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Salesforce 提供的認證具有一種震撼力，業界人士都知道，擁有 Salesforce-MuleSoft-Developer-I 認證指南，將意味著在全球範圍內可獲得一個令人羨慕的工作和豐厚的優惠待遇。而 Fast2test的 Salesforce-MuleSoft-Developer-I 權威考試題庫軟件是 Salesforce 認證廠商的授權產品，可以保證考生第一次參加 Salesforce-MuleSoft-Developer-I 考試的考生即可順利通過，否則承諾全額退款。

Salesforce Salesforce-MuleSoft-Developer-I 考試大綱：

主題	簡介
主題 1	• 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.
主題 2	• 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.
主題 3	• Accessing and Modifying Mule Events: It describes the Mule event data structure. Moreover, the topic focuses on usage of transformers and enriching Mule events.

主題 4	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.
主題 5	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.
主題 6	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.
主題 7	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.
主題 8	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.
主題 9	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.
主題 10	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.

最新的 Salesforce MuleSoft Salesforce-MuleSoft-Developer-I 免費考試真題 (Q163-Q168):

問題 #163

Refer to the exhibits.



The mule application is debugged in Anypoint Studio and stops at the breakpoint as shown in below exhibit. What is the value of the payload displayed in the debugger at this breakpoint?

- A. Process

- B. Finished
- C. Payload is always empty at the breakpoint
- **D. Start**

答案： D

解題說明：

Setting Breakpoints

To set breakpoints, right-click a building block, then select Toggle Breakpoint.

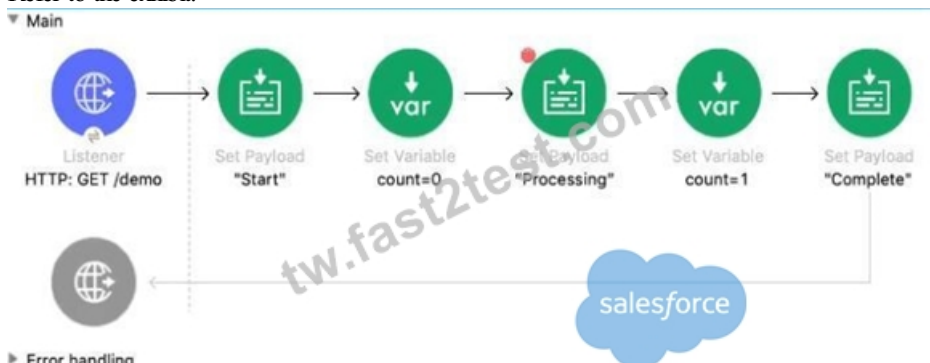
Studio applies a red dot to the building block's icon on the canvas.

When you run your application in Debug mode, Studio stops the flow execution at the breakpoint you have set, allowing you to check the Mule Event content in the Mule Debugger View.

Mule RefDoc : Setting Breakpoints | MuleSoft Documentation

問題 #164

Refer to the exhibit.



The Mule application is debugged in Any point Studio and stops at the breakpoint. What is the value of the payload displayed in the debugger at this breakpoint?

- A. 0
- **B. "Start"**
- C. "Processing"
- D. Complete"

答案： B

問題 #165

By default, what happens to a file after it is read using an FTP connector Read operation?

- A. The file is deleted from the folder
- **B. The file stays in the same folder unchanged**
- C. The file is moved to a different folder
- D. The file is renamed in the same folder

答案： B

解題說明：

File is not updated when FTP read operations is performed.

MuleSoft Doc Ref : <https://docs.mulesoft.com/file-connector/1.3/file-read>

問題 #166

What is the minimum Cloudhub worker size that can be specified while deploying mule application?

- A. 0.2 vCores
- B. 1.0 vCores
- C. 0.5 vCores

- **D. 0.1 vCores**

答案：D

解題說明：

Correct answer is 0.1 vCores

MuleSoft Doc Ref: <https://docs.mulesoft.com/runtime-manager/cloudhub-architecture#cloudhub-workers> CloudHub Workers

Workers are dedicated instances of Mule runtime engine that run your integration applications on CloudHub. The memory capacity and processing power of a worker depends on how you configure it at the application level.

Worker sizes have different compute, memory, and storage capacities. You can scale workers vertically by selecting one of the available worker sizes:

Worker Size	Heap Memory	Storage
0.1 vCores	500 MB	8 GB
0.2 vCores	1 GB	8 GB
1 vCore	1.5 GB	12 GB
2 vCores	3.5 GB	40 GB
4 vCores	7.5 GB	88 GB
8 vCores	15 GB	168 GB
16 vCores	32 GB	328 GB

問題 #167

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

答案：D

解題說明：

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.

