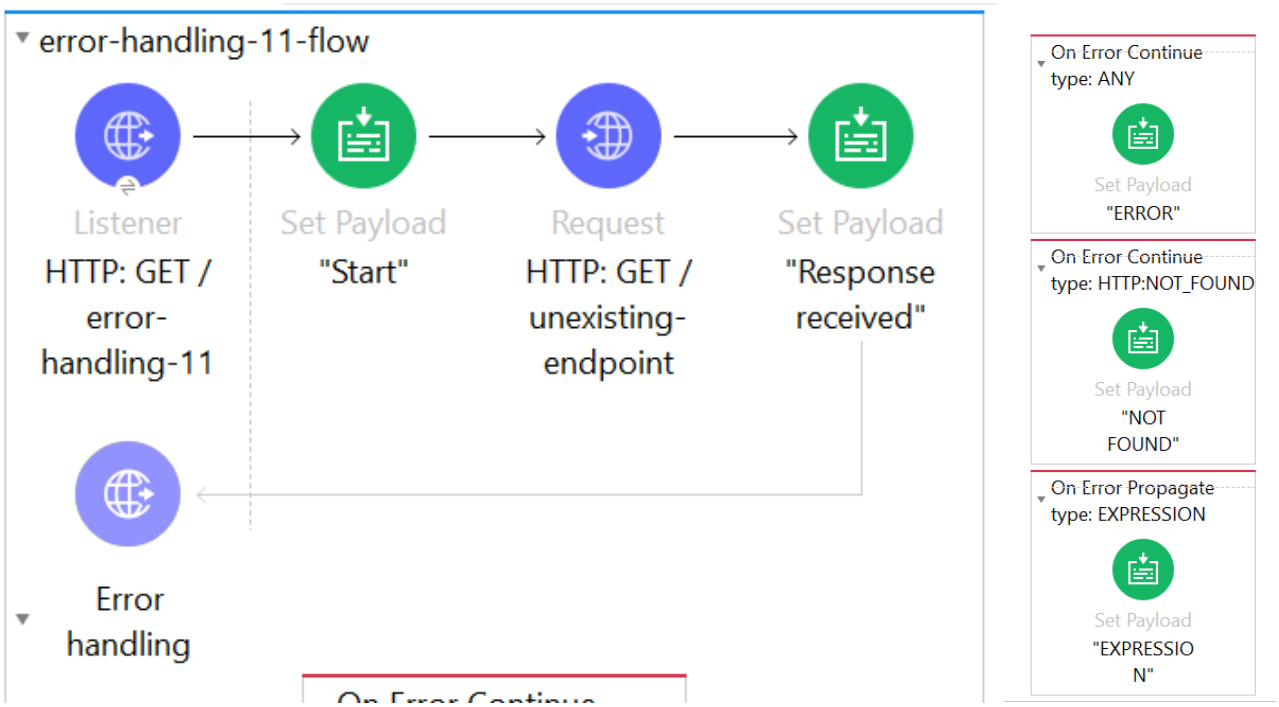
N.161 Refer to exhibit. A web client sends to the Mule application. The HTTP Request operation throws a HTTP:NOT_FOUND error due to unexisting endpoint.
What response message is returned to the web client?



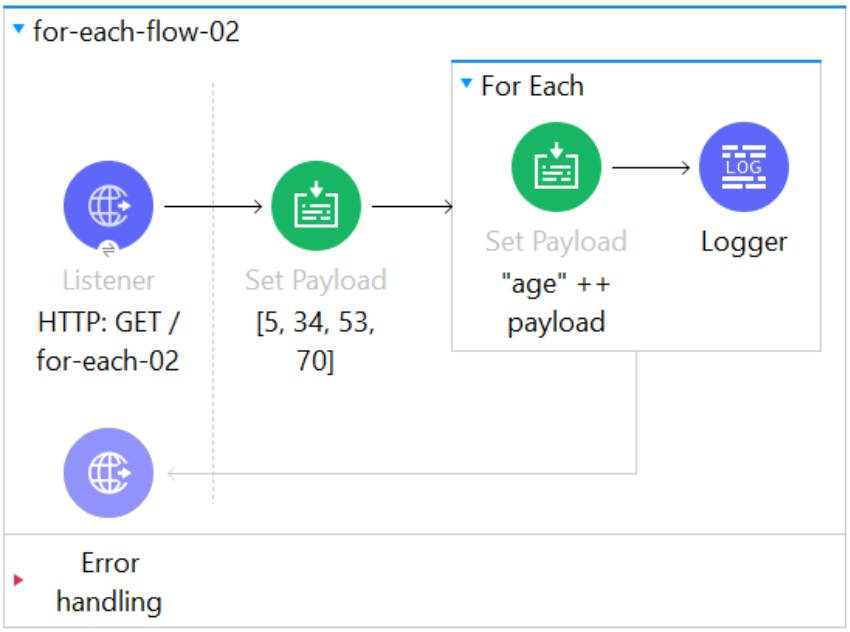

```
<flow name="error-handling-11-flow" >
    <http:listener doc:name="HTTP: GET /error-handling-11" config-ref="HTTP_Listener_config" path="/error-handling-11" />
    <set-payload value='#["Start"]' doc:name='"Start"' />
    <http:request method="GET" doc:name="HTTP: GET /unexisting-endpoint" config-ref="HTTP_Request_configuration" path="/unexisting-endpoint">
        <error-mapping sourceType="HTTP:NOT_FOUND" targetType="EXPRESSION" />
    </http:request>
    <set-payload value='#["Response received"]' doc:name='"Response received"' />
    <error-handler>
        <on-error-continue enableNotifications="true" logException="true" doc:name="On Error Continue" type="ANY">
            <set-payload value='#["ERROR"]' doc:name='"ERROR"' />
        </on-error-continue>
        <on-error-continue enableNotifications="true" logException="true" doc:name="On Error Continue" type="HTTP:NOT_FOUND">
            <set-payload value='#["NOT FOUND"]' doc:name='"NOT FOUND"' />
        </on-error-continue>
        <on-error-propagate enableNotifications="true" logException="true" doc:name="On Error Propagate" type="EXPRESSION">
            <set-payload value='#["EXPRESSION"]' doc:name='"EXPRESSION"' />
        </on-error-propagate>
    </error-handler>
</flow>
```

1) “Response received”
2) “EXPRESSION”
3) “Start”
4) “NOTFOUND”
5) “ERROR”

N.162 Mule application contains two HTTP Listeners, each configured for different API endpoints: http://learn.com/apis/audios and http://learn.com/apis/books
What base path value should be set in an HTTP Listener config element so that it can be used to configure both HTTP Listeners?

1) /apis/*
2) /apis/
3) /apis/audios|books
4) /apis/?

N.163 Refer to exhibits. What is the last message logged by the Logger component after For Each completes processing?




```
</flow>
<flow name="for-each-flow-02"  >
    <http:listener doc:name="HTTP: GET /for-each-02"  config-ref="HTTP_Listener_config" path="/for-each-02"/>
    <set-payload value="#[[5, 34, 53, 70]]" doc:name="[5, 34, 53, 70]"  />
    <foreach doc:name="For Each"  >
        <set-payload value='#["age" ++ payload]' doc:name='"age" ++ payload'  />
        <logger level="INFO" doc:name="Logger"  message="#[[payload]]"/>
    </foreach>
</flow>
```

1) [age5]
   [age34]
   [age53]
   [age70]
2) [age5age34age53age70]
3) [age53]
   [age70]
4) [age70]

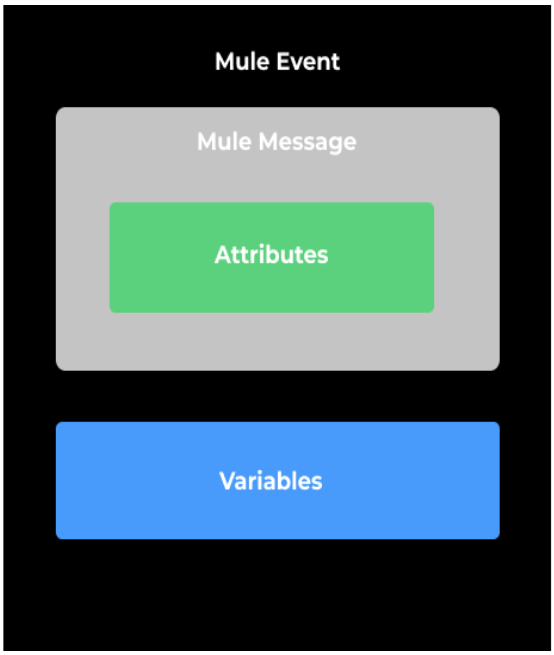
N.164 What is an event in Mule?

1) The core information the application processes
2) The data that passes through an application via one or more flows
3) Metadata contained in the message header
4) Metadata for the Mule event. Can be defined and referenced in the application processing the event

N.165 Company wants to build an API which only contains SOAP web services. Which type API documentation company will prepare?

1) JSON file
2) Plain text file documenting API's
3) WSDL file
4) RAML file to define SOAP services

N.166 A Mule Event is composed of a hierarchy of objects. Where is the hierarchy is payload stored?



1) Mule event
2) Mule message payload
3) Mule message
4) Mule message attributes

N.167 What are variables in Mule?

1) The core information of the message – the data the application processes
2) The data that passes through an application via one or more flows
3) Metadata contained in the message header
4) Metadata for the Mule event. Can be defined and referenced in the application processing the event

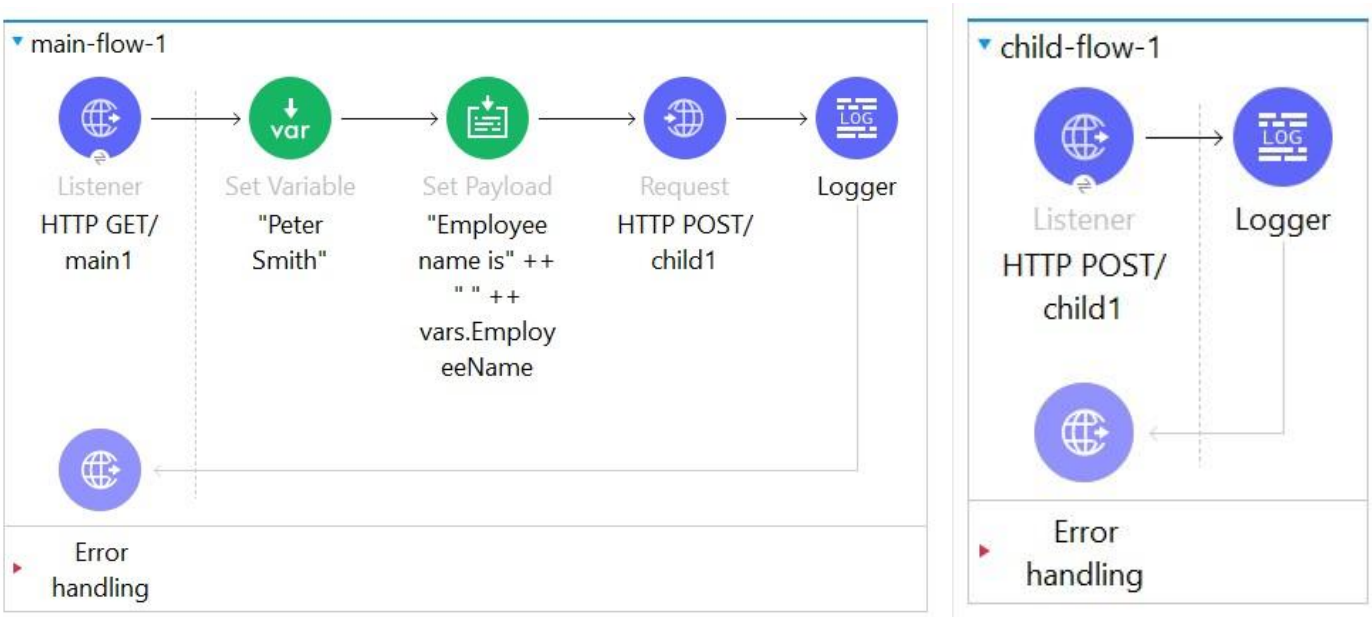
N.168 What is the minimum storage size of the Cloudhub worker?

1) 8GB
2) 500MB
3) 12GB
4) 1GB

N.169 Which Mule component provides a real-time, graphical representation of the APIs and mule applications that are running and discoverable?

1) API Notebook
2) Runtime Manager
3) Anypoint Visualizer
4) API Manager

N.170 Refer to the exhibit. The main flow contains an HTTP Request in the middle of the flow. The HTTP Listener and HTTP request use default configurations.




```
<flow name="main-flow-1" >
        <http:listener doc:name="HTTP GET/main1" config-ref="HTTP_Listener_config" path="/main1"/>
        <set-variable value='#["Peter Smith"]' doc:name='"Peter Smith"' variableName="EmployeeName"/>
        <set-payload value='#["Employee name is" ++ " " ++ vars.EmployeeName]' doc:name='"Employee name
is" ++ " " ++ vars.EmployeeName' />
        <http:request method="POST" doc:name="HTTP POST/child1" url="http://localhost:8082/child1" />
        <logger level="INFO" doc:name="Logger" />
</flow>
<flow name="child-flow-1" >
        <http:listener doc:name="HTTP POST/child1" config-ref="HTTP_Listener_config" path="/child1"/>
        <logger level="INFO" doc:name="Logger" />
</flow>
```

What values are accessible to the Logger at the end of main flow after a web client submits request to http://localhost:8082/main1?id=789 ?

1) Variable payload
2) Payload query param
3) Variable payload query param
4) Payload

What values are accessible to the Logger at the end of child flow after a web client submits request to http://localhost:8082/main1?id=789 ?

1) Variable payload
2) Payload query param
3) Variable payload query param
4) Payload

What payload will be accessible to the Logger at the end of main flow after a web client submits request to http://localhost:8082/main1?id=789 ?

1) Employee name is Peter Smith id=789
2) Employee name is Peter Smith
3) Peter Smith
4) Peter Smith id=789

N.171 How many private flows will be generated by APIKIT from the RAML specification?

```
#%RAML 1.0
title: Bookstore

/books:
  get:
    responses:
      200:
      404:
  delete:
    responses:
      202:
      406:

  /genres:
    get:
      queryParameters:
        code: string
      responses:
        200:
        404:

/departments:
  get:
    responses:
      200:
      404:
```

1) 1
2) 2
3) 3
4) 4

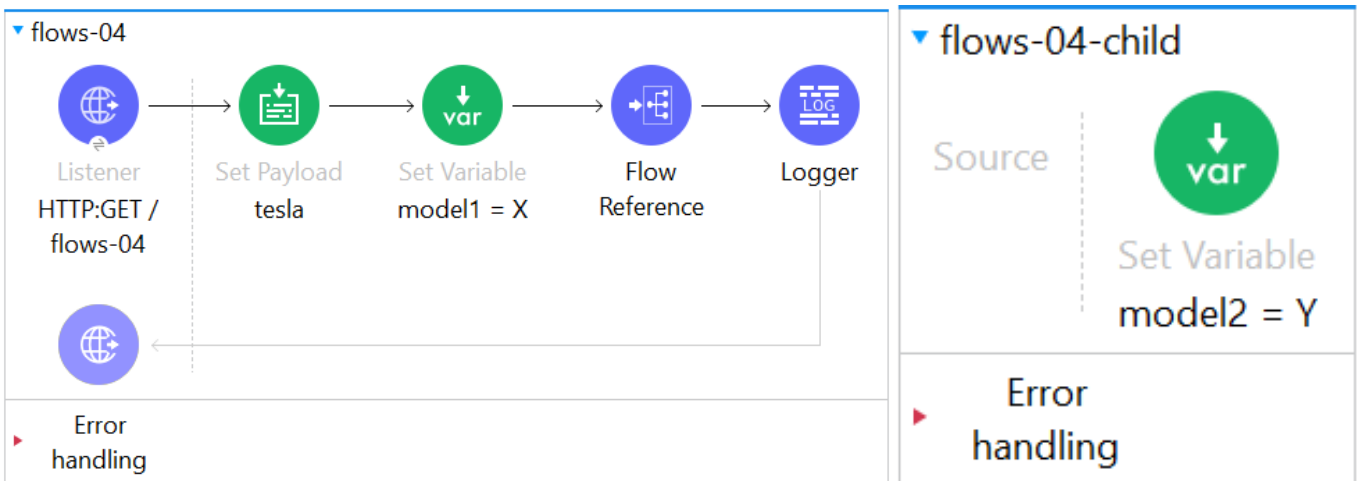
N.172 Which data type is returned by Database SELECT operation?

1) Array
2) String
3) JSON
4) Object

N.173 A Database On Table Row listener retrieves data from an User table that contains primary key column user_ID and an increasing created_date_time column. Neither column allows duplicate values. How should the listener be configured so it retrieves each row at most one time?

1) Set the target value to the last retrieved created_date_time column.
2) Set the watermark column to the user_ID column.
3) Set the target value to the last retrieved user_ID column.
4) Set the watermark column to the created_date_time column.

N.174 Refer to the exhibit:



There is a GET request made to "http://localhost:8082/flows-04?cost=25000". The flow has a reference to a child flow. What values can the logger log?

1) payload, model1 and query parameter
2) payload, model1 and model2
3) payload, variable model1, query parameter cost, variable model2
4) payload

N.175 How we can scale deployed Mule application horizontally on CloudHub?

1) Changing worker size
2) Adding multiple workers
3) Enabling persistent queues to distribute workloads across workers
4) Option 2 and 3 is used

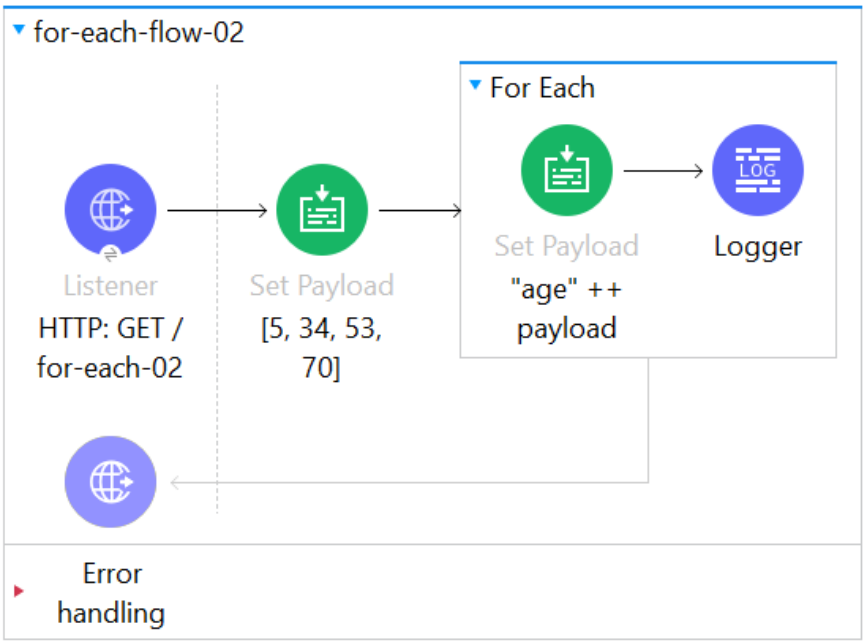
N.176 From which application Organization Administrators can approve/revoke/delete SLA tier access requests?

1) API Manager
2) API Gateway
3) API Exchange
4) API Portal

N.177 Which one is used by Mule application to manage dependencies which make sharing the projects lightweight and easier?

1) CloudHub
2) Global element
3) Configuration file
4) pom.xml

N.178 Refer to exhibits. What is the expected output from the Logger component after For Each completes processing?




```
</flow>
<flow name="for-each-flow-02"  >
    <http:listener doc:name="HTTP: GET /for-each-02"  config-ref="HTTP_Listener_config" path="/for-each-02"/>
    <set-payload value="#[[5, 34, 53, 70]]" doc:name="[5, 34, 53, 70]"  />
    <foreach doc:name="For Each"  >
        <set-payload value='#["age" ++ payload]' doc:name='"age" ++ payload'  />
        <logger level="INFO" doc:name="Logger"  message="#[[payload]]"/>
    </foreach>
</flow>
```

1) [age5]
   [age34]
   [age53]
   [age70]
2) [age5age34age53age70]
3) [age5, age34, age53, age70]
4) [age70]

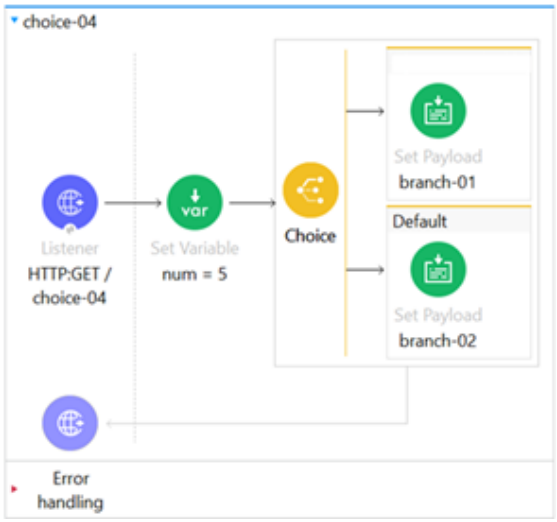
N.179 By default, what response message is returned to the listener in case of successful execution of the application?

1) Summary of processed records
2) JSON Object
3) Payload
4) “Success”

N.180 Where is metadata stored in a Mule project?

1) Global element
2) Application-types.xml file
3) POM.xml file
4) Config.yaml file

N.181 Refer to the exhibit:




```
<set-variable value="5" doc:name="num = 5" variableName="num"/>
<choice doc:name="Choice" >
    <when expression='#[]'>
        <set-payload value="branch-01" doc:name="branch-01" />
    </when>
    <otherwise >
        <set-payload value="branch-02" doc:name="branch-02" />
    </otherwise>
</choice>
```

There is a flow with a variable num and a choice router. What should be the when expression so that the first branch executes?

1) #[vars.num = 5]
2) #[if(vars.num == 5)]
3) #[vars.num != “6”]
4) #[vars.num == 5]

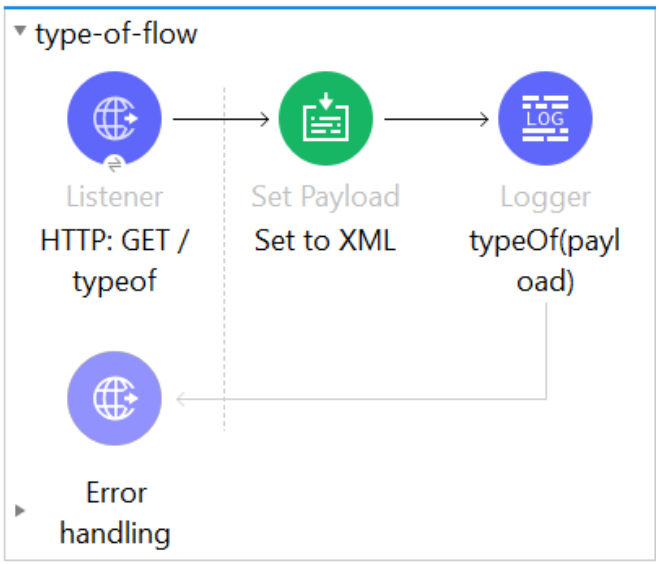
N.182 What distinguishes between how modern API’s are organized in a MuleSoft recommended API-led connectivity approach as compared to other common enterprise integration solutions?

1) The API implementations are monitored with common tools, centralized monitoring and security systems.
2) The API implementation are built with standards using common lifecycle and centralized configuration management tools
3) The API interfaces are specified at a granularity intended for developers to consume specific aspect of integration processes
4) The API interfaces are specified as macroservices with one API representing all the business logic of an existing and proven end to end solution

N.183 By default, what response message is returned to the listener in case of failed execution of the application?

1) error.description
2) error.type
3) payload
4) “Execution failed”

N.184 Refer to exhibit. What will be logged to the logger?




```
<flow name="type-of-flow" >
    <http:listener doc:name="HTTP: GET /typeof" config-ref="HTTP_Listener_config" path="/typeof"/>
    <set-payload value='&lt;ns2:listAllAccounts xmlns:ns2="http://soap.training.mulesoft.com/"&gt;
        &lt;return&gt;
        &lt;accountID&gt;numeric&lt;/ID&gt;
        &lt;createdBy&gt;56768902' doc:name="Set to XML" />
    <logger doc:name="typeOf(payload)" message="#[typeOf(payload)]" level="INFO"/>
</flow>
```

1) Object
2) String
3) XML
4) Java

N.185 Company A is developing an application for business purposes. Process of developing their own APIs to access all the necessary information from a central database took three months. Later developers from Company A found out that another team had already built an API that accesses the information they need.
According to MuleSoft, what organization structure could have saved the Company A three months of development time?

1) Company A system administrators
2) Center for Enablement
3) Center of Excellence
4) MuleSoft Support Center

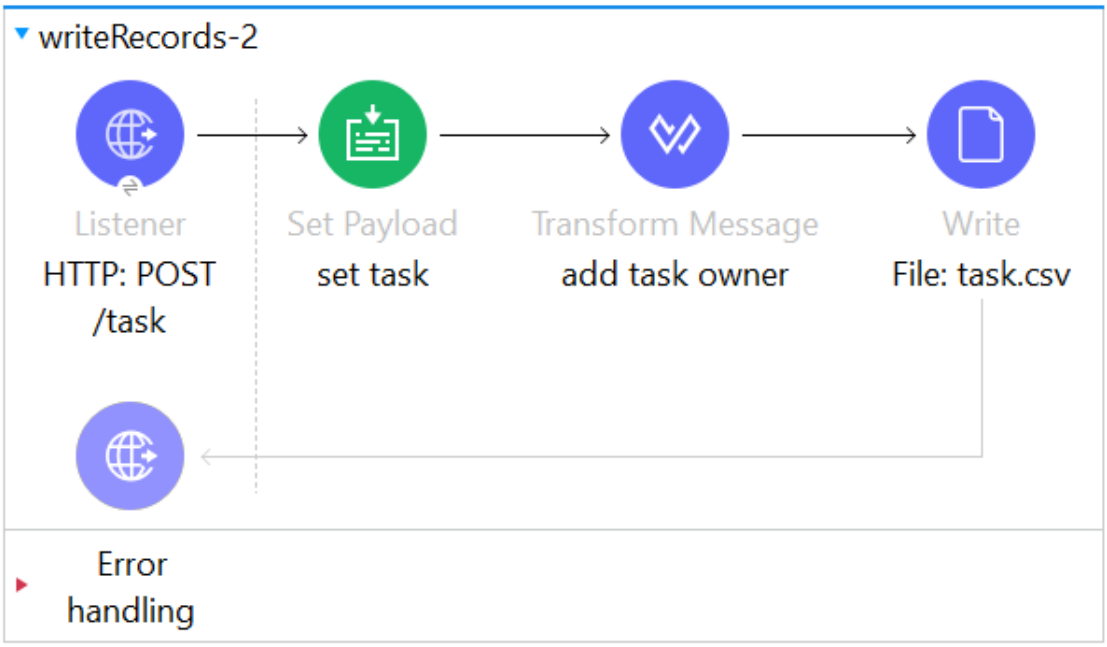
N.186 An API implementation has been deployed to CloudHub and now needs to be governed. IT will not allocate additional vCore for a new Mule application to act as an API proxy.
What is the next step to preseive the current vCore usage, but still allow the Mule application to be managed by API Manager?

1) Register the same API implementation in Runtime Manager to connect to API Manager
2) Deploy the same API implementation behind a VPC and configure the VPC to connect to API Manager
3) Upload the Mule application's JAR file to the API instance in API Manager
4) Modify the API implementation to use auto-discovery to register with API Manager

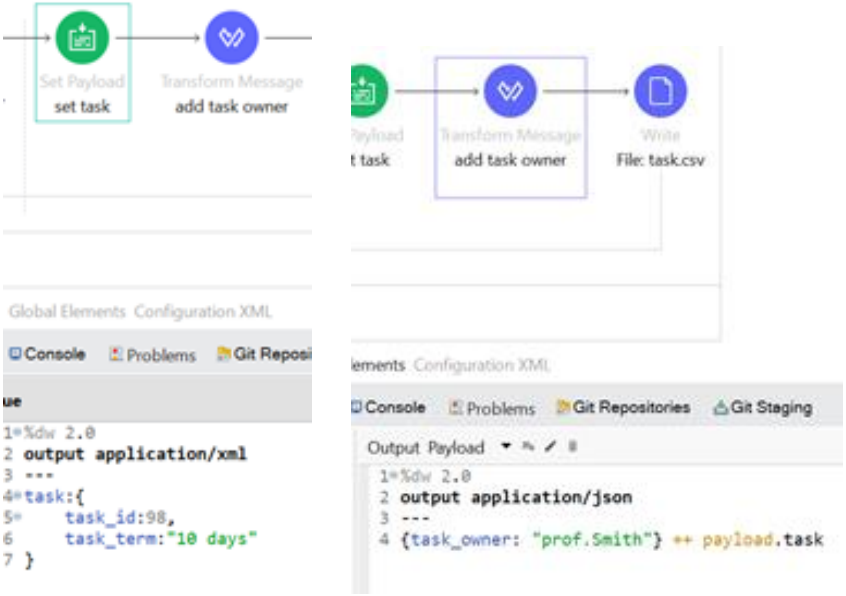
N.187 What is not true about application properties?

1) Application properties can be encrypted
2) Application properties provide easier way to manage configurable values
3) Application properties can be defined in .yaml file only
4) Application properties can be overridden with system properties

N.188 Refer to the exhibit:



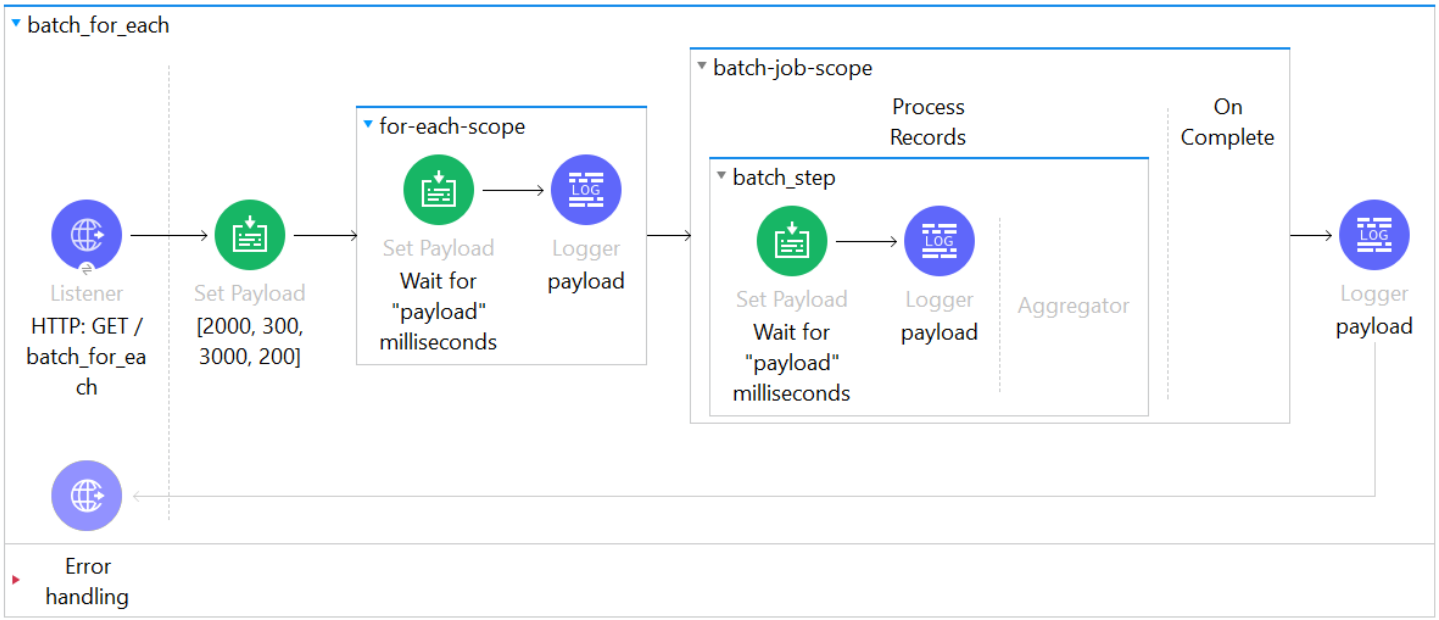
The Set Payload and Transform Message components contain following data:

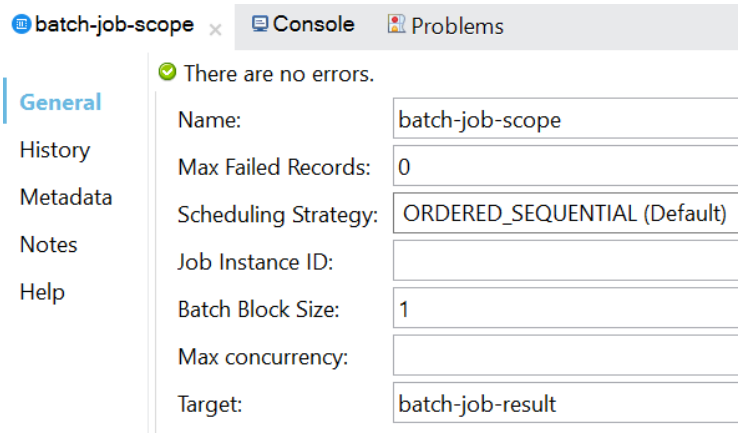


A web client sends task data in a POST request to the Mule Application. What is written to the task.csv file when the flow executes?

1) The payload enriched with information about task owner in JSON format
2) The original payload in JSON format
3) The payload enriched with information about task owner in XML format
4) The original payload in XML format

N.189 Refer to exhibits. The Set Payload transformer in the both for each and batch job scopes contains DataWeave expression to sleep (pause processing) for the number of milliseconds in the current payload.





What is the expected output from the Logger component in for-each-scope after it completes processing?

1) 200, 300, 2000, 3000
2) 3000, 2000, 300, 200
3) 2000, 300, 3000, 200
4) 200, 2000, 300, 3000

What is the expected output from the Logger component in batch-job-scope after it completes processing?

1) Total Records processed: 4. Successful records: 4. Failed Records: 0
2) 3000, 2000, 300, 200
3) 2000, 300, 3000, 200
4) 200, 300, 2000, 3000

What is the expected output from the Logger component at the end of the flow?

1) [2000, 300, 3000, 200]
2) Total Records processed: 4. Successful records: 4. Failed Records: 0
3) [2000, 3000, 300, 200]
4) [200, 2000, 300, 3000]

N.190 Client sends request and includes Content-Type header with value “application/xml”. What is the correct syntax to capture the value of this header in the application?

1) #[“ContentType is: + attributes.queryParams.’content-type’]
2) #[“ContentType is: + attributes.’content-type’]
3) #[“ContentType is: ++ attributes.headers.’content-type’]
4) #[“ContentType is: ++ message.attributes.queryParams.’content-type’]

N.191 Which operation will throw an error if the payload is NOT an empty string?

1) Validation “Is empty string” operation
2) Validation “Is null” operation
3) Validation “Is not empty string”
4) Validation “Is not null”
5) Answers 2 and 3

N.192 What is the correct syntax of declaring and calling function in DataWeawe?

1)
```
fun concat(object: Object, key: String, value: Number) = object ++ {(key):(value)}
---
concat({"Days in January":31}, "Days in February", 28)
```

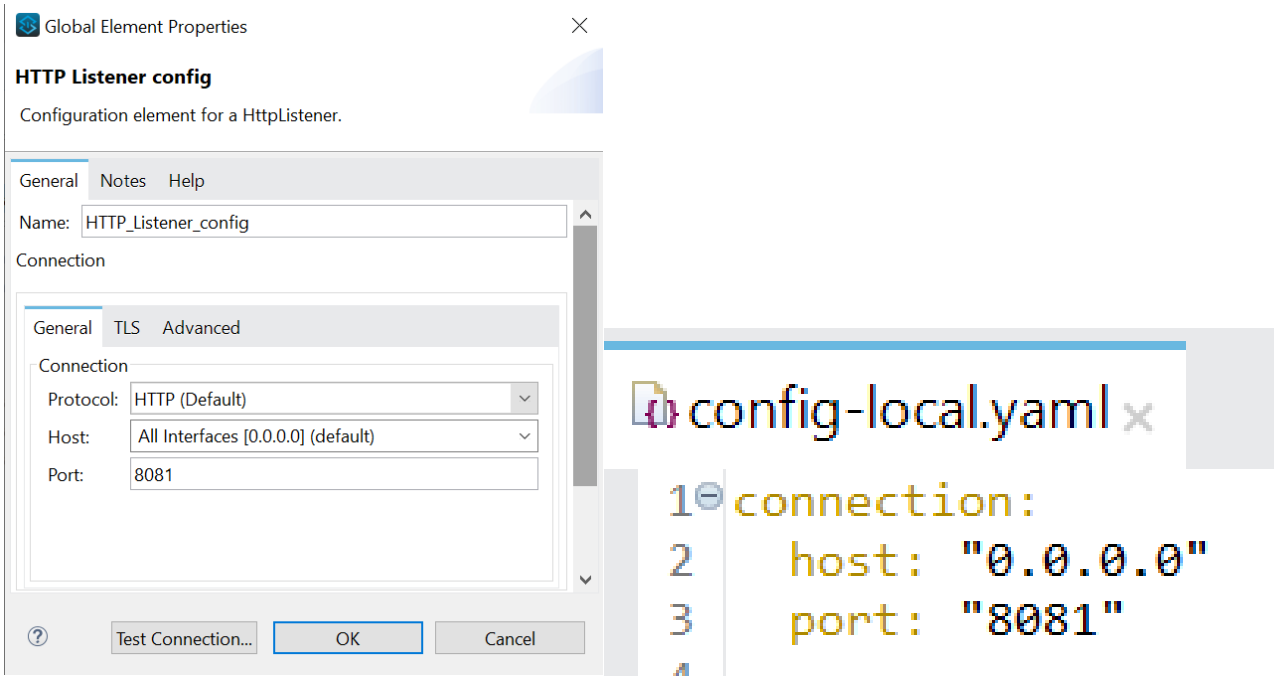
2)
```
fun concat(object: Object, key: String, value: Number) = object ++ {(key):(value)}
---
{"Days in January":31} concat("Days in February", 28)
```

3)
```
function concat(object: Object, key: String, value: Number) = object ++ {(key):(value)}
---
concat({"Days in January":31}, "Days in February", 28)
```

4)
```
function concat(object: Object, key: String, value: Number) = object ++ {(key):(value)}
---
{"Days in January":31} concat("Days in February", 28)
```

1) Option 1
2) Option 2
3) Option 3
4) Option 4

N.193 How port value could be referenced from config.yaml file, so it's no more hardcoded?

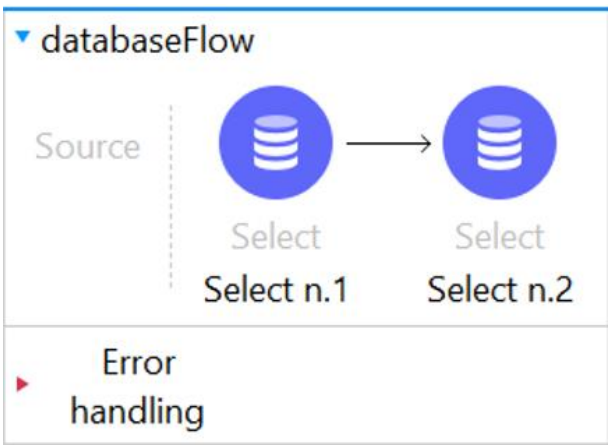


1) ${http.port}
2) ${connection.port}
3) #{connection.port}
4) ${http:port}

N.194 Which part of the application is used for debugging purposes?

1) Advanced REST client
2) CloudHub
3) Configuration XML perspective
4) Debugger component

N.195 databaseFlow is referenced from another flow in the application. Both SELECT operations query for records in two different tables, so results of both operations must be kept. What is the best approach for Select n.2 NOT to overwrite results of the Select n.1 operation and results of both queries are accessible after event returns to the calling flow?



1) Use lookup function to call databaseFlow instead of flow reference
2) Save result of one of the queries in target variable
3) Put both SELECT operations in For Each or in Batch Job loops
4) Construct more complex queries to search in two tables simultaneously
5) Results are automatically combined (concatenated) together, nothing needs to be done