 'Request HTTP: GET /data', and 'Set Payload "Success - End"'. Below it is an 'Error handling' section with an 'On Error Continue' block containing a 'Set Payload "Error"' action. On the right is a console window for 'HTTP: GET /' showing 'There are no errors.' and details for 'Response' and 'Error Response'. At the bottom is the XML code for the flow.

```

<flow name="main">
  <http:listener doc:name="HTTP: GET /" doc:id="1" path="/" />
  <set-payload value="Success - Begin" doc:name="Success - Begin" />
  <http:request method="GET" doc:name="HTTP: GET /data" url="http://mule.learn.mulesoft.com/data"/>
  <set-payload value="Success - End mainFlow" doc:name="Success - End" />
  <error-handler>
    <on-error-continue enableNotifications="true" logException="true" doc:name="On Error Continue">
      <set-payload value="Error" doc:name="Error" />
    </on-error-continue>
  </error-handler>
</flow>

```

A web client submits a request to the HTTP Listener and the HTTP Request throws an error.

What payload and status code are returned to the web client?

Refer to the exhibits. A web client submits a request to the HTTP Listener and the HTTP Request throws an error.

What payload and status code are returned to the web client?

- A. Response body: "Error" Default response status code: 200
- B. Response body: "Success - Begin*" Default response status code: 200
- C. Error response body: error, description Default error response status code: 500
- D. Response body: "Success - End" Default response status code: 200

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

Correct Answer: Response body: "Error" Default response status code: 200.

1) Payload is successfully set to "Success - Started Flow"

2) When HTTP Request throws an error, execution halts

#[error.description] = "ABC"

#[error.errorType] = "XYZ"

3) The On Error Continue scope handles the error. When On Error Continue scope is invoked, all the processors in error block are executed and success response is sent back to the client with payload which is set in error flow. In this case payload is set to "Error" value in error block.

4) "Error" is returned to the requestor in the body of the HTTP request with HTTP Status Code: 200 as On error continue always sends success error code.

Reference Diagram:



NEW QUESTION: 96

A mule project contains MySQL database dependency . The project is exported from Anypoint Studio so that it can be deployed to Cloudhub. What export options needs to be selected to create the smallest deployable archive that will successfully deploy to Cloudhub?

- A. Select both the options 1) Attach project sources 2) Include project module and dependencies
- B. No need to select any of the below options 1) Attach project sources 2) Include project module and dependencies
- C. Select only below option 2) Include project module and dependencies
- D. Select only below option 1) Attach project sources

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

You can choose Attach Project Sources to include metadata that Studio requires to reimport the deployable file as an open Mule project into your workspace. You must keep the Attach Project Sources option selected to be able to import the packaged JAR file back into a Studio workspace. But requirement here is to create smallest deployable archive that will successfully deploy to Cloudhub. Hence we can ignore this option.

We need to select Include project module and dependencies

As actual modules and external dependencies required to run the Mule application in a Mule runtime engine Hence correct answer is Select only below option 2) Include project module and dependencies

MuleSoft Doc Ref : <https://docs.mulesoft.com/studio/7.5/import-export-packages#exporting-a-studio-project-to-a-deployable-mule-application>

NEW QUESTION: 97

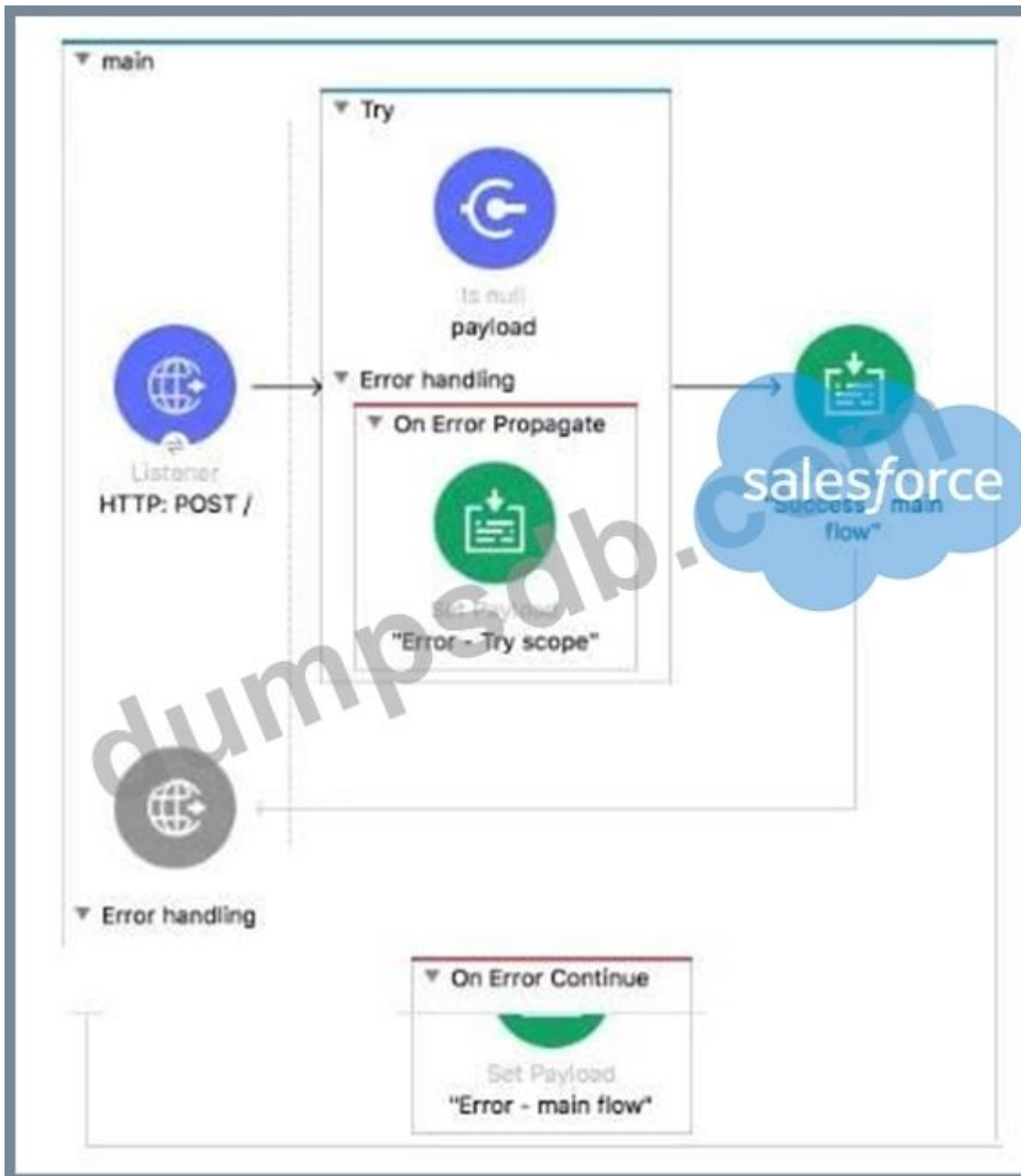
How many Mule applications can run on a CloudHub worker?

- A. At most one
- B. Depends
- C. None of these
- D. At least one

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 98

Refer to the exhibits.



```

<flow name="main">
  <http:listener doc:name="HTTP: POST /" config-ref="HTTP_Listener_config" path="/" />
  <try doc:name="Try">
    <validation:is-null doc:name="payload" value="#[payload]" message="Validation Error"/>
    <error-handler>
      <on-error-propagate enableNotifications="true" logException="true" doc:name="On Error Propagate">
        <set-payload value="Error - Try scope" doc:name="Error - Try scope"/>
      </on-error-propagate>
    </error-handler>
  </try>
  <set-payload value="Success - main flow" doc:name="Success - main flow" />
  <error-handler>
    <on-error-continue enableNotifications="true" logException="true" doc:name="On Error Continue">
      <set-payload value="Error - main flow" doc:name="Error - main flow" />
    </on-error-continue>
  </error-handler>
</flow>

```

The Validation component in the Try scope throws an error.

What response message is returned to a client request to the main flow's HTTP Listener?

The Validation component in the Try scope throws an error. What response message is returned to a client request to the main flow's HTTP Listener?

- A. Success - main flow
- B. Error - main flow
- C. Error - Try scope
- D. Validation Error

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

Note that private flow has error scope defined as On Error Continue . So when error occurs in private flow , it is handled by this On Error Continue scopewhich sends success response back to main flow and does not throw back an error. So main continues normally and payload is set to Success - main flow.

Hence correct answer is Success - main flow

- 1) HTTP listener received request
- 2) The Flow Referencecalls the child flow
- 3) The Is Number validator creates an Error Object because the payload isn't an integer. Child Flow execution stops

`#[error.description] = "payload is not a valid INTEGER value"`

`#[error.errorType] = VALIDATION:INVALID_NUMBER`

- 4) The OnError Continue handles the errorThe payload is set to "Error - Sub Flow"

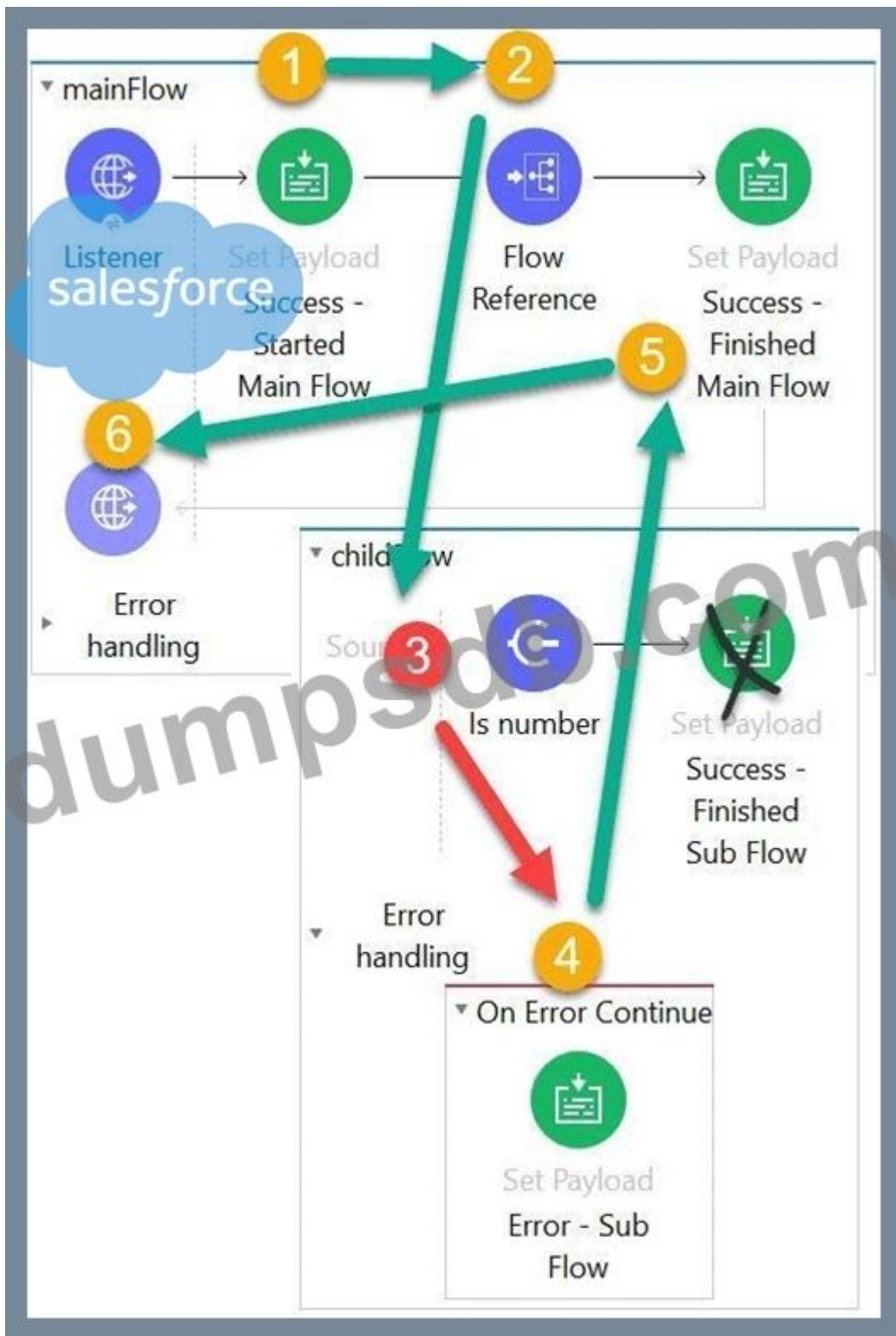
- 5) "Error - Sub Flow" is returned to the main flow as if the child flow was a success. The Set Payload is executed. The payload is reset to "Success - Finished Main Flow"

- 6) "Success- Main Flow" is returned to the requestor in the body of the HTTP request. HTTP Status Code: 200

As you can see, in the above example, because the error was caught by an On Error Continue scope in the child flow (RED in, GREEN out) when the Mule Message returns to the parent flow, the parent flow knows none-the-different that there was a failure because the on error continue returns a 200 success message.

Note that because, to the mainFlow, the childFlow appeared to succeed, the processing of mainFlow resumed after the flow reference.

A picture containing timeline Description automatically generated



NEW QUESTION: 99

Refer to the exhibit.

```
#!/usr/bin/perl
title: ACME Insurance API

/users:
  post:
    salesforce:
      username: string
      password: string
      body:
        application/json:
```

What is the correct way to create a user?



A.



B.



C.

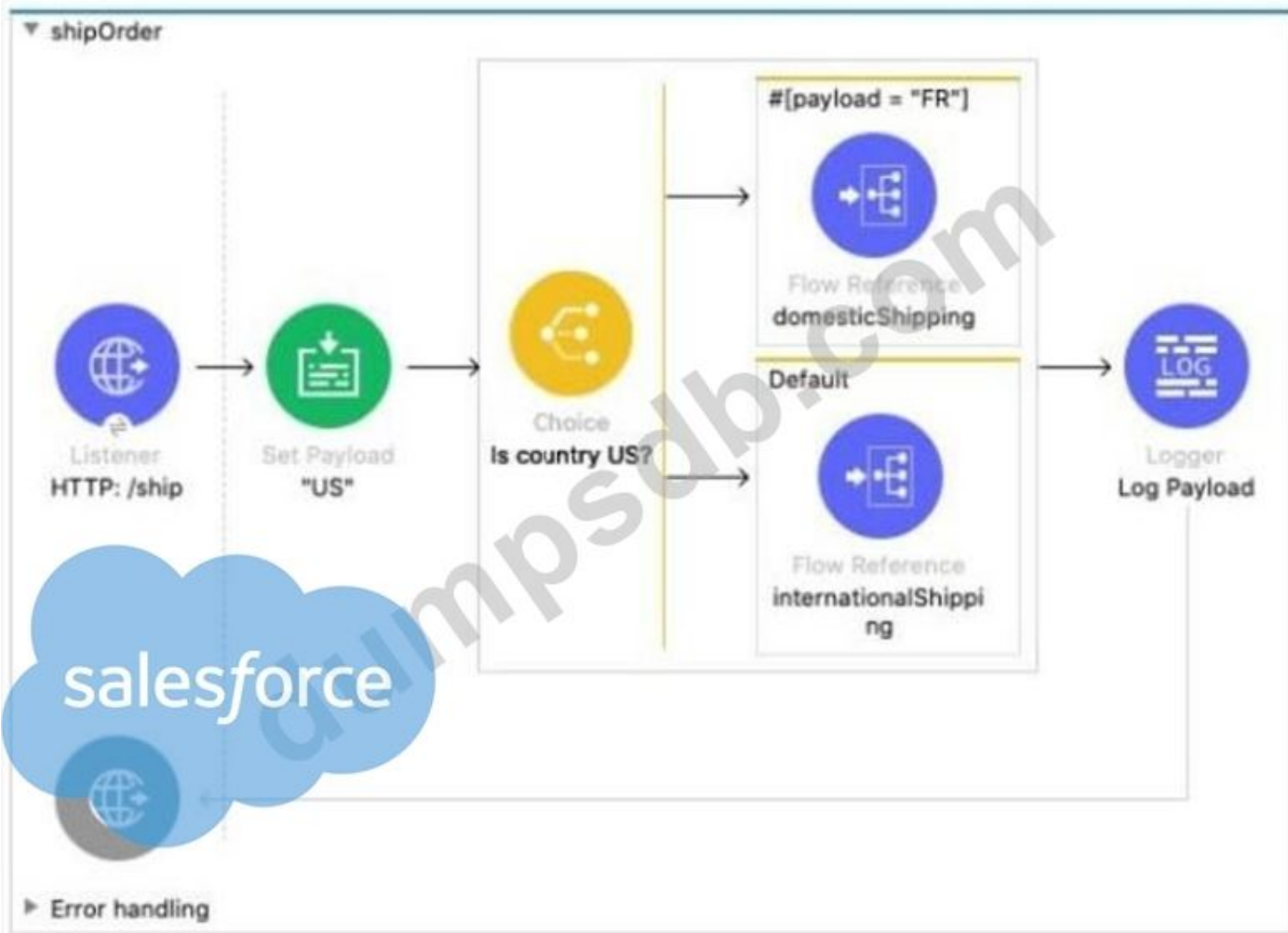


D.

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 100

Refer to the exhibits.





In the Choice router, the When expression for the domesticShipping route is set to "#[payload = 'FR']". What is logged after the Choice router completes?

- A. The result of the domesticShipping flow
- B. A DataWeave syntax error
- C. A string with value "FR"
- D. The result of the internationalShipping flow

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 101

Refer to the exhibits.

A web client sends sale data in a POST request to the Mule application. The Transform Message component then enriches the payload by prepending a vendor name to the sale data.

What is written to the sales.csv file when the flow executes?

```

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<sale>
  <transaction_id>SS-4848-44KK-4SYQ</transaction_id>
  <customer_id>anniepoint@acme.com</customer_id>
  <customer>Annie Point</customer>
  <item>Car Seat</item>
  <qty>1</qty>
  <price>59</price>
</sale>

```



```

<flow name="writeRecords" >
  <http:listener doc:name="HTTP: POST /sales" config-ref="HTTP_Listener_config"
    path="/sales" allowedMethods="POST"/>
  <ee:transform doc:name="Add vendor name" >
    <ee:message >
      <ee:set-payload ><![CDATA[%dw 2.0
        output application/json
        ---
        {vendor: "Acme"} ++ payload.sale]]>
      </ee:set-payload>
    </ee:message>
  </ee:transform>
  <file:write doc:name="File: sales.csv" path="file-store/sales.csv">
  </file:write>
</flow>

```

salesforce

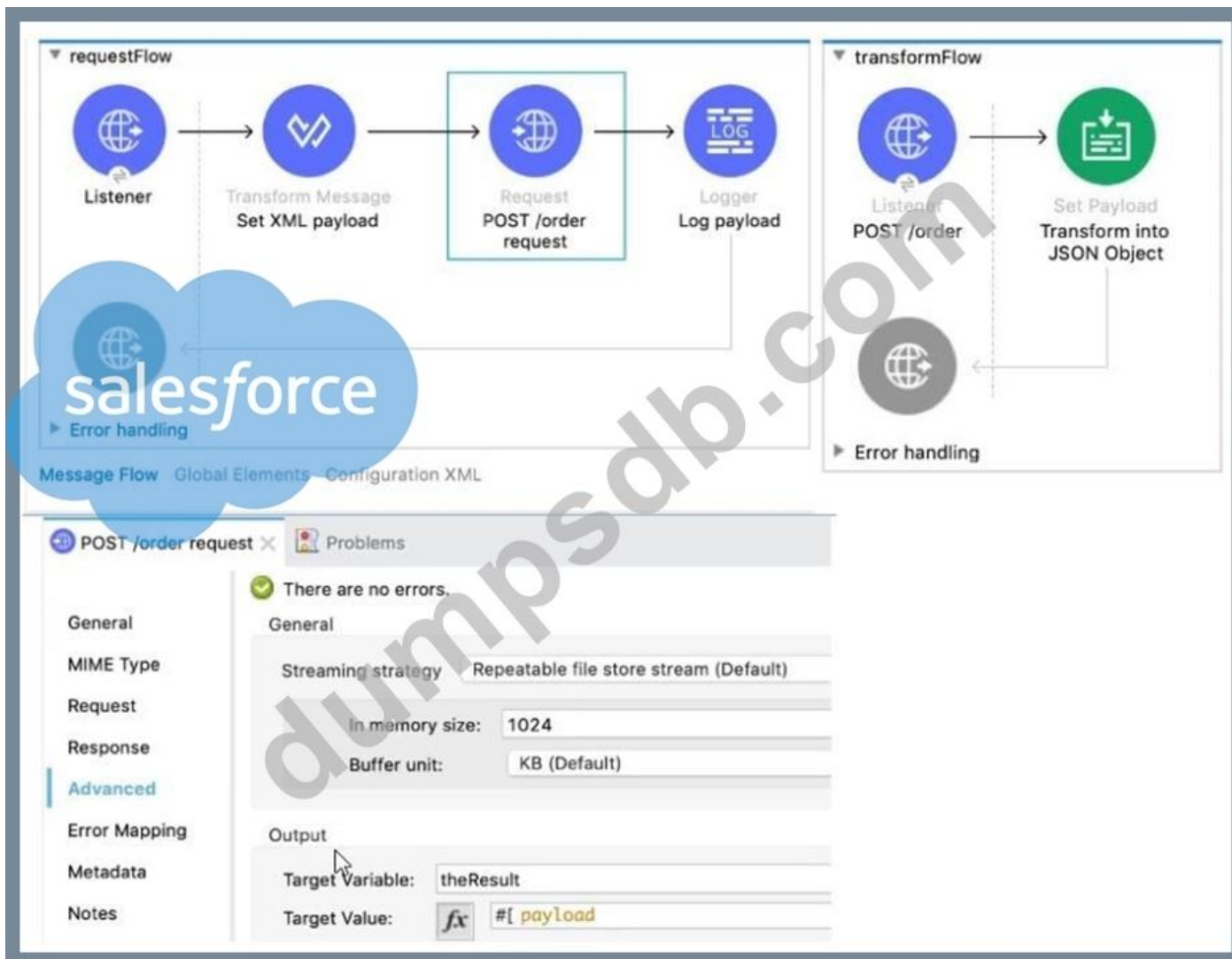
- A. The enriched payload in JSON format
- B. The enriched payload in XML format
- C. The enriched payload in CSV format
- D. An error message

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Reference: <https://developer.mulesoft.com/tutorials-and-howtos/quick-start/how-to-create-your-first-munit-test-in-anypoint-studio>

NEW QUESTION: 102

Refer to the exhibits.



In the requestFlow an HTTP Request operation is configured to send an HTTP request with an XML payload.

The request is sent to the HTTP Listener in the transform Flow.

That flow transforms the incoming payload into JSON format and returns the response to the HTTP request.

The response of the request is stored in a target variable named the Result.

What is the payload at the Logger component after the HTTP Request?

- A. The returned JSON response
- B. null
- C. The original XML payload
- D. A non-empty Java object

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 103

What is not the function of API Gateway ?

- A. Determine which traffic is authorized to pass through the API to backend services
- B. Meter the traffic flowing through
- C. Logs all transactions , collecting and tracking analytics data
- D. Specify throttling , security and other policies

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

Correct answer is Specify throttling , security and other policies

MuleSoft Doc Ref : <https://docs.mulesoft.com/api-manager/2.x/api-gateway-capabilities-mule4> API Gateway is responsible for below functions.

- 1) Determine which traffic is authorized
- 2) Meter the traffic
- 3) Logs transaction
- 4) Apply throttling and other policies (Not specifying. These are specified in API Manager)



NEW QUESTION: 104

What

should this endpoint return? <http://dev.acme.com/api/patients?name=John&surname=Bell>

- A. Patient with name as John
- B. Patient with surname as bell
- C. Patients with either name as John or surname as Bell
- D. Patients with name as John and surname as Bell

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

Query parameters are a defined set of parameters attached to the end of a url. They are extensions of the URL that are used to help define specific content or actions based on the data being passed. To append query params to the end of a URL, a '?' is added followed immediately by a query parameter.

To add multiple parameters, an '&' is added in between each.

Hence coming back to question, endpoint would return Patients with name as John and (and is very important here) surname as Bell

NEW QUESTION: 105

Which one of them is NOT a flow in Mule?

- A. sync flow
- B. subflow
- C. async sub flow
- D. async flow

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

Correct answer is async sub flow. Rest are valid flows in Mule.

Sub flow is always synchronous.

NEW QUESTION: 106

What is the correct syntax for a Logger component to output a message with the contents of a JSON Object payload?

- A. The payload is: \$(payload)
- B. #["The payload is: " ++ payload]
- C. The payload is: #[payload]
- D. #["The payload is: " + payload]

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

Option 3 is the only correct answer as it concatenates payload with String.

Below option wont work.

#["The payload is " ++ payload]

Concatenation function expects both arguments to be string. As the question says payload is json object , this will throw error while running it. You can try this in Anypoint Studio and you will get the same result which I mentioned.

hence correct answer is

The payload is: #[payload]

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NEW QUESTION: 107

A Mule project contains a MySQL Database dependency. The project is exported from Anypoint Studio so it can be deployed to CloudHub.

What export options create the smallest deployable archive that will successfully deploy to CloudHub?

What export option create their smallest deployable archive that will successfully deploy to CloudHub?

- A. Attach project sources
 Include project modules and dependencies
- B. Attach project sources
 Include project modules and dependencies
- C. Attach project sources
 Include project modules and dependencies
- D. Attach project sources
 Include project modules and dependencies

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 108

Refer to the exhibits.

```

<flow name="main" >
  <scheduler doc:name="Scheduler" > <scheduling-strategy >
    <fixed-frequency frequency="10000"/> </scheduling-strategy> </scheduler>
  <set-payload value="#[[ 'a', 'b', 'c', 'd', 'e' ]]" doc:name="['a', 'b', 'c', 'd', 'e']" />
  <batch:job jobName="processRecordsBatchJob" >
    <batch:process-records >
      <batch:step name="Batch_Step_With_Filter"
        acceptExpression="#[not (payload contains "b")] ">
        <ee:transform doc:name="upper(payload)"> <ee:message >
          <ee:set-payload >![CDATA[<Xdw 2.0
            output application/json
            ---
            upper(payload)]]></ee:set-payload>
        </ee:message></ee:transform>
      <batch:aggregator doc:name="Batch_Aggregate_by_3" size="3">
        <logger level="INFO" doc:name="payload"
          message="#[output application/json --- payload]"/>
      </batch:aggregator>
    </batch:step>
  </batch:process-records>
</batch:job>
</flow>

```

The input array of strings is processed by the batch job that processes, filters, and aggregates the values. What is the last message logged by the Logger component after the batch job completes processing?

- A. [["A", "C", "D"], ["E"]]
- B. ["E"]

C. ["D", "E"]

D. ["A", "C", "D", "E"]

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Logs would look like:

```
INFO 2021-06-09 19:14:56,039[[MuleRuntime].uber.06: [validationtest].batch-job-validationtestBatch_Job-  
work-manager @6de10f3e]
```

```
[processor:validationtestFlow/processores/1/route/0/route/0/aggregator/processores
```

```
/0; event: bfb751e1-9939-11eb-9f69-02053763653a] org.mule.runtime.core.internal.processor.
```

```
LoggerMessageProcessor:
```

```
[  
  \"A\",  
  \"C\",  
  \"D\"
```

```
]
```

```
--
```

```
INFO 2021-06-09 19:15:02,486 [[MuleRuntime].uber.06: [validationtest].batch-job-validationtestBatch_Job-  
work-manager @6de10f3e] [processor:
```

```
validationtestFlow/processores/1/route/0/route/0/aggregator/processores
```

```
/0; event: bfb751e1-9939-11eb-9f69-02053763653a] org.mule.runtime.core.internal.processor.
```

```
LoggerMessageProcessor: [
```

```
  \"E\"
```

```
]
```

Batch aggregator value is 3. Hence in first time it will print ["A", "C", "D"] and in next iteration it will print ["E"]

Correct answer is ["E"]

NEW QUESTION: 109

Correct answer is {customerID}.

A. var toUpper(userName) -> upper(userName)

B. fun toUpper(userName) = upper(userName)

C. fun toUpper(userName) -> upper(userName)

D. var toUpper(userName) = upper(userName)

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Reference:

A function named toUpper needs to be defined that accepts a string named userName and returns the string in uppercase.

What is the correct DW code to define the toUpper function?

NEW QUESTION: 110

Which of the below is used by Mule application to manage dependencies which make sharing the projects lightweight and easier?

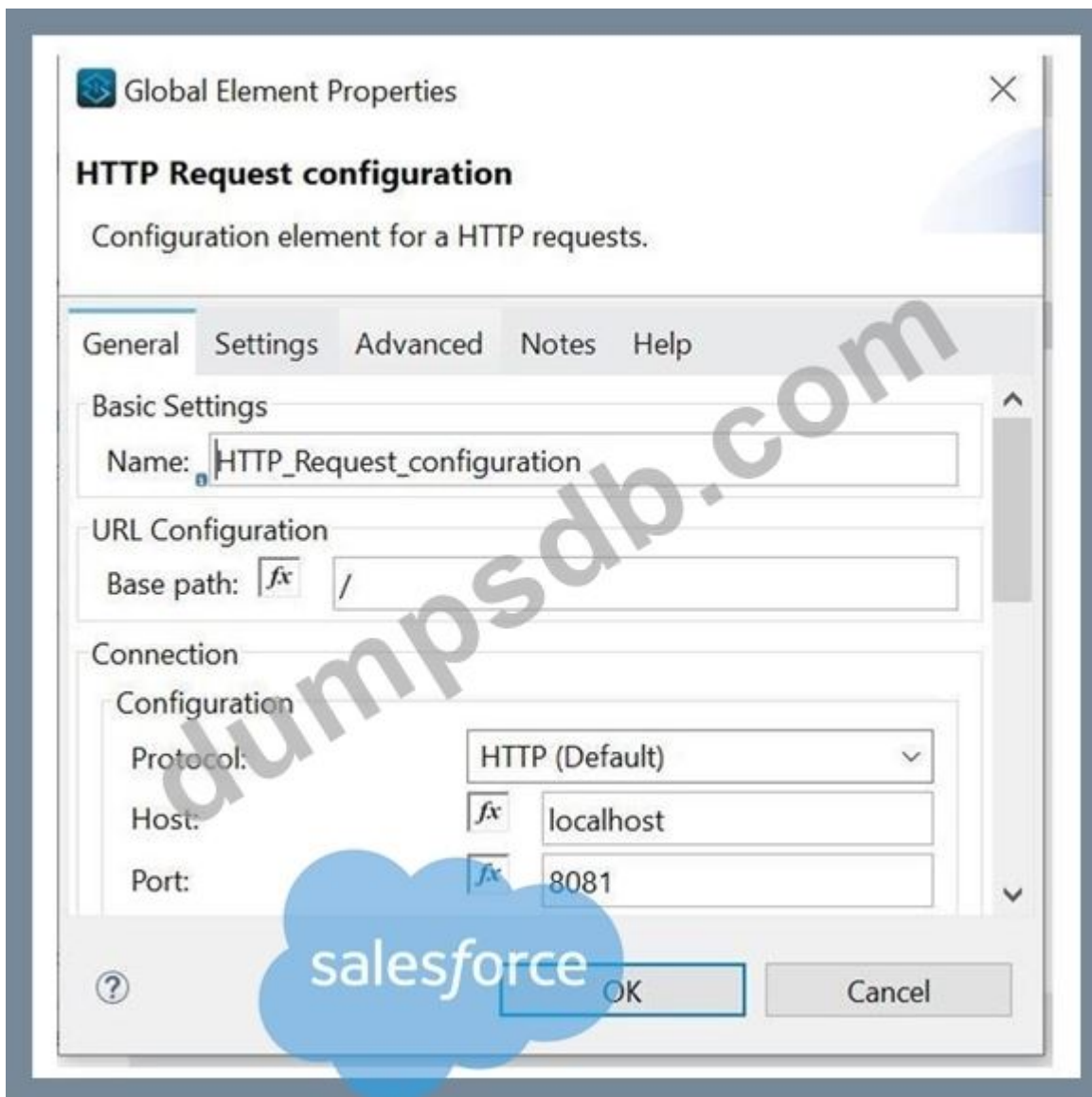
- A. Configuration file
- B. Global element
- C. POM.xml
- D. Cloudhub

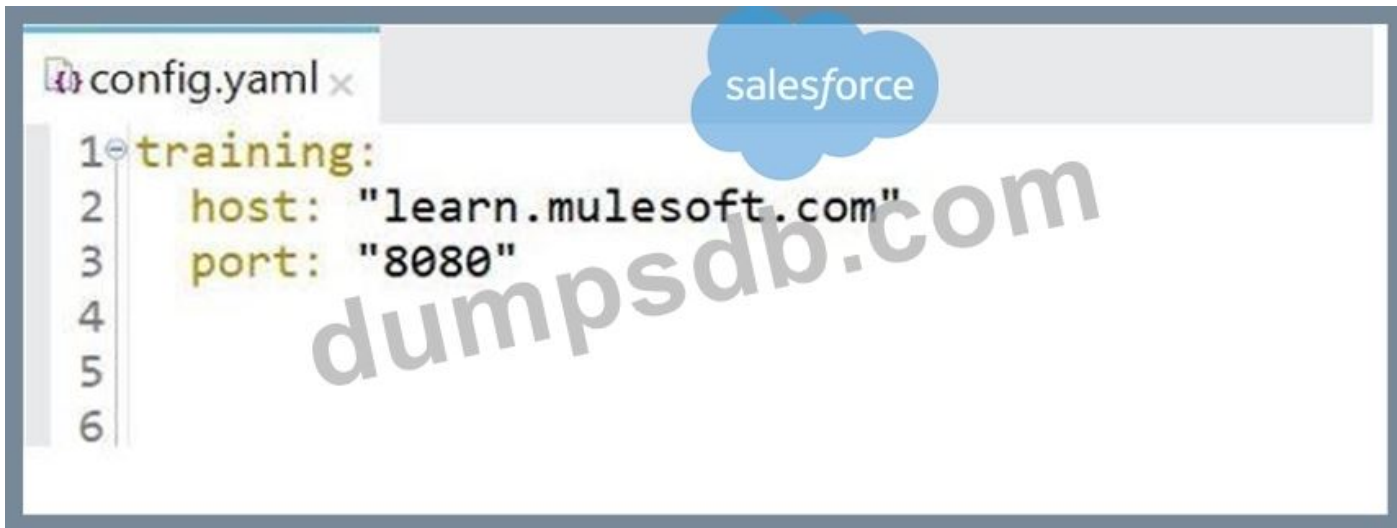
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

POM.xml contains info about the project and configurationn details used by Maven to build the project

NEW QUESTION: 111

Refer to the exhibits.



A screenshot of a code editor window titled 'config.yaml x'. The editor shows a configuration for a training component. The configuration is as follows:

```
1 training:  
2   host: "learn.mulesoft.com"  
3   port: "8080"  
4  
5  
6
```

The text 'salesforce' is visible in a blue cloud-like shape in the top right corner of the editor. A large watermark 'dumpsdb.com' is overlaid diagonally across the center of the image.

Mule application has an HTTP request configuration where host name is hardcoded. Organization is looking to move host and port values to configuration file. What valid expression can be used to so that HTTP configuration can pick the value from configuration file?

- A. #[training.host]
- B. \${http.host}
- C. #{training.host}
- D. \${training.host}

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

Correct answer is \${training.host}

NEW QUESTION: 112

How would you debug Mule applications?

- A. By Deploying apps on production
- B. Checking RAML specifications
- C. Using debugger component
- D. Use third party debugger application

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

Debugger can be used to debug applications to see event data move from one flow to other

NEW QUESTION: 113

Refer to the exhibits.



The main flow contains a Flow Reference component configured to call the child flow. What part(s) of a Mule event passed to the Flow Reference component are available in the child flow?

- A. The payload and all attributes
- B. The entire Mule event
- C. The payload
- D. The payload and all variables

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 114

Refer to the exhibits.



The Set Payload transformer in the addItem subflow uses DataWeave to create an order object. What is the correct DataWeave code for the Set Payload transformer in the createOrder flow to use the addItem subflow to add a router cable with the price of 100 to the order?

- A. addItemf { price: "100", item: "router", itemType: "cable" }
- B. addItemf { payload: { price: "100", item: "router", itemType: "cable" } > }
- C. lookupf "addItem", { price: "100", item: "router", itemType: "cable" }
- D. lookupf "addItem", { payload: { price: "100", item: "router", itemType: "cable" } }

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 115

Refer to the exhibit. The input array of strings is passed to the batch job, which does NOT do any filtering or aggregating. What payload is logged by the Logger component?



- A. ["Apple", "Banana"]
- B. ["Apptel", "Bananal", 2]
- C. ["Apptel2", "Bananal2"]
- D. Summary report of processed records

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 116

What HTTP method in a RESTful web service is typically used to completely replace an existing resource?

- A. GET
- B. PATCH

- C. PUT
- D. POST

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

PUT replaces the original version of the resource, whereas the PATCH method supplies a set of instructions to modify the resource

NEW QUESTION: 117

A Mule application contains an ActiveMQ JMS dependency. The Mule application was developed in Anypoint Studio and runs successfully in Anypoint Studio.

The Mule application must now be exported from Anypoint Studio and shared with another developer.

What export options create the smallest JAR file that can be imported into the other developer's Anypoint Studio and run successfully?

- A. Attach project sources
 Include project modules and dependencies
- B. Attach project sources
 Include project modules and dependencies
- C. Attach project sources
 Include project modules and dependencies
- D. Attach project sources
 Include project modules and dependencies

- A. Option B
- B. Option A
- C. Option C
- D. Option D

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 118

A flow contains an HTTP Listener as the event source. What is the DataWeave expression to log the Content-Type header using a Logger component?

- A. #["Content-Type: " ++ attributes.headers.'content-type']

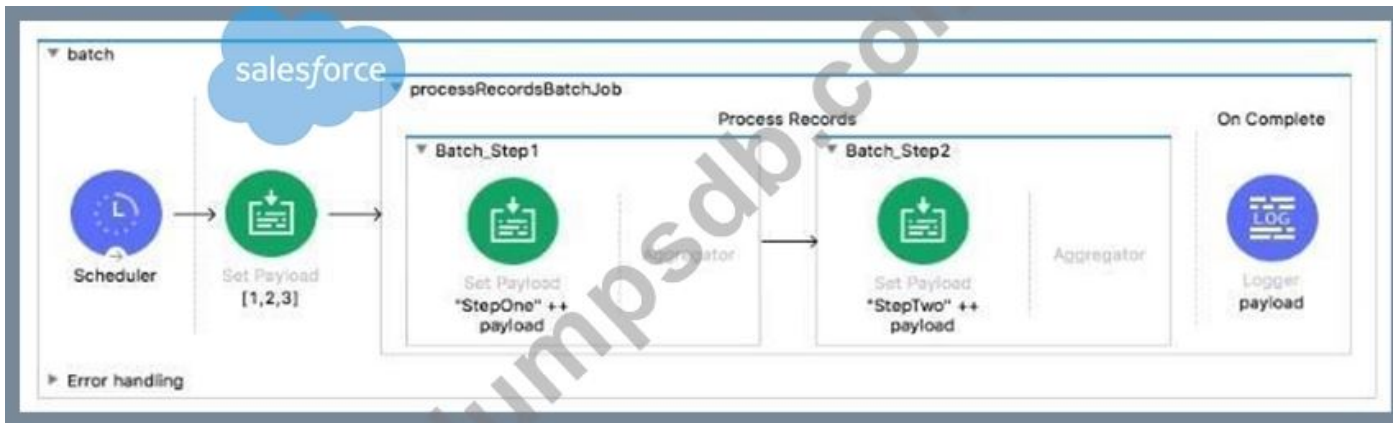
- B. #["Content-Type: " + headers.'content-type']
- C. #["Content-Type: " + attributes.headers.'content-type']
- D. #["Content-Type: " ++ headers.'content-type']

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Option 1 is the only correct choice due to two reasons. 1) Concatenation is always with ++ sign and not with + sign which makes option 2 and 3 wrong 2) headers can be accessed with attributes. headers and not with only headers which makes option 4 incorrect

NEW QUESTION: 119

Refer to the exhibit.



What is the output payload in the On Complete phase

- A. summary statistics with NO record data
- B. The records processed by the last batch step: [StepTwo1, StepTwo2, StepTwo3]
- C. The records processed by all batch steps: [StepTwoStepOne1, stepTwoStepOne2, StepTwoStepOne3]
- D. The original payload: [1,2,3]

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

This is a tricky question. On complete phase payload consists of summary of records processed which gives insight on which records failed or passed. Hence option 4 is correct answer MuleSoft Documentation

Reference : <https://docs.mulesoft.com/mule-runtime/4.3/batch-processing- concept#on-complete>

NEW QUESTION: 120

Which of the below is not the mandatory configurations for HTTP Listener?

- A. Path
- B. Allowed methods
- C. HTTP port in Connector Configuration
- D. HTTP host in Connector Configuration

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Allowed methods is an optional configuration. If nothing is specified then all HTTP methods are supported. Rest all are mandatory.

NEW QUESTION: 121

Refer to the exhibits.

```

{
  "user": "vivek.singh@acme.com",
  "items": [
    {"item": "bike", "price": 120.45, "qty": 1}
  ]
}

```



```

<flow name="main" >
  <http:listener doc:name="HTTP: POST /order/items" config-ref="HTTP_Listener_config" path="/order/items">
    <http:response >
      <http:body ><![CDATA[#[output application/json --- payload]]></http:body>
    </http:response>
  </http:listener>
  <shipping:shipping-address doc:name="Set shippingAddress target" config-ref="Shipping_Config" target="shippingAddress">
    <shipping:shipping-address-request-data ><![CDATA[#[payload.user]]></shipping:shipping-address-request-data>
  </shipping:shipping-address>
  <set-payload value="#[output application/json

```

```

    items: [
      shippingInfo:
    ]" doc:name="Merge order items with shipping address details" />
  </flow>
</flow>

```

A Mule application is being developed to process web client POST requests with payloads containing order information including the user name and purchased items. The Shipping connector returns a shipping address for the input payload's user name. The Shipping connector's Shipping Address operation is configured with a target named shippingAddress.

The Set Payload transformer needs to set an item key equal to the items value from the original received payload and a shippingInfo key equal to the the ShippingAddress operation's response. What is a straightforward way to properly configure the Set Payload transformer with the required data?

```

{
  items: payload.items,
  shippingInfo: vars.shippingAddress
}

```

A.

```

{
  items: vars.shippingAddress.items
  shippingInfo: payload
}

```

B.

```

{
  items: attributes.shippingAddress.items
  shippingInfo: payload
}

```

C.

```
{
  items: payload.items,
  shippingInfo: shippingAddress
}
```

D.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

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NEW QUESTION: 122

A Utility.dwl is located in a Mule project at src/main/resources/modules. The Utility.dwl file defines a function named encryptString that encrypts a String What is the correct DataWeave to call the encryptString function in a Transform Message component?

- A.** 1. %dw 2.0
2. output application/json
3. import modules::Utility
4. ---
5. Utility::encryptString("John Smith")
- B.** 1. %dw 2.0
2. output application/json
3. import modules::Utility
4. ---
5. encryptString("John Smith")
- C.** 1. %dw 2.0
2. output application/json
3. import modules.Utility
4. ---
5. encryptString("John Smith")
- D.** 1. %dw 2.0
2. output application/json
3. import modules.Utility
4. ---
5. Utility.encryptString("John Smith")

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Correct answer is

```
%dw 2.0
output application/json
import modules::Utility
---
```

```
Utility::encryptString( "John Smith" )
```

DataWeave 2.0 functions are packaged in modules. Before you begin, note that DataWeave 2.0 is for Mule 4 apps. For Mule 3 apps, refer to DataWeave Operators in the Mule 3.9 documentation. For other Mule versions, you can use the version selector for the Mule Runtime table of contents.

Functions in the Core (dw::Core) module are imported automatically into your DataWeave scripts. To use other modules, you need to import the module or functions you want to use by adding the import directive to the head of your DataWeave script, for example:

```
import dw::core::Strings
import camelize, capitalize from dw::core::Strings
import * from dw::core::Strings
```

The way you import a module impacts the way you need to call its functions from a DataWeave script. If the directive does not list specific functions to import or use * from to import all functions from a function module, you need to specify the module when you call the function from your script. For example, this import directive does not identify any functions to import from the String module, so it calls the pluralize function like this:

```
Strings::pluralize("box").
```

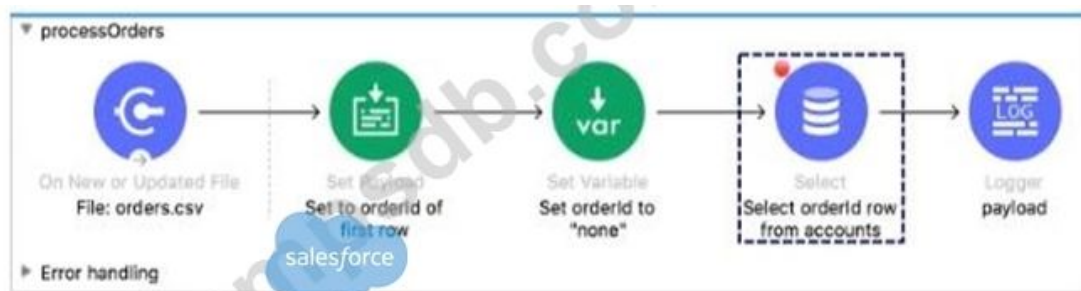
Transform

```
%dw 2.0
import dw::core::Strings
output application/json
---
{ 'plural': Strings::pluralize("box") }
```

NEW QUESTION: 123

Refer to the exhibits.

orders.csv
 orderId,account
 100, partnerA
 101, acme.com
 102, mybank.com
 103, onlineSales



The orders.csv file is read, then processed to look up the orders in a database. The Mule application is debugged in Any point Studio and stops at the breakpoint.

What is the payload shown in the debugger at this breakpoint?

- A. The entire CSV file
- B. The database response
- C. "none"

D. 100

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 124

Refer to the exhibits. The main flow contains an HTTP Request operation configured to call the child flow's HTTP Listener.

A web client sends a GET request to the HTTP Listener with the qty query parameter set to 30.

After the HTTP Request operation completes, what parts of the Mule event at the main flow's Logger component are the same as the Mule event that was input to the HTTP Request operation?

The image displays two MuleSoft flow diagrams and their corresponding XML code. The main flow starts with an HTTP Listener (GET /order), followed by a Set Payload (Order01), a Set Variable (quantity to qty param), an HTTP Request (POST http://localhost:8081/child), and a Logger. The child flow starts with an HTTP Listener (POST /child), followed by a Logger, and a Set Payload (child flow finished). The XML code below shows the configuration for these flows.

```
<http:listener doc:name="HTTP Listener config" doc:name="HTTP Listener config" >
  <http:listener config-name="HTTP Listener config" host="0.0.0.0" port="8081" />
</http:listener-config>

<flow name="main" >
  <http:listener doc:name="HTTP: GET /order" config-ref="HTTP_Listener_config" path="/order"/>
  <set-payload value="Order01" doc:name="Order01" />
  <set-variable value="#[attributes.queryParams.qty]" doc:name="quantity to qty param"
    variableName="quantity"/>
  <http:request method="POST" doc:name="POST http://localhost:8081/child"
    url="http://localhost:8081/child"></http:request>
  <logger level="INFO" doc:name="Logger" message="#[output application/json ---
    { flow: "parent", qtyAttribute: attributes.queryParams.qty, quantityVar: vars.quantity, payload: payload }]/>
</flow>

<flow name="child" >
  <http:listener doc:name="HTTP: POST /child" config-ref="HTTP_Listener_config" path="/child"/>
  <logger level="INFO" doc:name="Logger"
    message="#[output application/json ---
    { flow: "child", qtyAttribute: attributes.queryParams.qty, quantityVar: vars.quantity, payload: payload }]/>
  <set-payload value="child flow finished" doc:name="child flow finished" />
</flow>
```

- A. The entire Mule event
- B. All variables
- C. The payload and all attributes
- D. The payload and all variables

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 125

A company has defined two RAML fragments, Book Data Type and Book Example to be used in APIs. What would be valid RAML to use these fragments ?

```
1  #%RAML 1.0 DataType
2  # bookDataType.raml
3
4  "type": "object"
5  "properties":
6    id: integer
7    title: string
8    author: string
9    publisher: string
10   year: integer
11   ISBN:
12     type: string
13     required: true
14
15
```

```
#%RAML 1.0 NamedExample
# bookExample.raml
```

```
bookExample:
  id: 101
  title: Shakespeare
  author: Encyclopedia Britannica
  publisher: John Wiley & Sons
  year: 2007
  ISBN: "0471767840"
```

- A. 1. #%RAML 1.0
- 2. title: Books
- 3. types:
- 4. Book: ABC/Examples/bookDataType.raml
- 5. /books:
- 6. post:
- 7. body:
- 8. application/json:
- 9. type: Book
- 10. examples:
- 11. input: ABC/Examples/bookExample.raml
- 12. responses:

- 13. 201:
- 14. body:
- 15. application/json:
- 16. example:
- 17. message: Book added

B. 1. #%RAML 1.0

- 2. title: Books
- 3. Book: !include bookDataType.raml
- 4. /books:
- 5. post:
- 6. body:
- 7. application/json:
- 8. type: Book
- 9. examples:
- 10. input: !include bookExample.raml
- 11. responses:

- 12. 201:
- 13. body:
- 14. application/json:
- 15. example:
- 16. message: Book added

C. 1. #%RAML 1.0

- 2. title: Books
- 3. Book: bookDataType.raml
- 4. /books:
- 5. post:
- 6. body:
- 7. application/json:
- 8. type: Book
- 9. examples:
- 10. input: bookExample.raml
- 11. responses:

- 12. 201:
- 13. body:
- 14. application/json:
- 15. example:
- 16. message: Book added

D. 1. #%RAML 1.0

- 2. title: Books
- 3. Book: bookDataType.raml
- 4. /books:

5. post:
6. body:
7. application/json:
8. type: Book
9. examples:
10. input: bookExample.raml
11. responses:
12. 201:
13. body:
14. application/json:
15. example:
16. message: Book added

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

* RAML file contains lot of information that could be considered as "not API-describing". Sort of "economy-class" members.

Equally important, but not necessarily part of the main RAML file.

* Through !includes, RAML allows us to build file-distributed API definitions, which is not only useful to encourage code reuse but also improves readability.

* We can create RAML fragments with such code and then include them in main RAML project using !include like:

types:

Book: !include bookDataType.raml and

examples:

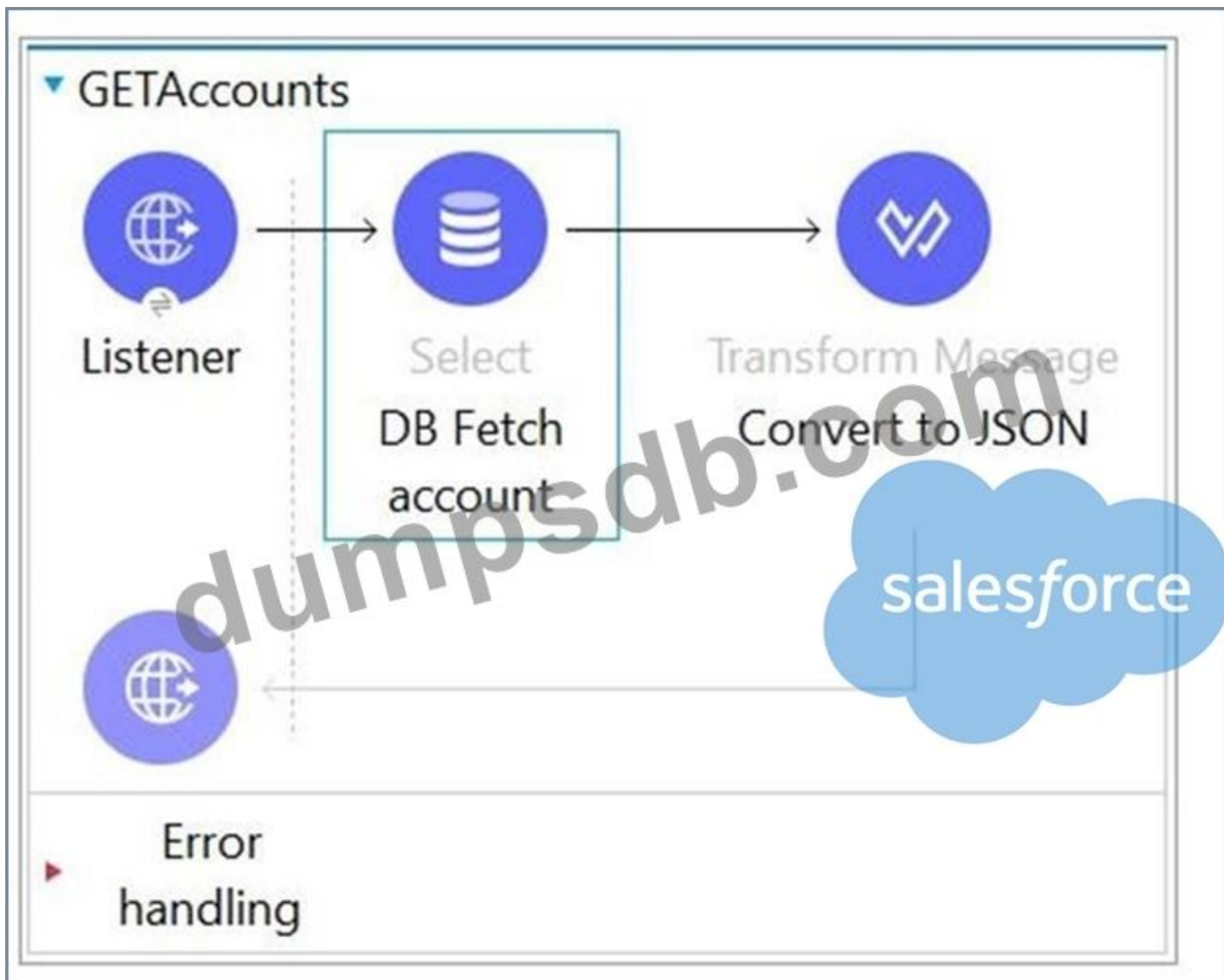
input: !include bookExample.raml

* Additionally for

Correct Answer: D

NEW QUESTION: 126

Refer to the exhibit.



Display Name: DB Fetch account

Basic Settings

Connector configuration: Database_Config

Query

SQL Query Text:

Input Parameters: `1={
2='city': attributes.queryParams.city,
3 'state': attributes.queryParams.state
4 }`

How should be the where clause written for the configured input parameters in such a way that it achieves below SQL query?

- A. WHERE city := \${city} AND state := \${state}
- B. WHERE city = attributes.city AND state = attributes.state
- C. WHERE city = :city AND state = :state
- D. WHERE city := city AND state := state

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

Correct syntax to use where clause is WHERE city = :city AND state = :state This question validates knowledge on using dynamicqueries in DB select operation.

Configure Dynamic Queries in the Select Operation

When you need to parameterize not only the WHERE clause but also parts of the query itself (for example, queries that compare tables that depend on a condition, or complexqueries for which the project table columns need to vary), you can configure dynamic queries.

In the following example, you configure a dynamic query by using a full expression with a string in which the table depends on a variable \$(vars.table). Althoughsome of the query text is dynamic ("SELECT * FROM \$(vars.table)), the WHERE clause still defines the WHERE condition using input parameters: in this case, WHERE name = :name.

In your Studio flow, select the Select operation.

In the operation configurationscreen, set the SQL Query Text field to SELECT * FROM \$(vars.table) WHERE name = :name.

Set the Input Parameters field to {'name' : payload}.

The following screenshot shows the configuration in Studio:

Graphical user interface, application Description automatically generated

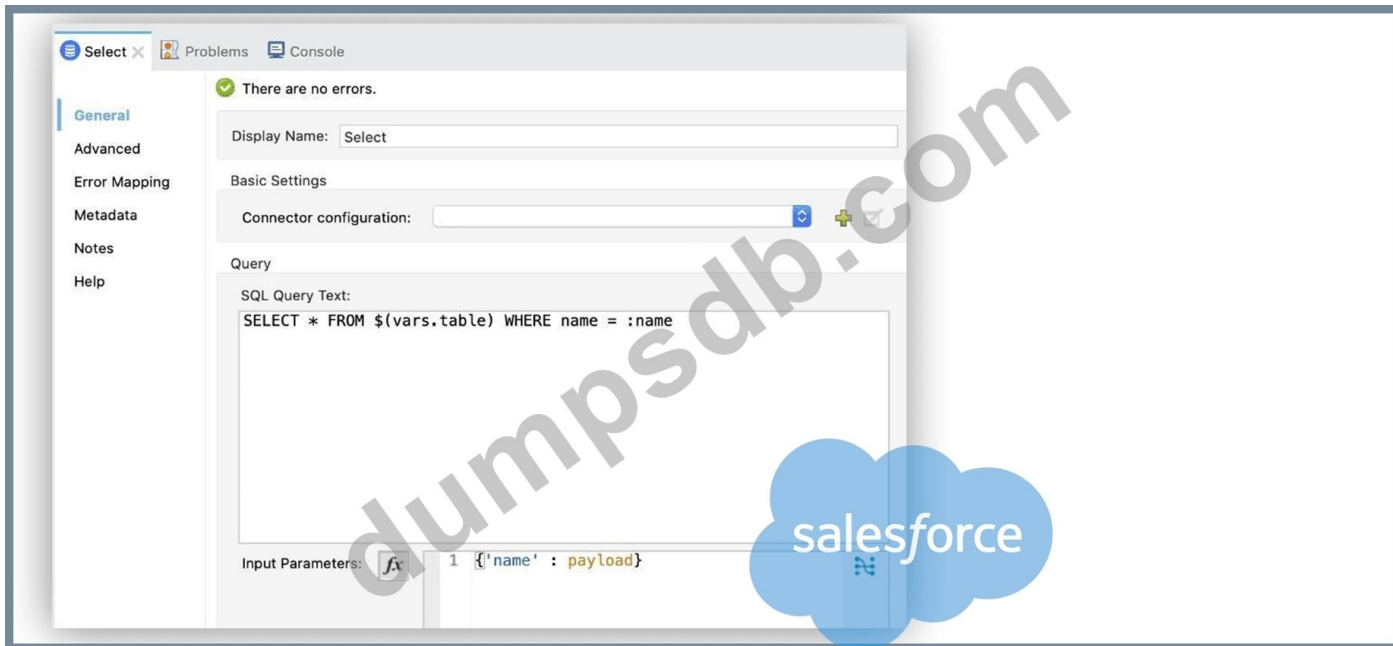


Figure 3. Dynamic query configuration

In the XML editor, the <db:sql> configuration looks like this:

```
* <set-variablevariableName="table"value="PLANET"/>
* <db:selectconfig-ref="dbConfig">
* <db:sql>#[ "SELECT * FROM $(vars.table) WHERE name = :name" ]</db:sql>
* <db:input-parameters>
* #[{ 'name' : payload}]
* </db:input-parameters>
* </db:select>
```

You can apply input parameters only to parameters in a WHERE clause. To modify any other part of the query, use the DataWeave interpolation operator.

Mule Ref Doc: Query a Database Examples - Mule 4 | MuleSoft Documentation

NEW QUESTION: 127

A Mule project contains a DataWeave module file WebStore.dwl that defines a function named loginUser. The module file is located in the projects src/main/resources/libs/dw folder. What is the correct DataWeave code to import all of the WebStore.dwl file's functions and then call the loginUser function for the login "cindy.park@example.com"?

A)

```
import libs.dw
---
WebStore.loginUser( "cindy.park@example.com" )
```

B)

```
import * from libs::dw
---
WebStore::loginUser( "cindy.park@example.com" )
```

C)

```
import libs.dw.WebStore
---
loginUser( "cindy.park@example.com" )
import * from libs::dw::WebStore
---
loginUser( "cindy.park@example.com" )
```

A. Option D

B. Option B

C. Option C

D. Option A

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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