

Salesforce-MuleSoft-Developer-I難易度受験料 & Salesforce-MuleSoft-Developer-I最新試験情報



P.S. JPNTTestがGoogle Driveで共有している無料かつ新しいSalesforce-MuleSoft-Developer-Iダンプ：<https://drive.google.com/open?id=1EyGTyqM0NfEUSWtEoSM0w84PAWdR9KKZ>

JPNTTestのSalesforceのSalesforce-MuleSoft-Developer-I「Salesforce Certified MuleSoft Developer (Mule-Dev-201)」トレーニング資料を利用したら、初めて試験を受けるあなたでも一回で試験に合格できることを保証します。JPNTTestのSalesforceのSalesforce-MuleSoft-Developer-Iトレーニング資料を利用しても合格しないのなら、我々は全額で返金することができます。あなたに他の同じ値段の製品を無料で送って差し上げます。

あなたはJPNTTestが提供したSalesforceのSalesforce-MuleSoft-Developer-I認定試験の問題集だけ利用して合格することが問題になりません。ほかの人を超えて業界の中で最大の昇進の機会を得ます。もしあなたはJPNTTestの商品がショッピング車に入れて24のインターネットオンライン顧客サービスを提供いたします。問題があったら気軽にお問ください、

>> Salesforce-MuleSoft-Developer-I難易度受験料 <<

一番優秀なSalesforce-MuleSoft-Developer-I難易度受験料 & 合格スムーズ Salesforce-MuleSoft-Developer-I最新試験情報 | ユニークなSalesforce-MuleSoft-Developer-I日本語復習赤本

もしあなたはまだ合格のためにSalesforce Salesforce-MuleSoft-Developer-Iに大量の貴重な時間とエネルギーをかって一生懸命準備し、Salesforce Salesforce-MuleSoft-Developer-I「Salesforce Certified MuleSoft Developer (Mule-Dev-201)」認定試験に合格するの近道が分からなくて、今はJPNTTestが有効なSalesforce Salesforce-MuleSoft-Developer-I認定試験の合格の方法を提供して、君は半分の労力で倍の成果を取るの与えています。

Salesforce Salesforce-MuleSoft-Developer-I 認定試験の出題範囲:

トピック	出題範囲
トピック 1	<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.
トピック 2	<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.
トピック 3	<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.

トピック 4	<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.
トピック 5	<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.
トピック 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Designing APIs: Designing APIs involves describing the lifecycle of the modern API and using RAML to define various aspects of an API. It includes identifying when to use query parameters vs URI parameters, and defining API parameters.
トピック 7	<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.
トピック 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.
トピック 9	<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.

Salesforce Certified MuleSoft Developer (Mule-Dev-201) 認定 Salesforce-MuleSoft-Developer-I 試験問題 (Q56-Q61):

質問 # 56

What is the correct Syntax to add a customer ID as a URI parameter in the HTTP listener's path attribute?

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

正解: D

解説:

URL parameters are always accessed using { } like => {customerID}

質問 # 57

What is the output of Dataweave Map operator?

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

正解: C

解説:

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:

質問 # 58

Refer to the exhibit.

What payload is returned from a request to `http://localhost:8081/`

Refer

to the exhibits, what payload is returned from a request to `http://localhost:8081/?`

- A. 0
- B. 1
- C. 2
- **D. 3**

正解: D

解説:

The flow can be described as below. 1) First HTTP POST request is made in which payload is set to 1 and it gets returned to our main flow. 2) Second call is initiated for JMS Publish Consume JMS: num1 which adds 1 to the payload which makes it as 2. Note that publish consume is a synchronous operation. Hence payload is returned to main flow. 3) Third call is initiated for JMS Publish Consume JMS: num2 which adds 1 to the payload. Note that publish consume is an asynchronous operation. Hence payload is never returned to main flow. So payload in main flow is still 2. 4) Finally Set Payload increments payload by 1 making payload as 3 which is returned by the flow. Hence option 3 is the correct answer.

質問 # 59

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. `var newProdCode(itemID: Number, productCategory: String) -> "PC-" ++ productCategory ++ (itemID as String)`
- **B. `fun newProdCode(itemID: Number, productCategory: String) = "PC-" ++ productCategory ++ (itemID as String)`**
- C. `function newProdCode(itemID: Number, productCategory: String) = "PC-" ++ productCategory ++ (itemID as String)`
- D. `fun newProdCode {itemID: Number, productCategory: String} -> "PC-" ++ productCategory ++ (itemID as String)`

正解: B

質問 # 60

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

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

正解: C

解説:

Correct answer is Subflow has no error handling implementation whereas 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

