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Salesforce Salesforce-MuleSoft-Developer-I Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Deploying and Managing APIs and Integrations: It includes packaging Mule applications for deployment and deploying them to CloudHub. This topic also involves using CloudHub properties, creating and deploying API proxies, connecting an API implementation to API Manager, and applying policies to secure an API.
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Creating Application Networks: The topic of creating Application Networks encompasses understanding MuleSoft's proposal for closing the IT delivery gap and describing the role and characteristics of the modern API. It also includes the purpose and roles of a Center for Enablement (C4E), and the benefits of API-led.
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Processing Records: Processing records includes methods for processing individual records in a collection and explaining how Mule events are processed by the For Each scope. It also involves using the Batch Job with Batch Steps and a Batch Aggregator.
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Accessing and Modifying Mule Events: It describes the Mule event data structure. Moreover, the topic focuses on usage of transformers and enriching Mule events.
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Structuring Mule Applications: Structuring Mule applications covers parameterizing an application and defining and reusing global configurations. It includes breaking an application into multiple flows using private flows, subflows, and the Flow Reference component.
Topic 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Building API Implementation Interfaces: This topic involves manually creating a RESTful interface for a Mule application and generating a REST Connector from a RAML specification. It also includes describing the features and benefits of APIkit.
Topic 7	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Routing Events: It focuses on using the Choice router for conditional logic and the Scatter-Gather router to multicast events. This topic also involves validating data by using the Validation module.

Topic 8

- Debugging and Troubleshooting Mule Applications: Using breakpoints to inspect a Mule event during runtime, installing missing Maven dependencies, and reading and deciphering Mule log error messages are sub-topics of this topic.

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Salesforce Certified MuleSoft Developer (Mule-Dev-201) Sample Questions (Q221-Q226):

NEW QUESTION # 221

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:8081/order?color=red`?

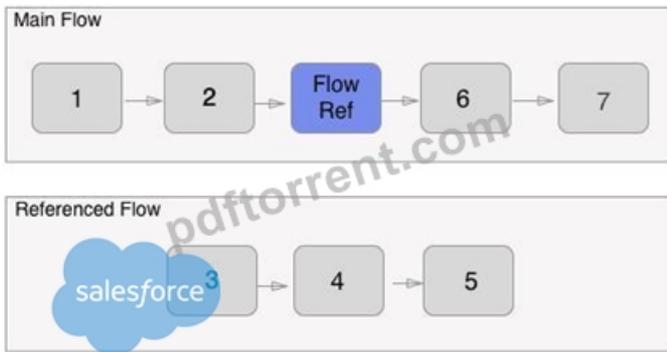
- A. payload
- B. payloadquantity var
- C. payloadcolor query param
- D. payloadquantity var color query param

Answer: D

Explanation:

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:



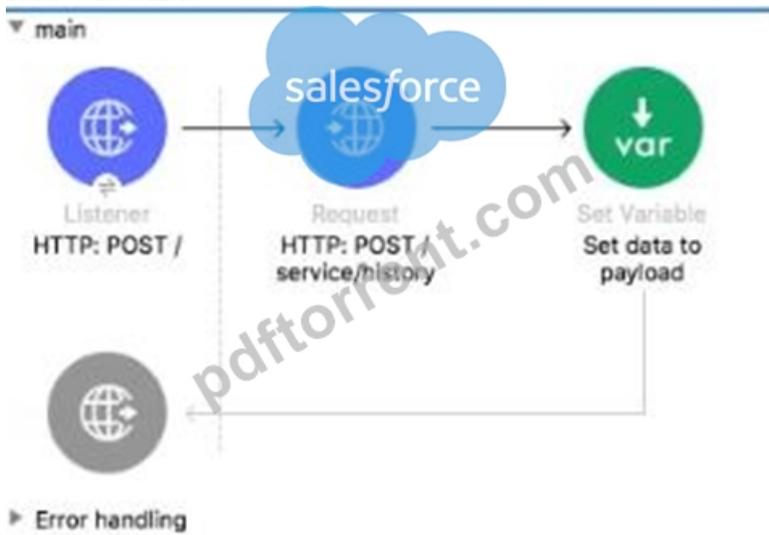
When the main flow is triggered, the Mule event travels through and executes the flow until the event reaches the Flow Reference. The event then travels through and executes the referenced flow from beginning to end, and then returns to the main flow. This process enables you to treat the entire referenced 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 # 222

Refer to the exhibit.



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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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 object stores 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 # 223

Refer to the exhibits.

Input payload:

```
[
  { "size": "large", "amount": 1000, "price": 400.00 },
  { "size": "medium", "amount": 400, "price": 600.00 },
  { "size": "small", "amount": 1, "price": 800.00 }
]
```

Batch_job

Process Records

On Complete



```
<batch:job jobName="Batch_job" maxFailedRecords="-1">
  <batch:process-records >
    <batch:step name="lessThan500" acceptExpression="#[payload.amount < 500]" acceptPolicy="ALL">
      <set-payload value="#[{"amount": payload.amount + 100}]" doc:name="payload" />
      <logger level="INFO" doc:name="payload" message="#[payload]" />
    </batch:step>
    <batch:step name="greaterThan200" acceptExpression="#[ payload.amount > 200 ]" acceptPolicy="ALL">
      <set-payload value="#[{"step2amount: payload.amount}]" doc:name="step2amount: payload.amount" />
      <logger level="INFO" doc:name="payload" message="#[payload]" />
    </batch:step>
  </batch:process-records>
</batch:job>
```

The Batch Job scope contains two Batch Step scopes with different accept expressions.

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 components?

A)

```
{ "amount": 500 }
{ "amount": 101 }
{ "step2amount": 1000 }
```

B)

```
{ "amount": 500 }
{ "amount": 601 }
{ "step2amount": 1000 }
{ "step2amount": 500 }
{ "step2amount": 600 }
```

```
{ "amount": 500 }
{ "amount": 101 }
{ "step2amount": 1000 }
{ "step2amount": 500 }
```

D)

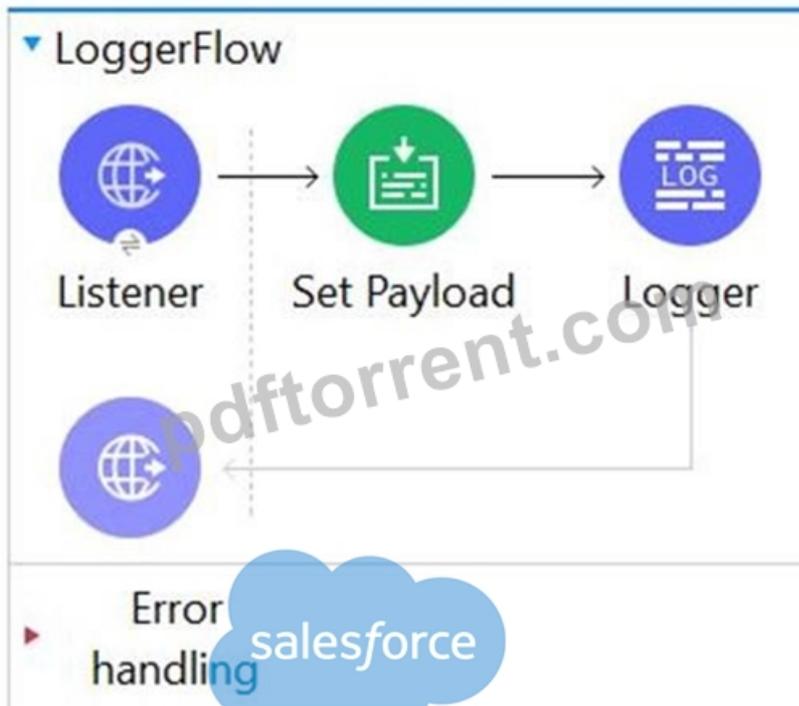
```
{ "amount": 500 }
{ "amount": 101 }
{ "step2amount": 1000 }
{ "step2amount": 400 }
```

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 224

Refer to the payload.



```
<flow name="LoggerFlow" doc:id="d5015e61-b3b5-4833-8c5e-ed176a3f6cb0" >
  <http:listener doc:name="Listener" salesforce:a08b03186b53" config-ref="HTTP_Listener_config" path="/Log" />
  <set-payload value="#{
    $!0;
    "student": {
    $!0;
      "name": "Anay",
    $!0;
      "age": 6
    $!0;
    }
    $!0;
  }" doc:name="Set Pay Load" doc:id="7763301e-1fed-48fc-968d-47c1b113c867" />
  <logger level="INFO" doc:name="Logger" doc:id="8e1c416b-78bd-44fb-b0db-cd5b3d382c6d" message="Result #[["INFO"++ payload]" />
</flow>
```

The Set payload transformer sets the payload to an object. The logger component's message attribute is configured with the string "Result #[["INFO"++ payload]" What is the output of logger when this flow executes?

- A. 1. 1. "You called the function '++' with these arguments:
2. 2. 1: String ("INFO")
3. 3: Object ({student: {name: "Anay" as String {class: "java.lang.String"},age: 6 as Numbe...})
- B. Error : You evaluated inline expression # without ++
- C. Result INFOpayload
- D. Result INFO{"student":{"name":"Anay","age":6}}

Answer: A

Explanation:

Correct answer is as below as concatenation operation works only with string and not with the objects. In this case payload is object.

"You called the function '++' with these arguments:

1: String ("INFO")

2: Object ({student: {name: "Anay" as String {class: "java.lang.String"},age

NEW QUESTION # 225

A Mule application configured with Autodiscovery implements an API.

Where is governance enforced for policies defined for this Mule application?

- A. Runtime Manager

