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Salesforce Certified MuleSoft Developer II Sample Questions (Q36-Q41):

NEW QUESTION # 36

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

- A. The encryption key should be identical for all environments and the sensitive data should be different for each environment
- **B. The encryption key and sensitive data should be different for each environment**
- C. The encryption key should be different for each environment and the sensitive data should be the same for all environments
- D. The encryption key should be identical for all environments

Answer: B

Explanation:

The MuleSoft recommended method to encrypt sensitive property data is to use the Secure Properties Tool that comes with

Anyoint Studio. This tool allows encrypting properties files with a secret key and then decrypting them at runtime using the same key. The encryption key and sensitive data should be different for each environment to ensure security and avoid accidental exposure of sensitive data. Reference: <https://docs.mulesoft.com/mule-runtime/4.3/secure-configuration-properties>

NEW QUESTION # 37

The Center for Enablement team published a common application as a reusable module to the central Nexus repository. How can the common application be included in all API implementations?

- A. Download the common application from Naxus and copy it to the src/main/resources folder in the API
- B. Copy the common application's source XML file and out it in a new flow file in the src/main/mule folder
- C. Add a Maven dependency in the POM file with jar as <classifier>
- D. Add a Maven dependency in the PCM file with multiple-plugin as <classifier>

Answer: C

Explanation:

To include a common application as a reusable module in all API implementations, the developer should add a Maven dependency in the POM file with jar as <classifier>. This way, the developer can reuse Mule code from another application by packaging it as a JAR file and adding it as a dependency in the POM file of the API implementation. The classifier element specifies that it is a JAR file. Reference: <https://docs.mulesoft.com/mule-runtime/4.3/mmp-concept#add-a-maven-dependency-to-the-pom-file>

NEW QUESTION # 38

A Mule application contain two policies Policy A and Policy A has order1, and Policy B has order 2. Policy A Policy B, and a flow are defined by he configuration below.

```
<http-policy:proxy name="policy-A">
  <http-policy:source>
    <A1/>
    <http-policy:execute-next/>
    <A2/>
  </http-policy:source>
</http-policy:proxy>

<http-policy:proxy name="policy-B">
  <http-policy:source>
    <B1/>
    <http-policy:execute-next/>
    <B2/>
  </http-policy:source>
</http-policy:proxy>

<flow name="flow">
  <http:listener/>
  <salesforce/>
</flow>
```

When a HTTP request arrives at the Mule application's endpoint, what will be the execution order?

- A. F1, A1, B1, B2, A2
- B. B1, A1, F1, A2, B2
- C. F1, B1, A1, A2, B2
- **D. A1, B1, F1, B2, A2**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Based on the configuration below, when a HTTP request arrives at the Mule application's endpoint, the execution order will be A1, B1, F1, B2, A2. This is because policies are executed before and after the API implementation flow according to their order attribute. Policy A has order 1, which means it is executed first before Policy B, which has order 2. The flow is executed after both policies are executed before the flow. Then, Policy B is executed after the flow before Policy A is executed after the flow.

Reference: <https://docs.mulesoft.com/api-manager/2.x/policies-policy-order>

NEW QUESTION # 39

A Mule implementation uses a HTTP Request within an Unit Successful scope to connect to an API.

How should a permanent error response like HTTP:UNAUTHORIZED be handle inside Until Successful to reduce latency?

- A. Put the HTTP Request inside a try scope in Unit Successful.
In the error handler, use On Error Propagate to catch permanent errors like HTTP UNAUTHORIZED.
- B. Configure retrying until a MULERETRY_EXHAUSTED error is raised or the API responds back with a successful response.
- C. In Until Successful configuration, set the retry count to 1 for error type HTTP: UNAUTHORIZED.
- **D. Put the HTTP Request inside a try scope in Unit Successful.
In the error handler, use On Error Continue to catch permanent errors like HTTP UNAUTHORIZED.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

To handle a permanent error response like HTTP:UNAUTHORIZED inside Until Successful, the developer should put the HTTP Request inside a try scope in Unit Successful, and use On Error Continue to catch permanent errors like HTTP UNAUTHORIZED in the error handler. This way, the developer can avoid retrying requests that will always fail due to a permanent error, and reduce latency. On Error Continue allows the flow to continue processing after handling the error. Reference:

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

NEW QUESTION # 40

Which statement is true about using mutual TLS to secure an application?

- A. Mutual TLS increases the encryption strength versus server-side TLS alone
- B. Mutual TLS requires a hardware security module to be used
- C. Mutual TLS ensures only authorized end users are allowed to access an endpoint
- **D. Mutual TLS authenticates the identity of the server before the identity of the client**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Mutual TLS (mTLS) is an extension of TLS that requires both parties (client and server) to present their certificates to each other during the handshake process. This way, both parties can verify each other's identity and establish a secure connection. The authentication of the server happens before the authentication of the client, as the server sends its certificate first and then requests the client's certificate. Reference: <https://docs.mulesoft.com/mule-runtime/4.3/tls-configuration#mutual-authentication>

NEW QUESTION # 41

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