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

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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.

Topic 2	<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 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"> 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"> 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 6	<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 7	<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 8	<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 9	<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 10	<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.

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Pass Guaranteed Salesforce-MuleSoft-Developer-I - Authoritative Salesforce Certified MuleSoft Developer (Mule-Dev-201) Test Pass4sure

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Salesforce Certified MuleSoft Developer (Mule-Dev-201) Sample Questions (Q88-Q93):

NEW QUESTION # 88

Refer to the exhibits.

What is the response when a client submits a request to <http://localhost:8081>?

- A. Validation error
- B. After
- C. Before
- D. null

Answer: A

Explanation:

Here's specifically what is happening here:

1) Payload is successfully set to "Before"

2) Is null validation is used which will pass the message only if payload is null. In this case as payload is not null, it creates an Error Object. Flow execution stops

#[error.description] = "Validation error"

3) Because no error handler is defined, the Mule default error handler handles the error

4) "Validation error" is the error message returned to the requestor in the body of the HTTP request with HTTP Status Code: 500

Reference diagram:

□

NEW QUESTION # 89

In an application network. If the implementation but not the interface of a product API changes, what needs to be done to the other APIs that consume the product API?

- A. The other APIs must be updated to consume the updated product API
- B. The applications associated with the other APIs must be recoded
- C. The applications associated with the other APIs must be restarted
- D. Nothing needs to be changed in the other APIs or their associated applications

Answer: D

Explanation:

Correct answer is Nothing needs to be changed in the other APIs or their associated applications This is the benefit of having separate interface layer. As there are no changes to interface , no changes are required on the API's which consumes this API in context

NEW QUESTION # 90

Refer to the exhibit.

□

How should be the where clause written for the configured input parameters in such a way that it achieves below SQL query?

- A. WHERE city := \${city} AND state := \${state}
- B. WHERE city = attributes.city AND state = attributes.state
- C. WHERE city := city AND state := state
- D. WHERE city = :city AND state = :state

Answer: D

Explanation:

Correct syntax to use where clause is WHERE city = :city AND state = :state This question validates knowledge on using dynamic queries in DB select operation.

Configure Dynamic Queries in the Select Operation

When you need to parameterize not only the WHERE clause but also parts of the query itself (for example, queries that compare tables that depend on a condition, or complex queries for which the project table columns need to vary), you can configure dynamic queries.

In the following example, you configure a dynamic query by using a full expression with a string in which the table depends on a variable \$(vars.table). Although some of the query text is dynamic ("SELECT * FROM \$(vars.table)"), the WHERE clause still defines the WHERE condition using input parameters: in this case, WHERE name = :name.

In your Studio flow, select the Select operation.

In the operation configuration screen, set the SQL Query Text field to SELECT * FROM \$(vars.table) WHERE name = :name.

Set the Input Parameters field to {'name' : payload}.

The following screenshot shows the configuration in Studio:

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Figure 3. Dynamic query configuration

In the XML editor, the <db:sql> configuration looks like this:

```
<set-variable variableName="table" value="PLANET"/>
<db:select config-ref="dbConfig">
  <db:sql>#["SELECT * FROM $(vars.table) WHERE name = :name"]</db:sql>
  <db:input-parameters>
    #['name' : payload]
  </db:input-parameters>
</db:select>
```

You can apply input parameters only to parameters in a WHERE clause. To modify any other part of the query, use the DataWeave interpolation operator.

Mule Ref Doc: Query a Database Examples - Mule 4 | MuleSoft Documentation

NEW QUESTION # 91

Where is metadata stored in a Mule project

- A. POM.xml file
- B. Global Element
- C. application-types.xml
- D. Config.yaml file

Answer: C

Explanation:

Metadata is stored in application-types.xml file located under src/main/resources.

Mule 4 applications contain an application-types.xml file, which is where metadata around your data types is stored. For example, if you create a new CSV type, that metadata will be added to this file. This new file is easy to share, commit, and merge when conflicts arise, which enables you to do more metadata-driven development.

MuleSoft Doc Ref : <https://docs.mulesoft.com/mule-runtime/4.3/intro-studio#metadata-storage>

NEW QUESTION # 92

Refer to the exhibits.

□

This main mule application calls a separate flow called as ShippingAddress which returns the address corresponding to the name of the user sent to it as input. Output of this ShippingAddress is stored in a target variable named address.

Next set of requirement is to have a setPayload transformer which will set below two values

- 1) orderkey which needs to set to be equal to the order element received in the original request payload.
- 2) addressKey which needs to be set to be equal to the address received in response of ShippingAddress flow What is the straightforward way to properly configure the Set Payload transformer with the required data?

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A mule application is being developed which will process POST requests coming from clients containing the name and order information. Sample request is as below

- A. 1. 1. {2. 2. orderkey: "attributes.order",3. 3. addresskey: "vars.address"4. }
- B. 1. 1. {2. 2. orderkey: "payload.order",3. 3. addresskey: "address"4. }
- C. 1. 1. {2. 2. orderkey: "payload.order",3. 3. addresskey: "vars.address"4. 4. }
- D. 1. 1. {2. 2. orderkey: "attributes.shippingaddress.order",3. 3. addresskey: "payload"4. }

Answer: C

Explanation:

Correct answer is as below. In this case address will be stored in a variable. Hence payload will not be overwritten and will contain order details

```
{
  orderkey: "payload.order",
  addresskey: "vars.address"
}
```

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