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Our company really took a lot of thought in order to provide customers with better Salesforce-MuleSoft-Developer-I learning materials. First of all, in the setting of product content, we have hired the most professional team who analyzed a large amount of information and compiled the most reasonable Salesforce-MuleSoft-Developer-I Exam Questions. And you can find the most accurate on our Salesforce-MuleSoft-Developer-I study braindumps. Secondly, our services are 24/7 available to help our customers solve all kinds of questions.

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

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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 2	<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 3	<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 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Handling Errors: Handling errors includes describing default error handling in Mule applications and defining custom global default error handlers. It involves comparing On Error Continue and On Error Propagate scopes, creating error handlers for a flow, using the Try scope, and mapping errors to custom application errors.
Topic 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transforming Data with DataWeave: It involves writing DataWeave scripts and using DataWeave functions. This topic also includes defining and using DataWeave variables, functions, and modules, and applying correct syntax.

Topic 7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Using Connectors: It focuses on retrieving data from REST services using HTTP Request or REST Connector. Moreover, the topic covers using a Web Service Consumer connector for SOAP web services and the Transform Message component.
Topic 8	<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 9	<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.

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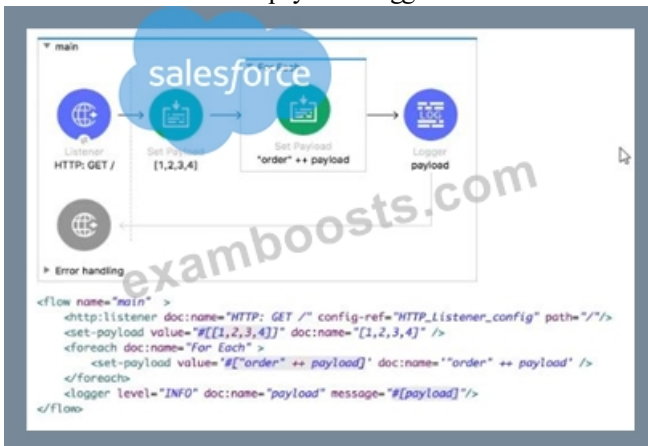
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Salesforce Certified MuleSoft Developer (Mule-Dev-201) Sample Questions (Q229-Q234):

NEW QUESTION # 229

Refer to the exhibits. What payload is logged at the end of the main flow?



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

Answer: D

Explanation:

For Each Scope

The For Each scope splits a payload into elements and processes them one by one through the components that you place in the scope. It is similar to a for-each/for loop code block in most programming languages and can process any collection, including lists and arrays. The collection can be any supported content type, such as application/json, application/java, or application/xml.

General considerations about the For Each scope:

By default, For Each tries to split the payload. If the payload is a simple Java collection, the For Each scope can split it without any configuration. The payload inside the For Each scope is each of the split elements. Attributes within the original message are ignored because they are related to the entire message.

For Each does not modify the current payload. The output payload is the same as the input.
 Mule Doc Reference : <https://docs.mulesoft.com/mule-runtime/4.3/for-each-scope-concept>

NEW QUESTION # 230

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. 0
- B. The entire CSV file
- C. "none"
- D. The database response

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 231

Refer to the exhibits.



```
<flow name="routeEvents" >
  <http:listener doc:name="HTTP: GET /" config-ref="HTTP_Listener_config"
    path="/" />
  <choice doc:name="Choice" >
    <when expression="true" >
      <logger level="INFO" doc:name=""Route1" message="Route1"/>
    </when>
    <when expression="true" >
      <logger level="INFO" doc:name=""Route2" message="Route2"/>
    </when>
    <otherwise >
      <logger level="INFO" doc:name=""Default" message="Default"/>
    </otherwise>
  </choice>
</flow>
```

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

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

Answer: B

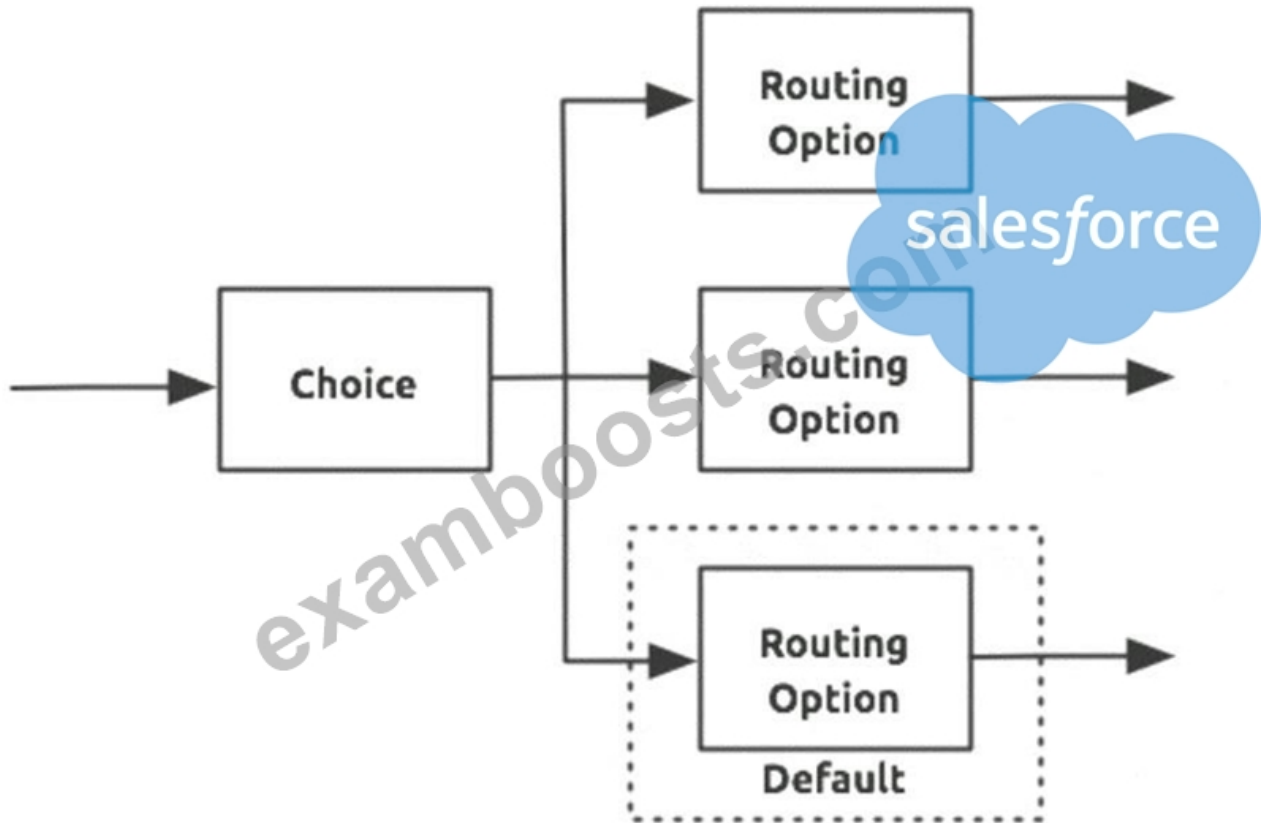
Explanation:

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. Hence only Route 1 will be executed as it is the first expression. hence output of logger is Route 1.

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.

Diagram Description automatically generated



NEW QUESTION # 232

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" }
```

The screenshot shows the MuleSoft Anypoint Studio interface for a flow named "acceptOrder". The flow consists of three main components: a Listener (HTTP: POST /order), a Write component, and a Set Payload component (File written). The error handling section is expanded, showing three "On Error Continue" configurations:

- On Error Continue type: FILE:CONNECTIVITY (Set Payload "FILE:CONNECTIVITY")
- On Error Continue type: ORDER:NOT_CREATED (Set Payload "ORDER:NOT_CREATED")
- On Error Propagate when: #[true] (Set Payload "OTHER ERROR")

The "Error Mapping" dialog is also visible, showing the mapping from FILE:CONNECTIVITY to ORDER:NOT_CREATED. Below the interface, the XML code for the flow is displayed:

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 233

Which one of them is NOT a flow in Mule?

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

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