

Exam Salesforce-MuleSoft-Developer-I Objectives | Salesforce-MuleSoft-Developer-I Brain Exam



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The main benefit of Salesforce Salesforce-MuleSoft-Developer-I exam dumps in hand experience in technical subjects is that you shall know its core points. You don't have to just note the points and try remembering each. You shall know the step-wise process of how you can execute a procedure and not skip any Salesforce-MuleSoft-Developer-I point. Experience gives you a clear insight into everything you study for your Salesforce certification exam. So, when you get the Salesforce Certified MuleSoft Developer (Mule-Dev-201) Salesforce-MuleSoft-Developer-I exam dumps for the exam, make sure that you get in hand experience with all the technical concepts.

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">• 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 3	<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 4	<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 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.
Topic 6	<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 7	<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 8	<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.
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Salesforce Certified MuleSoft Developer (Mule-Dev-201) Sample Questions (Q185-Q190):

NEW QUESTION # 185

An API instance of type API endpoint with API proxy is created in API manager using an API specification from Anypoint Exchange. The API instance is also configured with an API proxy that is deployed and running in CloudHub.

An SLA- based policy is enabled in API manager for this API instance.

Where can an external API consumer obtain a valid client ID and client secret to successfully send requests to the API proxy?

- A. In Anypoint Studio, from components generated by APIkit for the API specification
- B. In Runtime Manager, from the properties tab of the deployed approved API proxy
- C. In the organization's public API portal in Anypoint Exchange, from an approved client application for the API proxy
- D. In Anypoint Studio, from components generated by Rest Connect for API specification

Answer: C

Explanation:

* When a client application is registered in Anypoint Platform, a pair of credentials consisting of a client ID and client secret is generated.

* When the client application requests access to an API, a contract is created between the application and that API.

* An API that is protected with a Client ID Enforcement policy is accessible only to applications that have an approved contract.

----- Correct Answer: In the organization's public API portal in Anypoint Exchange, from

NEW QUESTION # 186

Refer to the exhibits.

The web client sends a POST request to the ACME Order API with an XML payload. An error is returned.

What should be changed in the request so that a success response code is returned to the web client?

- A. Set a response header with the name Content-Type to a value of applkation/xml
- B. Set a request header with the name Content-Type to a value of applicatron/octet-stream
- C. Set a request header with the name Content-Type to a value of application/xml
- D. Set a response header with the name Content-Type to a value of application/octet-stream

Answer: C

Explanation:

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. As per RAML input is expected in application/xml.
Hence correct answer is Set a request header with the name Content-Type to a

NEW QUESTION # 187

Refer to the exhibits.

□ 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: C

Explanation:

Correct answer is \${training.host}

NEW QUESTION # 188

A RAML example fragment named StudentExample.raml is placed in the examples folder in an API specification project. What is the correct syntax to reference the fragment?

- A. examples: !include StudentExample.raml
- B. examples: #import examples/StudentExample.raml
- C. examples: #import StudentExample.raml
- D. examples: !include examples/StudentExample.raml

Answer: D

Explanation:

To include property. To keep the API definition concise, you can include external content, such as documentation, schemas, and frequently used patterns outside the definition itself. The parser interprets !

include as if the content of the externally-hosted file or a URL were declared in-line.

To use the fragments in RAML you have to include the exact path(copy the path) of that fragment you want to use as shown below
Option 3 is the correct as correct syntax is examples: !include examples/StudentExample.raml Reference:

<https://docs.mulesoft.com/api-manager/1.x/tutorial-design-an-api>

NEW QUESTION # 189

An API implementation has been deployed to CloudHub and now needs to be governed. IT will not allocate additional vCore for a new Mule application to act as an API proxy.

What is the next step to preserve the current vCore usage, but still allow the Mule application to be managed by API Manager?

- A. Deploy the same API implementation behind a VPC and configure the VPC to connect to API Manager
- B. Upload the Mule application's JAR file to the API instance in API Manager
- C. Modify the API implementation to use auto-discovery to register with API Manager
- D. Register the same API implementation in Runtime Manager to connect to API Manager

Answer: C

Explanation:

Correct answer is Modify the API implementation to use auto-discovery to register with API Manager
API Autodiscovery
Configuring autodiscovery allows a deployed Mule runtime engine (Mule) application to connect with API Manager to download and manage policies and to generate analytics data. Additionally, with autodiscovery, you can configure your Mule applications to act as their own API proxy.

When autodiscovery is correctly configured in your Mule application, you can say that your application's API is tracked by (green dot) or paired to API Manager. You can associate an API in a Mule setup with only one autodiscovery instance at a given time.

