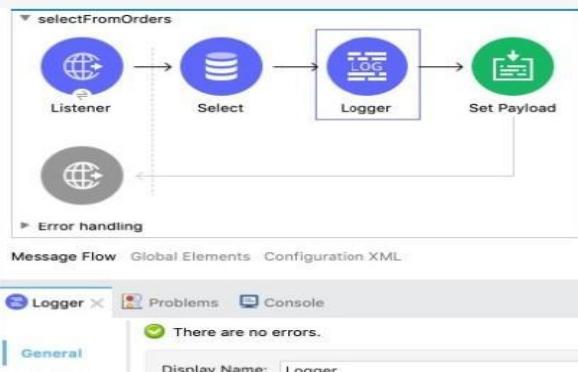


[Next >](#)

- 1 Refer to the exhibits. The Database Select operation returns five rows from a database.

What is logged by the Logger component?



The configuration interface for the 'Logger' component. The 'General' tab is active, showing the following settings:

- Display Name: Logger
- Message: `#{typeOf(payload)}`
- Level: INFO (Default)
- Category: (empty)

```

<http:listener-config name="HTTP_Listener_config" doc:name="HTTP Listener config" >
    <http:listener-connection host="0.0.0.0" port="8081" />
</http:listener-config>
<db:config name="Database_Config" doc:name="Database Config" >
    <db:mysql-connection host="iltdb.learn.mulesoft.com" port="3306"
        user="mule" password="mule" database="training" />
</db:config>
<flow name="selectFromOrders" >
    <http:listener doc:name="Listener" config-ref="HTTP_Listener_config" path="/test" />
    <db:select doc:name="Select" config-ref="Database_Config">
        <db:sql>SELECT * FROM accounts limit 5</db:sql>
    </db:select>
    <logger level="INFO" doc:name="Logger" message="#{typeOf(payload)}" />
    <set-payload value="#[output application/json --- "Response"]" doc:name="Set Payload" />
</flow>

```

- A "Object"
- B "LinkedHashMap"
- C "CaseInsensitiveHashMap"
- D "Array"

[Clear Answer](#)

ANSWER:E, D

- 2 A shopping API contains a method to look up store details by department.

To get information for a particular store, web clients will submit requests with a query parameter named department and a URI parameter named storeId.

What is a valid RAML snippet that supports requests from web clients to get data for a specific storeId and department name?

- A

```
/department:  
  get:  
    uriParameter:  
      storeId:
```
- B

```
get:  
  queryParameters:  
    department:  
  uriParameters:  
    storeId:
```
- C

```
/{storeId}:  
  get:  
    queryParameters:  
      department:
```
- D

```
get:  
  uriParameters:  
    {storeId}:  
  queryParameters:  
    department:
```

46 47 48
55 56 57

[Clear Answer](#)

ANSWER: C

3 Refer to the exhibits. The Mule application does NOT define any global error handlers.

A web client sends a POST request to the Mule application with this input payload. The File Write operation throws a FILE:CONNECTIVITY error.

What response message is returned to the web client?

Input payload:

```
{ "oid": "1000", "itemid": "AC200", "qty": "4" }
```



```
<flow name="acceptOrder">
    <http:listener doc:name="HTTP: POST /order" config-ref="HTTP_Listener_config"
        path="/order" allowedMethods="POST">
        <http:error-response>
            <http:body><![CDATA[#[output text/plain --- payload]]]></http:body>
        </http:error-response>
    </http:listener>
    <file:write doc:name="Write" config-ref="File_Config" path="newOrder.json">
        <error-mapping sourceType="FILE:CONNECTIVITY" targetType="ORDER:NOT_CREATED" />
        <file:content><![CDATA[#[output application/json --- payload]]]></file:content>
    </file:write>
    <set-payload value='#[File written]' doc:name="File written" />
```

- A "ORDER:NOT_CREATED"
- B "OTHER ERROR"
- C "File written"
- D "FILE:CONNECTIVITY"

[Clear Answer](#)

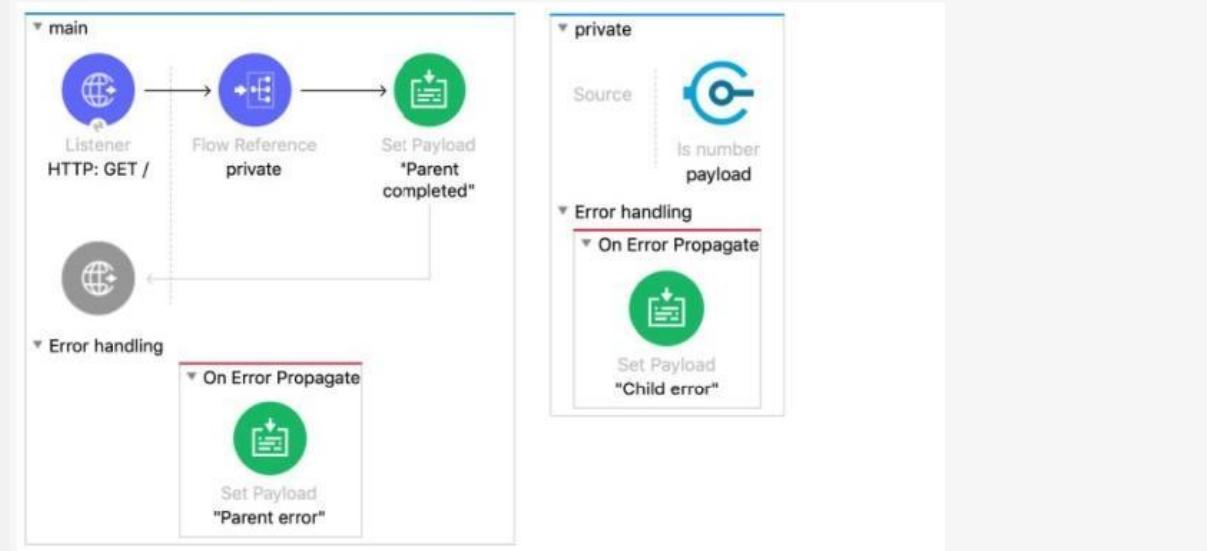
[Mark for review](#)

ANSWER: D, A

- 4 Refer to the exhibits. The Mule application does NOT define any global error handlers.

The Validation component in the private flow throws an error.

What response message is returned to a web client request to the main flow's HTTP Listener?



```
<http:listener-config name="HTTP_Listener_config" doc:name="HTTP Listener config" >
    <http:listener-connection host="0.0.0.0" port="8081" />
</http:listener-config>

<flow name="main" >
    <http:listener doc:name="HTTP: GET /" config-ref="HTTP_Listener_config" path="/" />
    <flow-ref doc:name="private" name="private"/>
    <set-payload value="Parent completed" doc:name="Parent completed" />
    <error-handler>
        <on-error-propagate enableNotifications="true" logException="true" doc:name="On Error Propagate" >
            <set-payload value="Parent error" doc:name="Parent error" />
        </on-error-propagate>
    </error-handler>
</flow>

<flow name="private" >
    <validation:is-number numberType="INTEGER" doc:name="payload" value="#{payload}" message="Validation Error" />
    <error-handler>
        <on-error-propagate enableNotifications="true" logException="true" doc:name="On Error Propagate" >
            <set-payload value="Child error" doc:name="Child error" />
        </on-error-propagate>
    </error-handler>
</flow>
```

- A "Child error"
- B "Parent error"
- C "Validation Error"
- D "Parent completed"

ANSWER: C

- 5 Refer to the exhibits. The my-app.xml file contains an Error Handler scope named "global-error-handler".

The Error Handler scope needs to be set to be the default error handler for every flow in the Mule application.

Where and how should the value "global-error-handler" be added in the Mule project so that the Error Handler scope is the default error handler of the Mule application?



```

<flow name="processItems" >
    <http:listener doc:name="HTTP: POST /items" config-ref="HTTP_Listener_config" path="/items"/>
    <set-payload value="#[]" doc:name="Extract items array" />
    <validation:is-not-empty-collection doc:name="Is not empty collection" message="Payload is an empty collection []"/>
    <db:insert doc:name="ORDERS" config-ref="Database_Config">
        <db:sql ><![CDATA[INSERT INTO accounts]]></db:sql>
    </db:insert>
</flow>
<flow name="updateCustomerRecord" >
    <http:listener doc:name="HTTP: PATCH /email" config-ref="HTTP_Listener_config" path="/email"/>
    <set-payload value="#"" doc:name="Extract email" />
    <validation:is-email doc:name="Is email" email="#{payload}" message="Not an email"/>
    <db:update doc:name="CUSTOMERS DB" config-ref="Database_Config">
        <db:sql ><![CDATA[UPDATE accounts]]></db:sql>
    </db:update>
</flow>
<error-handler name="global-error-handler" >
    <on-error-continue enableNotifications="true" logException="true" doc:name="On Error Continue" type="VALIDATION:EMPTY_COLLECTION">
        <set-payload value="#[Payload is an empty collection]" doc:name="Set Payload" />
    </on-error-continue>
    <on-error-continue enableNotifications="true" logException="true" doc:name="On Error Continue" type="VALIDATION:INVALID_EMAIL">
        <set-payload value="#[Payload is not a valid email]" doc:name="Set Payload" />
    </on-error-continue>
    <on-error-propagate enableNotifications="true" logException="true" doc:name="On Error Propagate" >
        <set-payload value="#[payload]" doc:name="Set Payload" />
    </on-error-propagate>
</error-handler>

```

- A In the mule-artifact.json file, as the value of a key-value pair
- B In the Validation folder, as the value of a global element in the error-handling.yaml file
- C In the pom.xml file, as the value of a global element
- D In the my-app.xml file, as an attribute of a configuration element

[Clear Answer](#)

ANSWER: D

- 6** A company has an API to manage departments, with each department identified by a unique deptId. The API was built with RAML according to MuleSoft best practices.

What is valid RAML to specify a method to update the details for a specific department?

A

```
/departments:  
  /deptId:  
    patch:
```

B

```
/departments:  
  patch:  
    queryParameters:  
      deptId:
```

C

```
/departments:  
  patch:  
    /deptId:
```

D

```
/departments:  
  /{deptId}:  
    patch:
```

[Clear Answer](#)

ANSWER: D

- 7** A function named toUpper needs to be defined that accepts a string named userName and returns the string in uppercase.

What is the correct DataWeave code to define the toUpper function?

A

```
fun toUpper(userName) -> upper(userName)
```

B

```
var toUpper(userName) = upper(userName)
```

C

```
var toUpper(userName) -> upper(userName)
```

D

```
fun toUpper(userName) = upper(userName)
```

[Clear Answer](#)

ANSWER: D

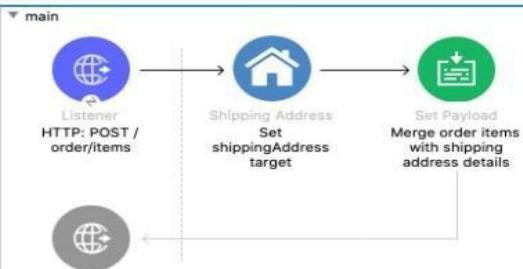
- 8 Refer to the exhibits. A Mule application is being developed to process web client POST requests with payloads containing order information, including the user name and purchased items. The Shipping connector returns a shipping address for the input payload's user name. The Shipping connector's Shipping Address operation is configured with a target named `shippingAddress`.

The Set Payload transformer needs to set an item key equal to the `items` value from the original received payload and a `shippingInfo` key equal to the the Shipping Address operation's response.

What is a straightforward way to properly configure the Set Payload transformer with the required data?

Input payload:

```
{
  "user": "vivek.singh@acme.com",
  "items": [
    {"item": "bike", "price": 120.45, "qty": 1}
  ]
}
```



Error handling

```

<flow name="main" >
  <http:listener doc:name="HTTP: POST /order/items" config-ref="HTTP_Listener_config" path="/order/items">
    <http:response>
      <http:body><![CDATA[#{output application/json --- payload}]]></http:body>
    </http:response>
  </http:listener>
  <shipping:shipping-address doc:name="Set shippingAddress target" config-ref="Shipping_Config" target="shippingAddress">
    <shipping:shipping-address-request-data ><![CDATA[#{payload.user}]]></shipping:shipping-address-request-data>
  </shipping:shipping-address>
  <set-payload value="#{output application/json

{
  items: #[payload.items],
  shippingInfo: #[payload.shippingAddress]
}}" doc:name="Merge order items with shipping address details" />
</flow>

```

A

```
{
  items: attributes.shippingAddress.items
  shippingInfo: payload
}
```

B

```
{
  items: payload.items,
  shippingInfo: vars.shippingAddress
}
```

C

```
{
  items: payload.items,
  shippingInfo: shippingAddress
}
```

D

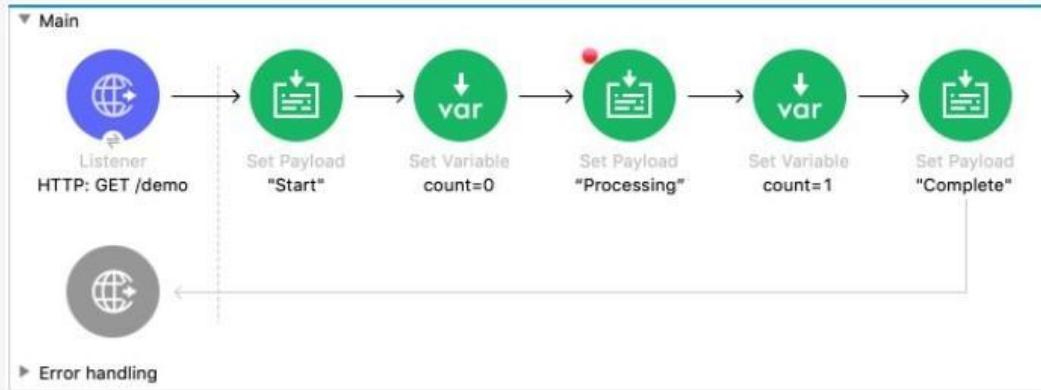
```
{
  items: vars.shippingAddress.items
  shippingInfo: payload
}
```

[Clear Answer](#)

ANSWER: E, B

- 9 Refer to the exhibit. The Mule application is debugged in Anypoint Studio and stops at the breakpoint.

What is the value of the payload displayed in the debugger at this breakpoint?



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

[Close Answer](#)

ANSWER:D

- 10 Refer to the exhibits. A company has defined this Book data type and Book example to be used in APIs.

What is valid RAML for an API that uses this Book data type and Book example?

```
%RAML 1.0 DataType      %RAML 1.0 NamedExample
# bookDataType.raml      # bookExample.raml

type: object             bookExample:
properties:               ID: 101
  ID?: integer           title: Shakespeare
  title: string          author: Encyclopaedia Britannica
  author: string          publisher: John Wiley & Sons
  publisher?: string      year: 2007
  year: integer           ISBN: "0471767840"
  ISBN:                  type: string
                        required: true
```

A

```
%RAML 1.0
title: Books

types:
  Book: ABC/DataTypes/bookDataType.raml

/books:
  post:
    body:
      application/json:
        type: Book
        examples:
          input: ABC/Examples/bookExample.raml
  responses:
    201:
      body:
        application/json:
          example:
            message: Book added
```

B

```
%RAML 1.0
title: Books

Book: !include bookDataType.raml

/books:
  post:
    body:
      application/json:
        type: Book
        examples:
          input: !include bookExample.raml
  responses:
    201:
      body:
        application/json:
          example:
            message: Book added
```

C

```

%%RAML 1.0
title: Books

types:
  Book: !include bookDataType.raml

/books:
  post:
    body:
      application/json:
        type: Book
        examples:
          input: !include bookExample.raml
  responses:
    201:
      body:
        application/json:
          example:
            message: Book added

```

ANSWER: C

- 11 Refer to the exhibits. The web client sends a POST request to the ACME Orders 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?

The screenshot shows a RAML 1.0 editor interface. On the left, the API definition includes a title 'ACME Order API' and version '1.0'. Under the '/order' resource, there's a 'post' method with a body of type 'application/xml'. An example XML payload is provided:

```

<order oid="1001">
  <customerName>Annie Point
  </customerName>
  <itemName>Electric Standing Desk
  </itemName>
  <cost>300.00</cost>
</order>

```

On the right, a browser-like interface shows a POST request to 'http://localhost:8081/api/order'. The 'Body' tab is selected, showing 'Body content type' set to 'multipart/mixed'. The response status is '415 Unsupported Media Type' with a duration of '4097.00 ms'. The response body is a JSON object with a single key 'message': "Unsupported media type".

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

[Clear Answer](#)

Mark for review

[◀ Previous](#) [Next ▶](#)

[Finish](#)

ANSWER:B

- 12 Refer to the exhibits. The main flow contains a Flow Reference component configured to call the child flow.

What part(s) of a Mule event passed to the Flow Reference component are available in the child flow?



- A The payload and all attributes
- B The payload and all variables
- C The entire Mule event
- D The payload

[Clear Answer](#)

ANSWER:C

- 13 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 Anypoint Studio, from components generated by REST Connect for the API specification
- C In Runtime Manager, from the Properties tab of the deployed approved API proxy
- D In the organization's public API portal in Anypoint Exchange, from an approved client application for the API proxy

[Clear Answer](#)

[Mark for review](#)

ANSWER: D

- 14 Refer to the exhibits. A web client sends a POST request to the HTTP Listener with the payload "Hello-".

What response is returned to the web client?



```
<flow name="main">
  <http:listener doc:name="HTTP: POST /jms" config-ref="HTTP_Listener_config" path="/jms" />
  <jms:publish doc:name="JMS: one" config-ref="JMS_Config" destination="one" >
    <jms:message outboundContentType="text/plain" />
  </jms:publish>
  <http:request method="POST" doc:name="HTTP: POST /data" url="http://localhost:8081/data"/>
  <jms:publish-consume doc:name="JMS: two" config-ref="JMS_Config" destination="two">
    <jms:message outboundContentType="text/plain" />
  </jms:publish-consume>
  <set-payload value="#[payload ++ "Three"]' doc:name='payload as String ++ "Three'" />
```

- A HTTP-JMS2-Three
- B Hello-HTTP-Three
- C Hello-HTTP-JMS2-Three
- D Hello-JMS1-HTTP-JMS2-Three

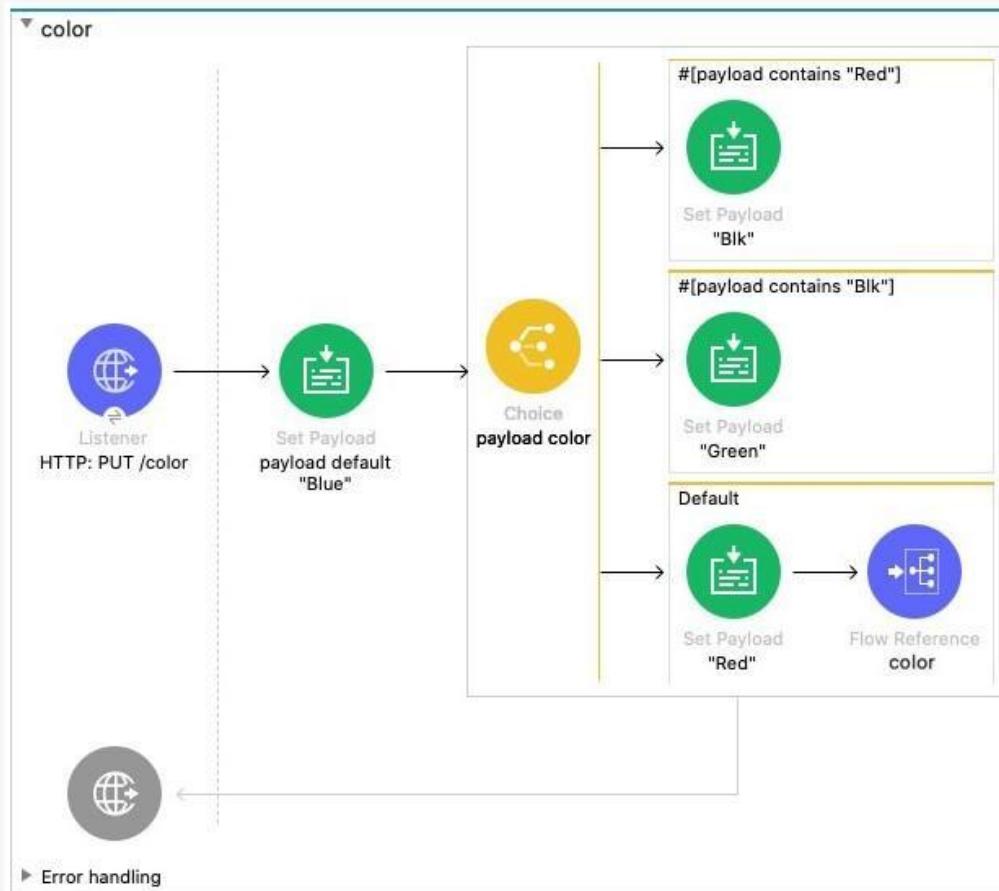
[Clear Answer](#)

ANSWER: C

- 15 Refer to the exhibit. The Default scope in the Choice router recursively calls the color flow.

A web client sends a PUT request to the HTTP Listener with payload "Blue".

What response is returned to the web client?



- A "Blk"
- B "Green"
- C A timeout error
- D ["Blue", "Red", "Blk"]

[Clear Answer](#)

ANSWER: C

16 Refer to the exhibits. The Mule application configures and uses two HTTP Listener global configuration elements.

The Mule application is run in Anypoint Studio.

If the Mule application starts correctly, what URI and port number(s) can receive web client requests; if the Mule application fails to start, what is the cause of the failure?

The screenshot shows the Anypoint Studio interface with the following components:

- Package Explorer:** Shows a project named "multi-http-listeners" containing "src/main/mule (Flows)", "global.xml", "main.xml", "src/main/java", "src/main/resources", "log4j2.xml", and "api".
- Global Configuration Elements:** Shows two global configurations:
 - HTTP Listener config_2222:** Listener at port 2222, configured to handle GET requests to "localhost:3333".
 - HTTP Listener config_3333:** Listener at port 3333, configured to set the payload to "HTTP: 3333" for all requests.
- main.mxml:** Shows a flow named "httpListener1". It contains two parallel steps:
 - A listener step for "HTTP: 2222 /" that handles a "GET HTTP://localhost:3333" request.
 - A listener step for "HTTP: 3333 /" that sets the payload to "HTTP: 3333".

- A The Mule application starts successfully
Web client requests can only be received at the URI / on port 2222, not on port 3333
- B The Mule application fails to start
There is a port bind conflict because the HTTP Request also uses port 3333
- C The Mule application fails to start
There is a URL path conflict because both HTTP Listeners are configured with the same path /
- D The Mule application starts successfully
Web client requests can be received at the URI / on port 2222 or port 3333

[Clear Answer](#)

ANSWER:D

- 17 Refer to the exhibit. How should the WHERE clause be changed to set the city and state values from the configured input parameters?

Query

SQL Query Text:

```
SELECT * FROM accounts  
WHERE city = attributes.queryParams.city AND  
state = attributes.queryParams.state
```

Input Parameters:

```
1@{  
2@ city: attributes.queryParams.city,  
3@ state: attributes.queryParams.state  
4 }
```

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: A

18 Refer to the exhibit.

What DataWeave expression transforms the example XML input to the CSV output?

The screenshot shows a DataWeave editor interface. On the left is the XML input:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<sale>
    <item itemId="592" saleId="1000">
        <shipping>international</shipping>
        <desc>T-shirt Navy</desc>
        <size>L</size>
        <quantity>1</quantity>
        <price>20</price>
    </item>
    <item itemId="972" saleId="1000">
        <shipping>domestic</shipping>
        <desc>Cargo Shorts</desc>
        <size>XL</size>
        <quantity>2</quantity>
        <price>30</price>
    </item>
</sale>
```

In the center, the transformation steps are listed:

```
1@%dw 2.0
2   output application/csv
3   ---
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
--n
```

On the right is the CSV output:

index	sale	itemName	itemPrice	item
0	1000	T-shirt Navy	20	592
1	1000	Cargo Shorts	60	972

A

```
payload.sale.*item map ( (value,index) -> {
    index: index,
    sale: value.@saleId,
    itemName: value.desc,
    itemPrice: (value.price) * (value.quantity),
    item: value.@itemId
})
```

B

```
payload.sale.item map ( (value,index) -> {
    index: index,
    sale: value.saleId,
    itemName: value.desc,
    itemPrice: (value.price) * (value.quantity),
    item: value.itemId
})
```

C

```
payload.sale.*.item map ( (value,index) -> {  
    index: index,  
    sale: value.saleId,  
    itemName: value.desc,  
    itemPrice: (value.price) * (value.quantity),  
    item: value.itemId  
} )
```

D

```
payload.sale.item map ( (value,index) -> {  
    index: index,  
    sale: value.@saleId,  
    itemName: value.desc,  
    itemPrice: (value.price) * (value.quantity),  
    item: value.@itemId  
} )
```

Answer- A

- 19 A Mule application contains an ActiveMQ JMS dependency. The Mule application was developed in Anypoint Studio and runs successfully in Anypoint Studio.

The Mule application must now be exported from Anypoint Studio and shared with another developer.

What export options create the smallest JAR file that can be imported into the other developer's Anypoint Studio and run successfully?

A

Attach project sources
 Include project modules and dependencies

B

Attach project sources
 Include project modules and dependencies

C

Attach project sources
 Include project modules and dependencies

D

Attach project sources
 Include project modules and dependencies

ANSWER: C

- 20 An organization's Center for Enablement (C4E) has built foundational assets (API specifications and implementation templates, common frameworks, and best practices guides) and published them to Anypoint Exchange.

What is a metric related to these foundational assets that helps the organization measure the success of its C4E efforts?

- A Correlation of each foundational asset with the counts of developers that downloaded each asset
- B Utilization counts of foundational assets in production applications
- C Correlation of key performance indicators (KPIs) of production applications with foundational assets
- D Counts of how many lines of businesses (LoBs) consumed each foundational asset

[Clear Answer](#)

[Mark for review](#)

ANSWER:C

- 21 Refer to the exhibits. The Batch Job scope processes the array of strings.

After the Batch Job scope completes processing the input payload, what information is logged by the Logger component?



```

<flow name="batch" >
    <scheduler doc:name="Scheduler" >
        <scheduling-strategy >
            <fixed-frequency frequency="10000" />
        </scheduling-strategy>
    </scheduler>
    <set-payload value="#{{ a, "b", "c" }}' doc:name='{{ a, "b", "c" }}' />
    <batch:job jobName="Batch_job" >
        <batch:process-records >
            <batch:step name="Batch_Step1" >
                <set-payload value="#{upper(payload)}' doc:name='upper(payload)' />
            </batch:step>
        </batch:process-records>
        <batch:on-complete >
            <logger level="INFO" doc:name="payload" message="#{payload}" />
        </batch:on-complete>
    </batch:job>
</flow>

```

- A Total Records processed: 1
Successful records: 1
Failed Records: 0
payload: ["A", "B", "C"]
- B Total Records processed: 3
Successful records: 3
Failed Records: 0
payload: ["A", "B", "C"]
- C Total Records processed: 3
Successful records: 3
Failed Records: 0
- D ["A", "B", "C"]

ANSWER: C

- 22 A Database On Table Row listener retrieves data from a CUSTOMER table that contains a primary key user_id column and an increasing login_date_time column.

Neither column allows duplicate values.

How should the listener be configured so it retrieves each row at most one time?

- A Set the watermark column to the user_id column
- B Set the watermark column to the login_date_time column
- C Set the target value to the last retrieved user_id value
- D Set the target value to the last retrieved login_date_time value

[Clear Answer](#)

[Mark for review](#)

ANSWER: B, A

- 23** A Mule project contains a DataWeave module file WebStore.dwl that defines a function named loginUser. The module file is located in the project's src/main/resources/libs/dw folder.

What is correct DataWeave code to import all of the WebStore.dwl file's functions and then call the loginUser function for the login "cindy.park@example.com"?

A

```
import libs.dw
---
WebStore.loginUser( "cindy.park@example.com" )
```

B

```
import * from libs::dw
---
WebStore::loginUser( "cindy.park@example.com" )
```

C

```
import libs.dw.WebStore
---
loginUser( "cindy.park@example.com" )
```

D

```
import * from libs::dw::WebStore
---
loginUser( "cindy.park@example.com" )
```

[Clear Answer](#)

[Mark for review](#)

ANSWER: D

- 24** An organization is beginning to follow MuleSoft's recommended API-led connectivity approach to use modern APIs to support the development and lifecycles of their integration solutions and to close the IT delivery gap.

What distinguishes between how modern APIs are organized in a MuleSoft-recommended API-led connectivity approach vs. other common enterprise integration solutions?

A

The API implementations are built with standards using common lifecycle and centralized configuration management tools

B

The API implementations are monitored with common tools, centralized monitoring, and security systems

C

The API interfaces are specified as macroservices, with one API representing all the business logic of an existing and proven end-to-end integration solution

D

The API interfaces are specified at a granularity intended for developers to consume specific aspects of integration processes

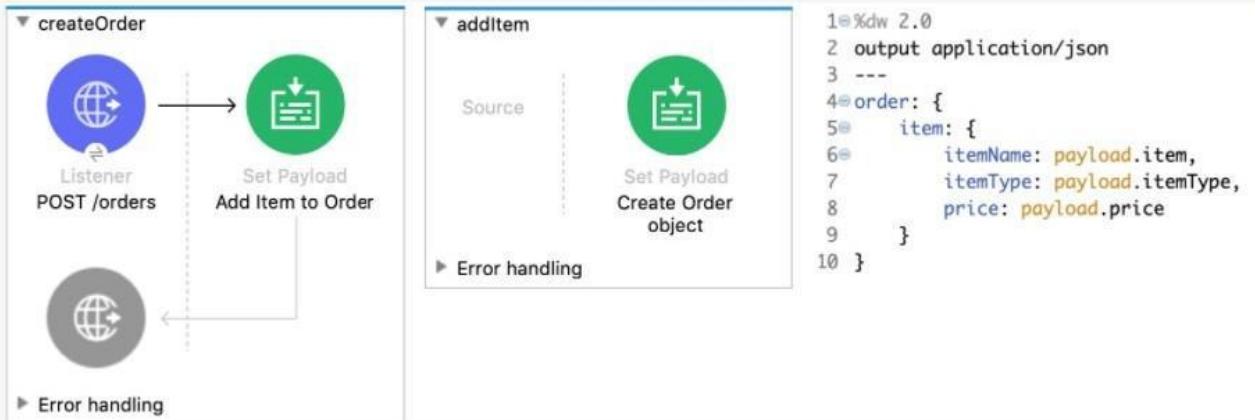
[Clear Answer](#)

[Mark for review](#)

ANSWER: A (I Feel, not 100% confident. Just applied Oddman out)

25 Refer to the exhibits. The Set Payload transformer in the addItem child flow uses DataWeave to create an order object.

What is the correct DataWeave code for the Set Payload transformer in the createOrder flow to use the addItem child flow to add a router cable with the price of 100 to the order?



A

```
addItem(
    { payload: { price: "100", item: "router", itemType: "cable" } }
)
```

B

```
lookup(
    "addItem",
    { price: "100", item: "router", itemType: "cable" }
)
```

C

```
lookup(
    "addItem",
    { payload: { price: "100", item: "router", itemType: "cable" } }
)
```

D

```
addItem(
    { price: "100", item: "router", itemType: "cable" }
)
```

[Clear Answer](#)

[Mark for review](#)

ANSWER: B or C (need to execute and see)

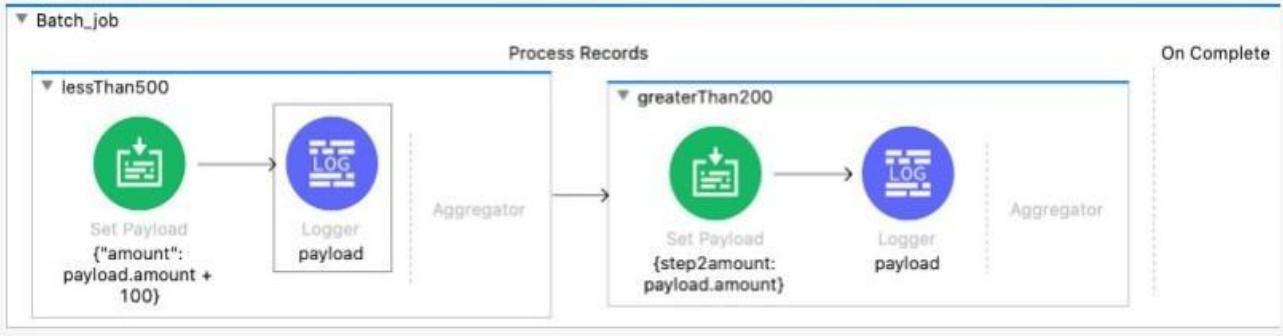
- 26 Refer to the exhibits. The Batch Job scope contains two Batch Step scopes with different accept expressions.

The input payload is passed to the Batch Job scope.

After the entire payload is processed by the Batch Job scope, what messages have been logged by the Logger components?

Input payload:

```
[{"size": "large", "amount": 1000, "price": 400.00},  
 {"size": "medium", "amount": 400, "price": 600.00},  
 {"size": "small", "amount": 1, "price": 800.00}]
```



```
<batch:job jobName="Batch_job" maxFailedRecords="-1">  
    <batch:process-records>  
        <batch:step name="lessThan500" acceptExpression="#{payload.amount < 500}" acceptPolicy="ALL">  
            <set-payload value="#{`amount`: payload.amount + 100}" />  
            <doc:name='{"amount": payload.amount + 100}' />  
            <logger level="INFO" doc:name="payload" message="#{payload}" />  
        </batch:step>  
        <batch:step name="greaterThan200" acceptExpression="#{ payload.amount > 200 }" acceptPolicy="ALL">  
            <set-payload value="#{step2amount: payload.amount}" />  
            <doc:name='step2amount: payload.amount' />  
            <logger level="INFO" doc:name="payload" message="#{payload}" />  
        </batch:step>  
    </batch:process-records>  
</batch:job>
```

A
{ "amount": 500 }
{ "amount": 101 }
{ "step2amount": 1000 }

B
{ "amount": 500 }
{ "amount": 601 }
{ "step2amount": 1000 }
{ "step2amount": 500 }
{ "step2amount": 601 }

C
{ "amount": 500 }
{ "amount": 101 }
{ "step2amount": 1000 }
{ "step2amount": 500 }

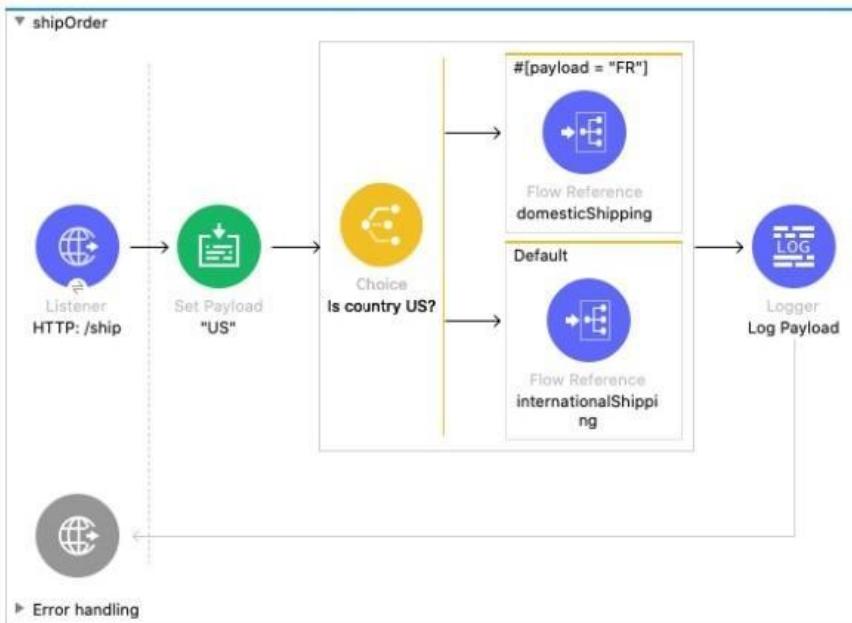
D
{ "amount": 500 }
{ "amount": 101 }
{ "step2amount": 1000 }
{ "step2amount": 400 }

[Clear Answer](#)

ANSWER: C

27 Refer to the exhibits. In the Choice router, the When expression for the domesticShipping route is set to "#[payload = 'FR']".

What is logged after the Choice router completes?





- A A string with value "FR"
- B A DataWeave syntax error
- C The result of the internationalShipping flow
- D The result of the domesticShipping flow

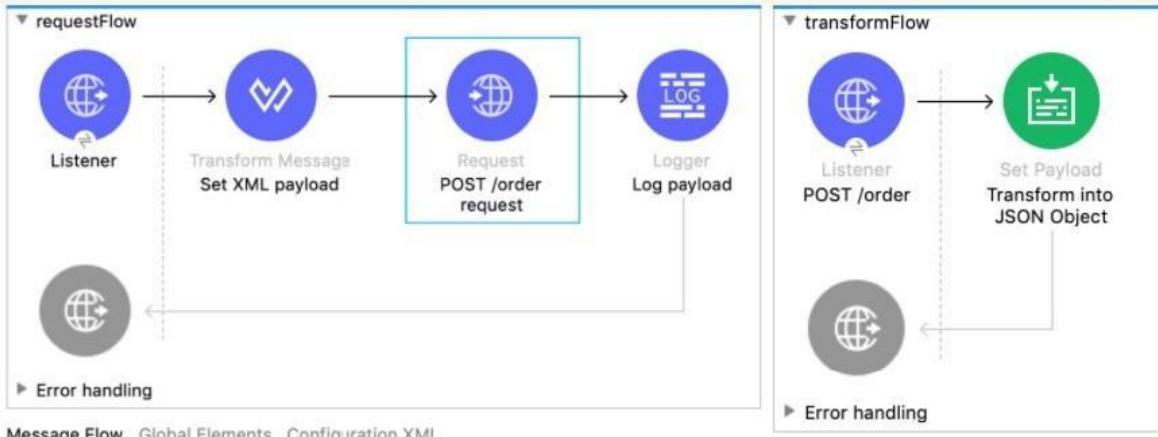
[Clear Answer](#)

ANSWER:B

- 28 Refer to the exhibits. In the requestFlow an HTTP Request operation is configured to send an HTTP request with an XML payload. The request is sent to the HTTP Listener in the transformFlow. That flow transforms the incoming payload into JSON format and returns the response to the HTTP request.

The response of the request is stored in a target variable named theResult.

What is the payload at the Logger component after the HTTP Request?





POST /order request



Problems



There are no errors.

General

MIME Type

Request

Response

Advanced

Error Mapping

Metadata

Notes

General

Streaming strategy

Repeatable file store stream (Default)

In memory size:

1024

Buffer unit:

KB (Default)

Output

Target Variable: theResult

Target Value: #[payload

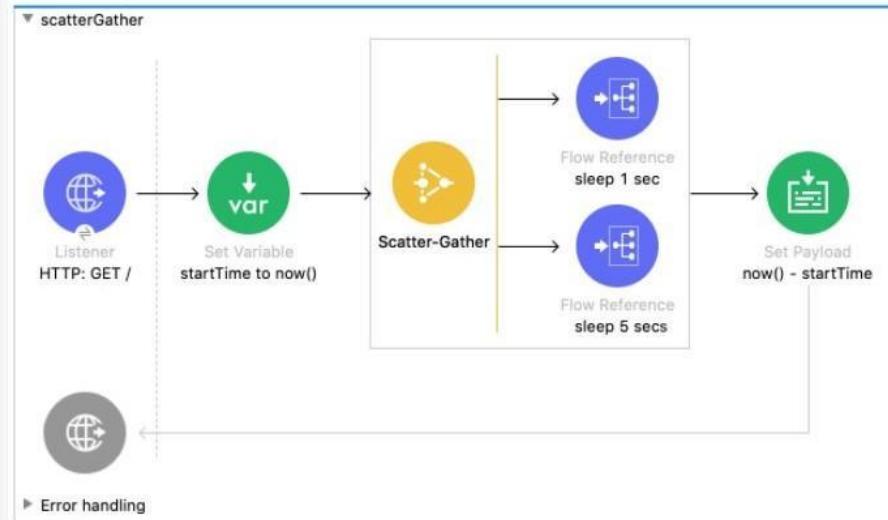
- A The original XML payload
- B null
- C A non-empty Java object
- D The returned JSON response

[Clear Answer](#)**ANSWER: A**

- 29 Refer to the exhibits. In the execution of the Scatter-Gather, the "sleep 1 sec" Flow Reference takes about 1 second to complete, and the "sleep 5 secs" Flow Reference takes about 5 seconds to complete.

1
7
13
19
25
31
37
43
49
55

About how many seconds does it take from the time the Scatter-Gather is called until the Set Payload transformer is called?



```

<flow name="scatterGather" >
  <http:listener doc:name="HTTP: GET /" config-ref="HTTP_Listener_config" path="/" />
  <set-variable value="#{now()}" doc:name="startTime to now()" variableName="startTime" />
  <scatter-gather doc:name="Scatter-Gather" >
    <route>
      <flow-ref doc:name="sleep 1 sec" name="flow1" />
    </route>
    <route>
      <flow-ref doc:name="sleep 5 sec" name="flow2" />
    </route>
  </scatter-gather>
  <set-payload value="#{output application/json --- now() - vars.startTime}" doc:name="now() - startTime" />
</flow>
  
```

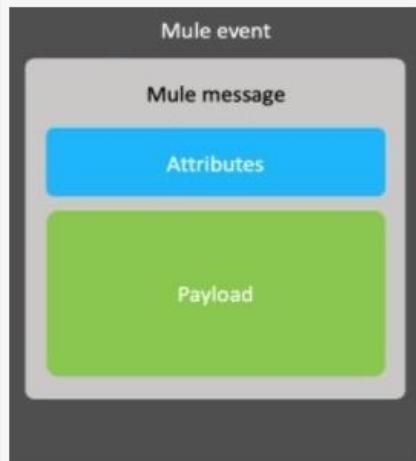
- A 0
- B 1
- C 5
- D 6

[Clear Answer](#)

ANSWER: C

- 30 Refer to the exhibit. A Mule event is composed of a hierarchy of objects.

Where in the hierarchy are variables stored?



- A Mule message
- B Mule message attributes
- C Mule event
- D Mule message payload

ANSWER: C

What data is expected by the POST /accounts endpoint?

```
#%RAML 1.0
title: Accounts API
version: 1.0

/accounts:
  get:
    description: Get all accounts
    responses:
      200:
        body:
          application/json:
            example:
              id: "48292"
              name: Geordi La Forge
              address: 1 Forge Way, Midgard, CA 95928
              customer_since: "2014-01-04"
              balance: 4829.29
  post:
    description: Create an account
    body:
      application/json:
        example:
          name: Geordi La Forge
          address: 1 Forge Way, Midgard, CA 95928
          customer_since: "2014-01-04"
          balance: 4829.29
          bank_agent_id: "48-SJT-282924-KL"
```

A

```
<item>
  <id>48292</id>
  <name>Geordi La Forge</name>
  <address>1 Forge Way, Midgard, CA 95928</address>
  <customer_since>2014-01-04</customer_since>
  <balance>4829.29</balance>
</item>
```

B

```
{
  "id": "48292",
  "name": "Geordi La Forge",
  "address": "1 Forge Way, Midgard, CA 95928",
  "customer_since": "2014-01-04",
  "balance": 4829.29
}
```

C

```
{
  "name": "Geordi La Forge",
  "address": "1 Forge Way, Midgard, CA 95928",
  "customer_since": "2014-01-04",
  "balance": 4829.29,
  "bank_agent_id": "48-SJT-282924-KL"
}
```

D

```
<item>
  <name>Geordi La Forge</name>
  <address>1 Forge Way, Midgard, CA 95928</address>
  <customer_since>2014-01-04</customer_since>
  <balance>4829.29</balance>
  <bank_agent_id>48-SJT-282924-KL</bank_agent_id>
</item>
```

ANSWER: C

- 32 A web client sends a request to `http://localhost:8081?dept=sales`.

What is the correct DataWeave expression to access the value of dept?

- A `attributes.queryParams.dept`
- B `attributes.dept`
- C `message.queryParams.dept`
- D `vars.dept`

[Clear Answer](#)

[Mark for review](#)

ANSWER: A

- 33 Following MuleSoft's recommended API-led connectivity approach, an organization has created an application network. The organization now needs to create an API to transform, orchestrate, and aggregate data provided by other APIs in the application network. This API should be flexible enough to handle data from additional APIs in the future.

According to MuleSoft's recommended API-led connectivity approach, what is the best layer for this new API?

- A Experience layer
- B System layer
- C Process layer
- D Security layer

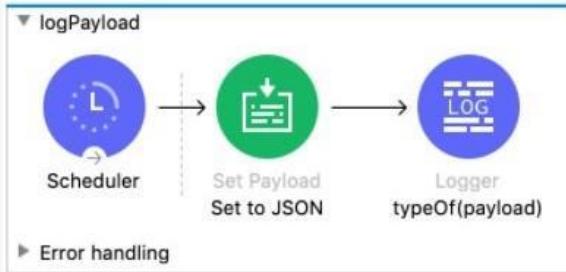
[Clear Answer](#)

[Mark for review](#)

ANSWER:C

- 34 Refer to the exhibits. A payload is set in the Set Payload transformer.

What is logged by the Logger?



```
<flow name="logPayload" >
    <scheduler doc:name="Scheduler" >
        <scheduling-strategy >
            <fixed-frequency />
        </scheduling-strategy>
    </scheduler>
    <set-payload doc:name="Set to JSON" value="#[{
        "accounts": {
            "account": {
                "accountName": "ABC Widgets",
                "type": "New Customer",
                "stage": "Qualification"
            }
        }
    }]" />
    <logger level="INFO" doc:name="typeOf(payload)" message="#[typeOf(payload)]"/>
</flow>
```

- A "Object"
- B "JSON"
- C "String"
- D "Array"

ANSWER: **D, A**

- 35 A REST Connect module is generated for a RAML specification, and then the REST Connect module is imported into a Mule application.

For each method of the RAML specification, what does the REST Connect module provide?

- A An operation
- B An event source
- C A flow
- D A scope

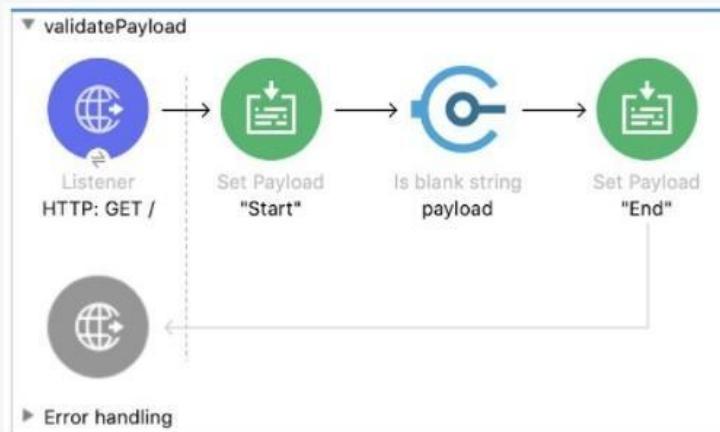
[Clear Answer](#)

[Mark for review](#)

ANSWER: C

- 36 Refer to the exhibits. The Mule application does NOT define any global error handler elements. A web client sends a GET request to the HTTP Listener.

What response message is returned to the web client?



```
<flow name="validatePayload" >
    <http:listener doc:name="HTTP: GET /" config-ref="HTTP_Listener_config" path="/" />
    <set-payload value="Start" doc:name="Start" />
    <validation:is-blank-string doc:name="payload" value="#{payload}" />
    <set-payload value="End" doc:name="End" />
</flow>
```

- ```
</flow>
```
- A "String is not blank"
  - B "End"
  - C ""
  - D "Start"

[Clear Answer](#)

## ANSWER: A

- 37 Refer to the exhibit. APIkit is used to generate flow components for the RAML specification.

The Mule application must be available to REST clients using the two URLs: <http://localhost:8081/acme> and <http://localhost:8081/coyote>.

How many APIkit Router components are generated to handle requests to every endpoint defined in the RAML specification?

```
orders.raml
```

```
/orders:
 get:
 post:
 /order:
 get:
 patch:
/reports:
 get:
```

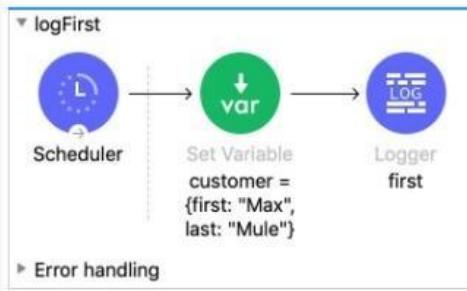
- A 1
- B 2
- C 3
- D 5

[Clear Answer](#)

## ANSWER: A

- 38 Refer to the exhibits. The Set Variable transformer is set with value #[ { first: "Max", last: "Mule" } ].

What is a valid DataWeave expression to set as the message attribute of the Logger to access the value "Max" from the Mule event?



```
<flow name="logFirst" >
 <scheduler doc:name="Scheduler" >
 <scheduling-strategy >
 <fixed-frequency frequency="30" timeUnit="SECONDS"/>
 </scheduling-strategy>
 </scheduler>
 <set-variable value="#{first: "Max", last: "Mule"}" doc:name="customer = {first: "Max", last: "Mule"}" variableName="customer"/>
 <logger level="INFO" doc:name="first" message='customer.first' />
 </flow>
```

- A vars."customer.first"
- B "customer.first"
- C customer.first
- D vars."customer"."first"

[Clear Answer](#)

**ANSWER:D**

- 39 Refer to the exhibit. A Mule application configures a property placeholder file named config.yaml to set some property placeholders for an HTTP connector.

What is a valid properties placeholder file to set these values?

**HTTP Listener config**  
Configuration element for a HttpListener.

General Notes Help

Name: **HTTP\_Listener\_config**

General TLS Advanced

Connection

Protocol: **HTTP (Default)**  
Host: **\$(http.host)**  
Port: **\$(http.port)**

A

```
http.port = 8081
http.host = "localhost"
```

B

```
http:
 basePath: "api"
 port: "8081"
 host: "localhost"
```

C

```
{
 http:
 basePath: "api"
 port: "8081"
 host: "localhost"
}
```

D

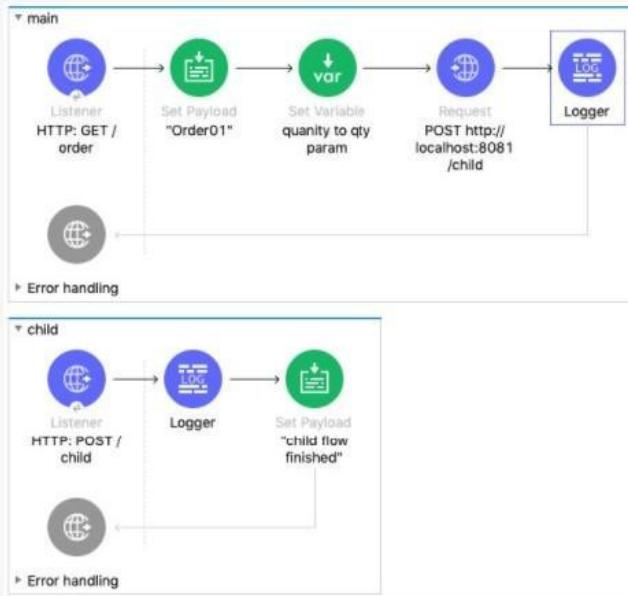
```
http:
 port = "8081"
 host = "localhost"
```

**ANSWER: D, B**

40 Refer to the exhibits. The main flow contains an HTTP Request operation configured to call the child flow's HTTP Listener.

A web client sends a GET request to the HTTP Listener with the qty query parameter set to 30.

After the HTTP Request operation completes, what parts of the Mule event at the main flow's Logger component are the same as the Mule event that was input to the HTTP Request operation?



```
<http:listener-config name="HTTP_Listener_config" doc:name="HTTP Listener config" >
 <http:listener-connection host="0.0.0.0" port="8081" />
</http:listener-config>

<flow name="main" >
 <http:listener doc:name="HTTP: GET /order" config-ref="HTTP_Listener_config" path="/order"/>
 <set-payload value='Order01' doc:name="Order01"/>
 <set-variable value="#{attributes.queryParams.qty}" doc:name="quantity to qty param"
variableName="quantity"/>
 <http:request method="POST" doc:name="POST http://localhost:8081/child"
url="http://localhost:8081/child"></http:request>
 <logger level="INFO" doc:name="logger" message="#{output application/json ---}
{ flow: 'parent', qtyAttribute: attributes.queryParams.qty, quantityVar: vars.quantity, payload: payload }]" />
</flow>

<flow name="child" >
 <http:listener doc:name="HTTP: POST /child" config-ref="HTTP_Listener_config" path="/child"/>
 <logger level="INFO" doc:name="Logger"
message="#{output application/json ---}
{ flow: 'child', qtyAttribute: attributes.queryParams.qty, quantityVar: vars.quantity, payload: payload }]" />
 <set-payload value="child flow finished" doc:name="child flow finished" />
</flow>
```

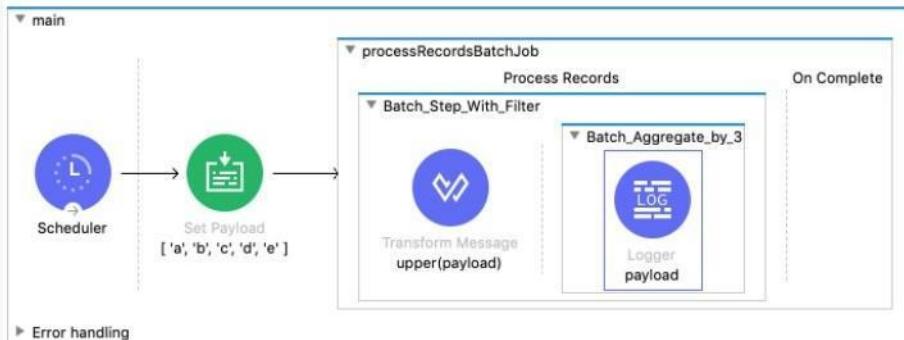
- A The payload and all attributes
- B The entire Mule event
- C All variables
- D The payload and all variables

[Clear Answer](#)

**ANSWER: B, D**

- 41 Refer to the exhibits. The input array of strings is processed by the batch job that processes, filters, and aggregates the values.

What is the last message logged by the Logger component after the batch job completes processing?



```
<flow name="main" >
 <scheduler doc:name="Scheduler" > <scheduling-strategy >
 <fixed-frequency frequency="10000"/> </scheduling-strategy> </scheduler>
 <set-payload value="#[['a', 'b', 'c', 'd', 'e']]" doc:name="["a", "b", "c", "d", "e"]" />
 <batch:job jobName="processRecordsBatchJob" >
 <batch:process-records >
 <batch:step name="Batch_Step_With_Filter"
 acceptExpression="#[not (payload contains "b")]">
 <ee:transform doc:name="upper(payload)"> <ee:message >
 <ee:transform doc:name="upper(payload)"> <ee:message >
 <ee:set-payload ><! [CDATA[%dw 2.0
 output application/json

 upper(payload)]]></ee:set-payload>
 </ee:message></ee:transform>
 <batch:aggregator doc:name="Batch_Aggregate_by_3" size="3">
 <logger level="INFO" doc:name="payload"
 message="#[output application/json --- payload]"/>
 </batch:aggregator>
 </batch:step>
 </batch:process-records>
 </batch:job>
</flow>
```

- A ["E"]
- B ["A", "C", "D", "E"]
- C [[ "A", "C", "D" ], [ "E" ]]
- D ["D", "E"]

[Clear Answer](#)

**ANSWER: C**

42 What is the output type of the DataWeave flatten function?

- A Java
- B Map
- C Object
- D Array

[Clear Answer](#)

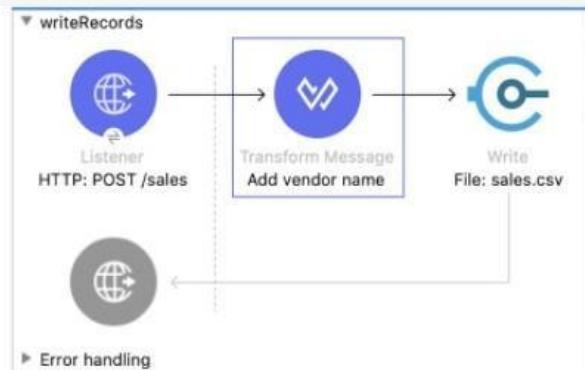
**ANSWER: D**

43 Refer to the exhibits. A web client sends sale data in a POST request to the Mule application. The Transform Message component then enriches the payload by prepending a vendor name to the sale data.

What is written to the sales.csv file when the flow executes?

Input payload:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<sale>
 <transaction_id>SS-4848-44KK-4SYQ</transaction_id>
 <customer_id>anniepoint@acme.com</customer_id>
 <customer>Annie Point</customer>
 <item>Car Seat</item>
 <qty>1</qty>
 <price>59</price>
</sale>
```



```
<flow name="writeRecords" >
 <http:listener doc:name="HTTP: POST /sales" config-ref="HTTP_Listener_config"
 path="/sales" allowedMethods="POST"/>
 <ee:transform doc:name="Add vendor name" >
 <ee:message >
 <ee:set-payload ><![CDATA[%dw 2.0
 output application/json

 {vendor: "Acme"} ++ payload.sale]]>
 </ee:set-payload>
 </ee:message>
 </ee:transform>
 <file:write doc:name="File: sales.csv" path="file-store/sales.csv">
 </file:write>
</flow>
```

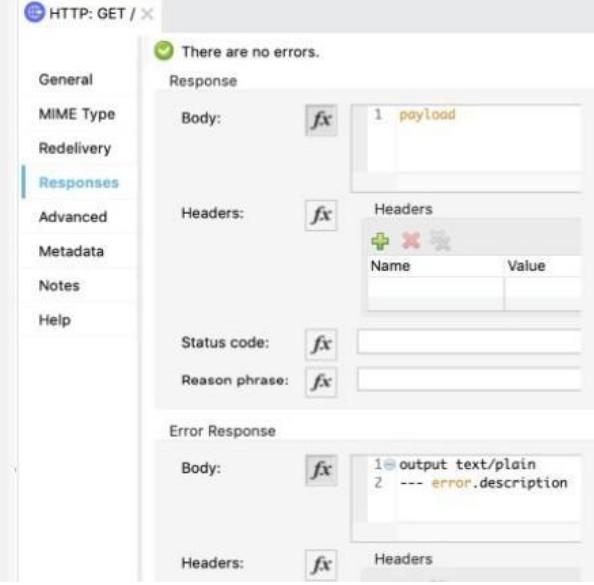
- A The enriched payload in XML format
- B The enriched payload in JSON format
- C An error message
- D The enriched payload in CSV format

**ANSWER: B**

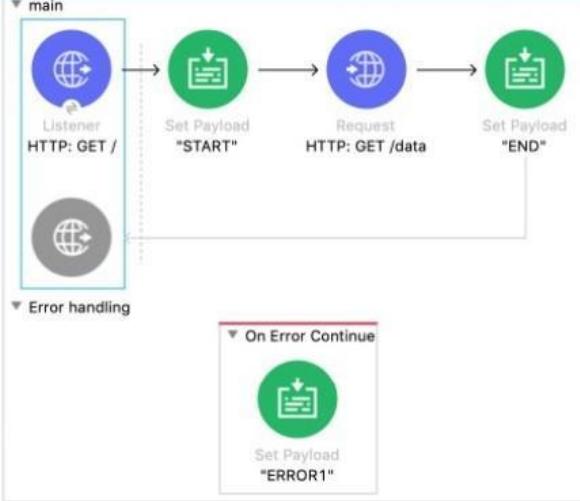
44 Refer to the exhibits. The Mule application does NOT define any global error handlers.

A web client sends a GET request to the HTTP Listener and the HTTP Request throws an error.

What payload and status code are returned to the web client?



```
<flow name="mule">
 <http:listener doc:name="HTTP: GET /" config-ref="HTTP_Listener_config" path="/" />
 <set-payload value=""START"" doc:name="START" />
 <http:request method="GET" doc:name="HTTP: GET /data" url="http://mu.learn.mulesoft.com/data"/>
 <set-payload value=""END"" doc:name="END" />
 <error-handler>
 <on-error-continue enableNotifications="true" logException="true" doc:name="On Error Continue">
 <set-payload value="ERROR1" doc:name="ERROR1" />
 </on-error-continue>
 </error-handler>
</flow>
```



- A Response body: "ERROR1"  
Default error response status code: 400
- B Response body: "ERROR1"  
Default response status code: 200
- C Response body: "START"  
Default response status code: 500
- D Response body: "END"  
Default response status code: 100

**ANSWER: B**

**45** Refer to the exhibit. What is the correct syntax to add a customer ID as a URI parameter in an HTTP Listener's path attribute?

Basic Settings

Connector configuration: HTTP\_Listener\_config   

General

Path: /accounts/

A (customerID)

B {customerID}

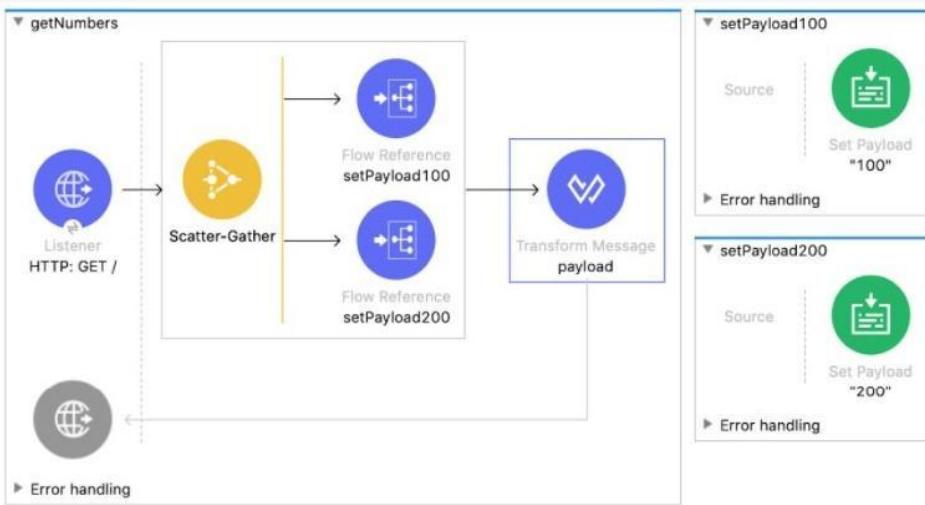
C #[customerID]

D \${customerID}

**ANSWER: B**

- 46 Refer to the exhibits. Each route in the Scatter-Gather sets the payload to the number shown in the label.

What response is returned to a web client request to the HTTP Listener?



```
<flow name="getNumbers" >
 <http:listener doc:name="HTTP: GET /" config-ref="HTTP_Listener_config" path="/" />
 <scatter-gather doc:name="Scatter-Gather" >
 <route>
 <flow-ref doc:name="setPayload100" name="setPayload100"/>
 </route>
 <route>
 <flow-ref doc:name="setPayload200" name="setPayload200"/>
 </route>
 </scatter-gather>
 <ee:transform doc:name="payload">
 <ee:message>
 <ee:set-payload><![CDATA[%dw 2.0
output application/json

payload]]></ee:set-payload>
 </ee:message>
 </ee:transform>
</flow>
<flow name="setPayload100" ><set-payload value='#[["100"]' doc:name='100' /></flow>
<flow name="setPayload200" ><set-payload value='#[["200"]' doc:name='200' /></flow>
```

- A    ["100", "200"]

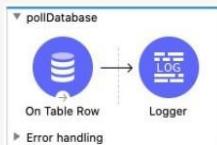
- B
- ```
{
  "0": "100",
  "1": "200"
}
```
- C
- ```
[
 {
 "attributes": ...,
 "payload": "100"
 },
 {
 "attributes": ...,
 "payload": "200"
 }
]
```
- D
- ```
{
  "0": {
    "attributes": ...,
    "payload": "100"
  },
  "1": {
    "attributes": ...,
    "payload": "200"
  }
}
```

ANSWER: D

47 Refer to the exhibits. A Mule application polls a database table.

This error is logged when the Mule application is run.

What should be changed in the Database connector configuration to resolve this error?



```

ERROR 2020-06-18 09:27:34.805 [processor1 ; event: ] org.mule.extension.db.internal.source.RowListener: Could not obtain connection while trying to poll table 'training'. Could not obtain connection from data source
org.mule.runtime.api.connection.ConnectionException: Could not obtain connection from data source
Caused by: org.mule.extension.db.api.exception.ConnectionCreationException: Could not obtain connection from data source
Caused by: org.mule.runtime.extension.api.exception.ModuleException: java.sql.SQLException: Error trying to load driver: com.mysql.jdbc.Driver : Cannot load class 'com.mysql.jdbc.Driver': [
  com.mysql.jdbc.Driver,
  Cannot load class 'com.mysql.jdbc.Driver': [
  Class 'com.mysql.jdbc.Driver' has no package mapping for region 'domain/default/app/pollDatabase',
  Cannot load class 'com.mysql.jdbc.Driver': [
  Class 'com.mysql.jdbc.Driver' has no package mapping for region '/domain/default',
  Class 'com.mysql.jdbc.Driver' not found in classloader for artifact 'container'].]
Caused by: java.sql.SQLException: Error trying to load driver: com.mysql.jdbc.Driver : Cannot load class 'com.mysql.jdbc.Driver': [
  com.mysql.jdbc.Driver,
  Cannot load class 'com.mysql.jdbc.Driver': [
  Class 'com.mysql.jdbc.Driver' has no package mapping for region 'domain/default/app/pollDatabase',
  Cannot load class 'com.mysql.jdbc.Driver': [
  Class 'com.mysql.jdbc.Driver' has no package mapping for region '/domain/default',
  Class 'com.mysql.jdbc.Driver' not found in classloader for artifact 'container'].]
Caused by: java.sql.SQLException: Error trying to load driver: com.mysql.jdbc.Driver : [
  Class 'com.mysql.jdbc.Driver' has no package mapping for region '/domain/default',
  Class 'com.mysql.jdbc.Driver' not found in classloader for artifact 'container'].]
at org.mule.extension.db.internal.domain.connection.JdbcConnectionFactory.createConnection(JdbcConnectionFactory.java:57) ~[mule-db-connector-1.8.0-mule-plugin.jar:?]
at org.mule.extension.db.internal.domain.connection.DbConnectionProvider.connect(DbConnectionProvider.java:139) ~[mule-db-connector-1.8.0-mule-plugin.jar:?]
at org.mule.extension.db.internal.domain.connection.DbConnectionProvider.connect(DbConnectionProvider.java:71) ~[mule-db-connector-1.8.0-mule-plugin.jar:?]
at org.mule.runtime.module.extension.internal.runtime.config.ClassloaderConnectionProviderWrapper.connect(ClassloaderConnectionProviderWrapper.java:60) ~[?:?]
at org.mule.runtime.core.internal.connection.ConnectionUtils.connect(ConnectionUtils.java:49) ~[?:?]
at org.mule.runtime.core.internal.connection.AbstractConnectionProviderWrapper.connect(AbstractConnectionProviderWrapper.java:64) ~[?:?]
at org.mule.runtime.core.internal.connection.ErrorTypeHandlerConnectionProviderWrapper.connect(ErrorTypeHandlerConnectionProviderWrapper.java:64) ~[?:?]
at org.mule.runtime.core.internal.connection.AbstractConnectionProviderWrapper.connect(AbstractConnectionProviderWrapper.java:64) ~[?:?]
at org.mule.runtime.core.internal.connection.DefaultConnectionProviderWrapper.connect(DefaultConnectionProviderWrapper.java:52) ~[?:?]
at org.mule.runtime.core.internal.connection.NullConnectionManagementStrategy.getConnectionHandler(NullConnectionManagementStrategy.java:40) ~[?:?]
at org.mule.runtime.core.internal.connection.DefaultConnectionManager.getConnection(DefaultConnectionManager.java:241) ~[?:?]
at org.mule.runtime.core.internal.connection.DelegateConnectionManagerAdapter$EagerConnectionManagerAdapter.getConnection(DelegateConnectionManagerAdapter.java:160)
~[?:?]
at org.mule.runtime.core.internal.connection.DelegateConnectionManagerAdapter.getConnection(DelegateConnectionManagerAdapter.java:82) ~[?:?]
  
```

- A Configure the correct host URL
- B Configure the correct database name
- C Configure the correct JDBC driver
- D Configure the correct table name

[Clear Answer](#)

[Mark for review](#)

ANSWER:C

48 A Mule application configured with autodiscovery implements an API.

Where is governance enforced for policies defined for this Mule application?

- A In a separate API proxy application
- B In the Mule application
- C In API Manager
- D In Runtime Manager

[Clear Answer](#)

[Mark for review](#)

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ANSWER: C

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

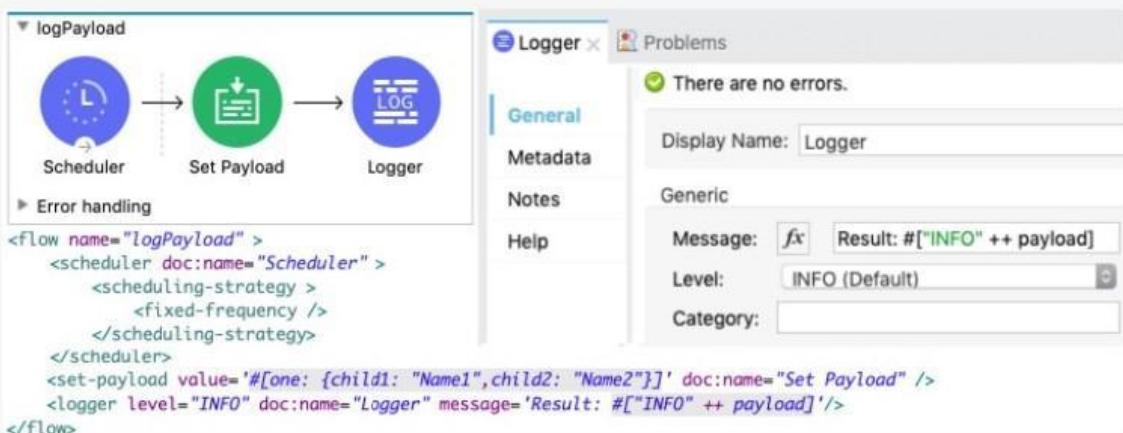
- A The file is moved to a different folder
- B The file is deleted from the folder
- C The file is renamed in the same folder
- D The file stays in the same folder unchanged

[Clear Answer](#)

[Mark for review](#)

ANSWER:D

50 Refer to the exhibits. The Set Payload transformer sets the payload to an object. The Logger component's message attribute is configured with the string 'Result: #["INFO" ++ payload]'.
What is logged when the flow executes?



A

```
ERROR ... "You called the function '++' with these arguments:  
1: String ("INFO")  
2: Object ({one: {child1: "Name1" as String {class: "java.lang.String"},child2: "Name2" ...})  
...
```

B

```
ERROR: You evaluated an inline expression '#' without ++  
...
```

C

```
Result: INFOpayload
```

D

```
Result: INFO { \"one\": { \"child1\": \"Name1\", \"child2\": \"Name2\" } }
```

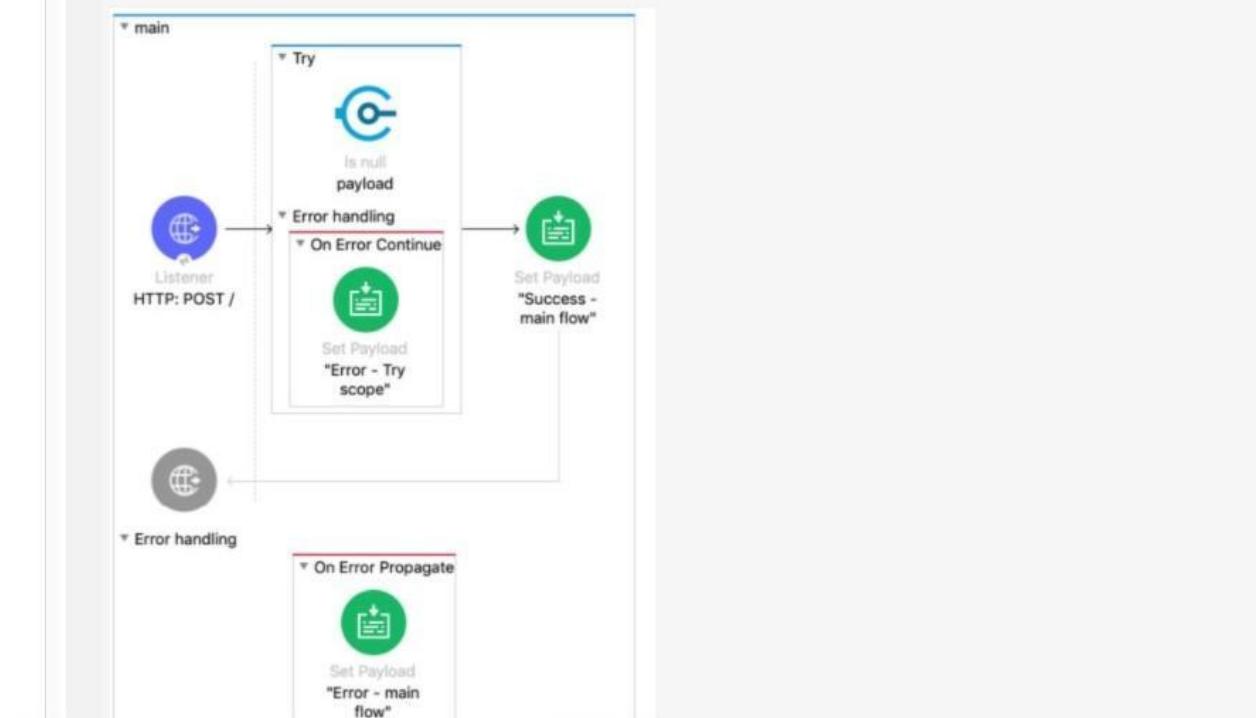
[Clear Answer](#)

ANSWER: A

- 51 Refer to the exhibits. The Mule application does NOT define any global error handlers.

The Validation component in the Try scope throws an error.

What response message is returned to a client request to the main flow's HTTP Listener?



```

<flow name="main">
    <http:listener doc:name="HTTP: POST /" config-ref="HTTP_Listener_config" path="/" />
    <try doc:name="Try" >
        <validation:is-null doc:name="payload" value="#{payload}" message="Validation Error"/>
        <error-handler>
            <on-error-continue enableNotifications="true" logException="true" doc:name="On Error Continue" >
                <set-payload value="Error - Try scope" doc:name="Error - Try scope" />
            </on-error-continue>
        </error-handler>
    </try>
    <set-payload value="Success - main flow" doc:name="Success - main flow" />
    <error-handler>
        <on-error-propagate enableNotifications="true" logException="true" doc:name="On Error Propagate" >
            <set-payload value="Error - main flow" doc:name="Error - main flow" />
        </on-error-propagate>
    </error-handler>
</flow>

```

- A "Success - main flow"
- B "Error - Try scope"
- C "Error -main flow"
- D Validation Error

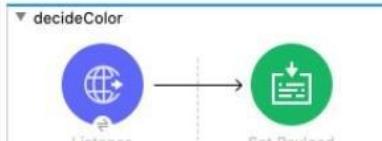
[Clear Answer](#)

ANSWER: A

52 Refer to the exhibits. In the color flow, both the variable named color and the payload are set to "red".

An HTTP POST request is then sent to the decideColor flow's HTTP Listener.

What is the payload value at the Logger component after the HTTP Request completes?



```

<http:listener-config name="HTTP_Listener_config" doc:name="HTTP Listener config" >
    <http:listener-connection host="localhost" port="8081" />
</http:listener-config>

<http:request-config name="HTTP_Request_configuration" doc:name="HTTP Request configuration" >
    <http:request-connection host="localhost" port="8081" />
</http:request-config>

<flow name="color" initialState="started">
    <http:listener doc:name="HTTP GET /color" config-ref="HTTP_Listener_config" path="/color" />
    <set-variable value="red" doc:name="color = red" variableName="color" />
    <set-payload value="red" doc:name="red" />
    <http:request method="POST" doc:name="POST http://localhost:8081/decideColor" config-ref="HTTP_Request_configuration"
        path="/decideColor" />
    <logger level="INFO" doc:name="log payload" message="#{payload}" />
</flow>
<flow name="decideColor">
    <http:listener doc:name="HTTP POST /decideColor" config-ref="HTTP_Listener_config" path="/decideColor"
        allowedMethods="POST"/>
    <set-payload value="#{if (vars.color== null) 'white' else 'blue'}" doc:name="if (color variable is null) 'white' else 'blue'" />
</flow>

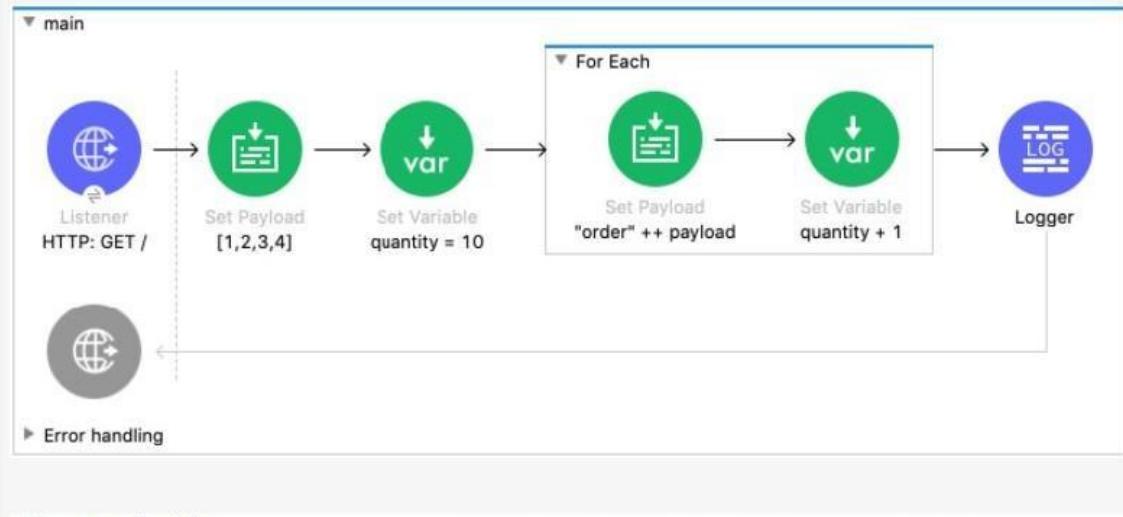
```

- A "blue"
- B "white"
- C "red"

ANSWER: A

53 Refer to the exhibits.

What payload and quantity are logged at the end of the main flow?



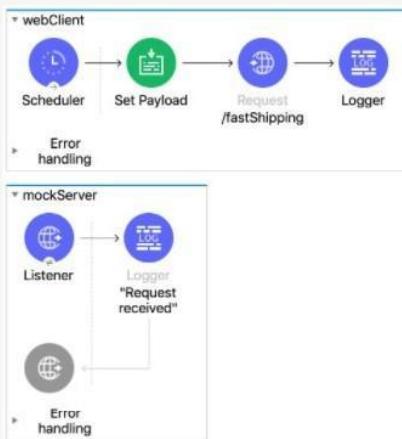
- A [[1,2,3,4], 10]
- B [order1order2order3order4, 14]
- C [[order1, order2, order3, order4], 14]
- D [[1,2,3,4], 14]

ANSWER: D

54 Refer to the exhibits. The webClient flow sends requests to the mockServer flow's HTTP Listener.

An HTTP:METHOD_NOT_ALLOWED error is thrown each time the webClient flow executes.

What attribute value must be changed in the webClient flow's HTTP Request operation to prevent this error from being thrown?



```
<http:request-config name="HTTP_Request_configuration" doc:name="HTTP Request configuration" basePath="/api/partners" >
    <http:request-connection host="localhost" port="8081" />
</http:request-config>
<flow name="webClient" >
    <scheduler doc:name="Scheduler" >
        <flow name="webClient" >
            <scheduler doc:name="Scheduler" >
                <scheduling-strategy >
                    <fixed-frequency frequency="10" timeUnit="SECONDS"/>
                </scheduling-strategy>
            </scheduler>
            <set-payload value="#[output application/json --- {id: 123, qty: 5, description: "Jet Skies"}]" />
            <http:request doc:name="/fastShipping" config-ref="HTTP_Request_configuration" path="fastShipping" method="PUT"/>
            <logger level="INFO" doc:name="Logger" message="#{payload}" />
        </flow>
    </scheduler>
</flow>

<http:listener-config name="HTTP_Listener_config" doc:name="HTTP Listener config" basePath="api/partners" >
    <http:listener-connection host="0.0.0.0" port="8081" />
</http:listener-config>
<flow name="mockServer" >
    <http:listener doc:name="Listener" config-ref="HTTP_Listener_config" path="/FastShipping" allowedMethods="POST"/>
    <logger level="INFO" doc:name="Request received" message="#{Request received}" />
</flow>

*****
Message : HTTP PUT on resource 'http://localhost:8081/api/partners/fastShipping' failed: method not allowed (405).
Element : webClient/processors/1 @ order-shipping:orderShipping.xml:18 (/fastShipping)
Element DSL : <http:request doc:name="/fastShipping" config-ref="HTTP_Request_configuration" path="fastShipping" method="PUT"></http:request>
Error type : HTTP:METHOD_NOT_ALLOWED
FlowStack : at webClient(webClient/processors/1) @ order-shipping:orderShipping.xml:18 (/fastShipping)

(set debug level logging or '-Dmule.verbose.exceptions=true' for everything)
```

- A Change the method attribute's value to "POST"
- B Change the method attribute's value to "*"
- C Change the path attribute's value to "/api/partners/fastShipping"
- D Change the protocol attribute's value to "HTTPS"

Clear Answer

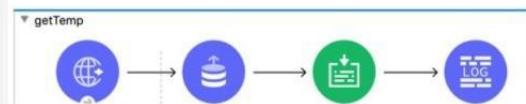
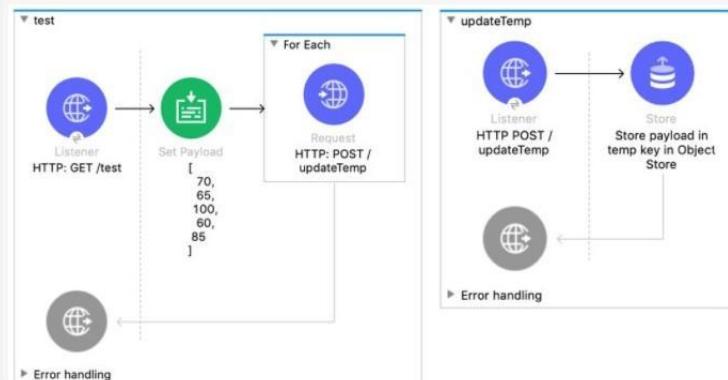
Mark for review

ANSWER: A

- 55 Refer to the exhibits. The updateTemp and getTemp flows share the same default object store.

A web client sends one GET request to the test flow's HTTP Listener, which causes the test flow to call the updateTemp flow. After the test flow returns a response, the web client then sends a different GET request to the getTemp flow's HTTP Listener. The test flow is not called a second time.

What response is returned from the request to the getTemp flow's HTTP Listener?



```

<http:request-config name="HTTP_Request_configuration" doc:name="HTTP Request configuration" >
    <http:request-connection host="localhost" port="8081" />
</http:request-config>
<flow name="test" >
    <http:listener doc:name="HTTP: GET /test" config-ref="HTTP_Listener_config" path="/test"/>
    <set-payload value="#{output application/json
        [
            70,65,100,60,85
        ]}" doc:name="["70,65,100,60,85"]" />
    <foreach doc:name="For Each" collection="payload">
        <http:request method="POST" doc:name="HTTP: POST /updateTemp" path="/updateTemp"
            config-ref="HTTP_Request_configuration"/>
    </foreach>
</flow>
<flow name="updateTemp" >
    <http:listener doc:name="HTTP POST /updateTemp" config-ref="HTTP_Listener_config" path="updateTemp"/>
    <os:store doc:name="Store payload in temp key in Object Store" key="temp" failOnNullValue="false"/>
</flow>
<flow name="getTemp" >
    <http:listener doc:name="HTTP: GET /getTemp" config-ref="HTTP_Listener_config" path="getTemp"/>
    <os:retrieve-all doc:name="Retrieve all"/>
    <set-payload value="#{output application/json --- payload}" doc:name="output application/json --- payload" />
    <logger level="INFO" />
</flow>

```

A

```
{
    "temp": [70,65,100,60,85]
}
```

B

```
{
    "temp": "100"
}
```

C

```
{
    "temp": "85"
}
```

D

```
{
    "temp": 70,
    "temp": 65,
    "temp": 100,
    "temp": 60,
    "temp": 85
}
```

ANSWER:C

- 56 Refer to the exhibit. The Mule application's connectors are configured with property placeholders whose values are set in the config.yaml file.

What must be added to the Mule application to link the config.yaml file's values with the property placeholders?

The screenshot shows the Anypoint Studio interface. On the left, the Package Explorer window displays the project structure for 'acme-app'. It includes 'src/main/mule' (Flows), 'src/main/java', 'src/main/resources' (containing 'config.yaml', 'log4j2.xml', 'api', 'src/test/java', 'src/test/resources', 'src/test/munit', 'File [v1.3.2]', 'HTTP [v1.5.16]', 'JRE System Library [JRE [1.8.0_232]]', 'Mule Server 4.3.0 EE', 'Sockets [v1.1.6]', 'src', 'target' (containing 'mule-artifact.json'), and 'pom.xml [Mule Server 4.3.0 EE]'). On the right, the 'acme-app' tab in the Message Flow editor shows a flow named 'main'. The flow consists of three components: 'Listener' (represented by a globe icon), 'Set Payload' (represented by a document icon with a downward arrow), and 'Read' (represented by a document icon). A dashed line connects the 'Listener' and 'Set Payload' components. Below the flow, there is an 'Error handling' section. At the bottom of the editor, tabs for 'Message Flow', 'Global Elements', and 'Configuration XML' are visible. A list of four options is provided below the editor:

- A A configuration-properties element in the acme-app.xml file
- B A dependency element in the pom.xml file
- C A file-config element in the acme-app.xml file
- D A propertiesFile key/value pair in the mule-artifact.json file

[Clear Answer](#)

ANSWER: ~~Ess-~~ A

- 57 Refer to the exhibit. This RAML specification includes a resource and a method to retrieve accounts by account_type and industry.

What is the correct URI to get all retail finance accounts?

```
#%RAML 1.0
title: Accounts API

/accounts:
  get:
    queryParameters:
      account_type:
        required: true
        enum:
          - "retail"
          - "commercial"
      industry:
        required: true
        enum:
          - "finance"
          - "construction"
          - "government"
```

- A /accounts/retail/finance
- B /accounts?account_type=retail&industry=finance
- C /accounts?account_type:retail&industry:finance
- D /accounts/account_type=retail/industry=finance

ANSWER: D, B

58 Refer to the exhibit.

What DataWeave expression transforms the conductorIds array to the XML output?

```
1@%dw 2.0
2  output application/xml
3  var conductorIds = [592, 921]
4  ---
5
6
7
8
9
10
```

```
<?xml version='1.0' encoding='UTF-8'?>
<trains>
  <train>
    <engineerId>592</engineerId>
  </train>
  <train>
    <engineerId>921</engineerId>
  </train>
</trains>
```

A

```
{(
  trains: conductorIds map ( (engId, index) ->
    train: {
      engineerId: engId
    }
  )
)}
```

B

```
trains:
  conductorIds map ( (engId, index) ->
    train: {
      engineerId: engId
    }
  )
```

C

```
{
  trains: conductorIds map ( (engId, index) ->
    train: {
      engineerId: engId
    }
  )
}
```

D

```
trains:
{(
  conductorIds map ( (engId, index) ->
    train: {
      engineerId: engId
    }
  )
)}
```

ANSWER: D

- 59** A Mule application's HTTP Listener is configured with the HTTP protocol. The HTTP Listener's port attribute is configured with a property placeholder named http.port. The Mule application sets the http.port property placeholder's value to 9090.

The Mule application is deployed to CloudHub without setting any properties in the Runtime Manager Properties tab, and a log message reports the status of the HTTP Listener after the Mule application deployment completes.

After the Mule application is deployed, what information is reported in the worker logs related to the port on which the Mule application's HTTP Listener listens?

- A The HTTP Listener failed to bind to the port and is not listening for connections
- B The HTTP Listener is listening on port 9090
- C The HTTP Listener is listening on port 80
- D The HTTP Listener is listening on port 8081

[Clear Answer](#)

ANSWER: D

- 60 Refer to the exhibits. The Mule application implements a REST API that accepts GET requests from web clients on the URLs: <http://acme.com/order/status> and <http://acme.com/customer/status>.

What path value can be set in the HTTP: GET event source to accept web client requests from both of these URLs?

The screenshot shows the Mule Studio interface. On the left is the main canvas with a flow starting from a 'Listener HTTP: GET' component, followed by a 'Set Payload' component, and ending at an 'Error handling' component. On the right is the 'Global Element Properties' dialog for an 'HTTP Listener config' element. The 'General' tab is selected, showing the configuration details:

- Name: `HTTP_Listener_global_config`
- Protocol: `HTTP (Default)`
- Host: `acme.com`
- Port: `8081`
- Base path: `/`
- Connector configuration: `HTTP_Listener_config`

A red error message is displayed: **Attribute 'path' is required**. The 'Path' field is empty.

- A `*[order,customer]/status`
- B `*/status`
- C `?[order,customer]/status`
- D `*status`

[Clear Answer](#)

ANSWER: B