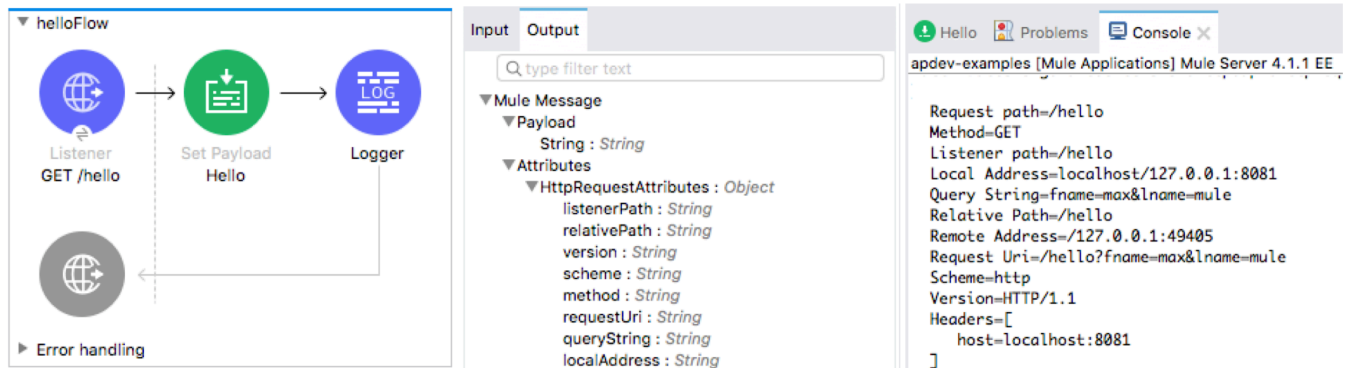


Walkthrough 6-1: View event data

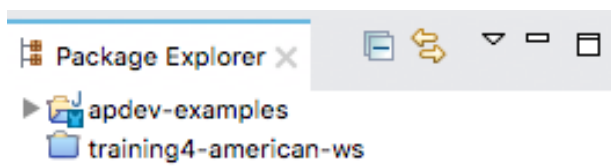
In this walkthrough, you create a new project to use in the next two modules to learn about Mule events and Mule applications. You will:

- Create a new Mule project with an HTTP Listener and set the message payload.
- View event data in the DataSense Explorer.
- Use a Logger to view event data in the Anypoint Studio console.



Create a new Mule project

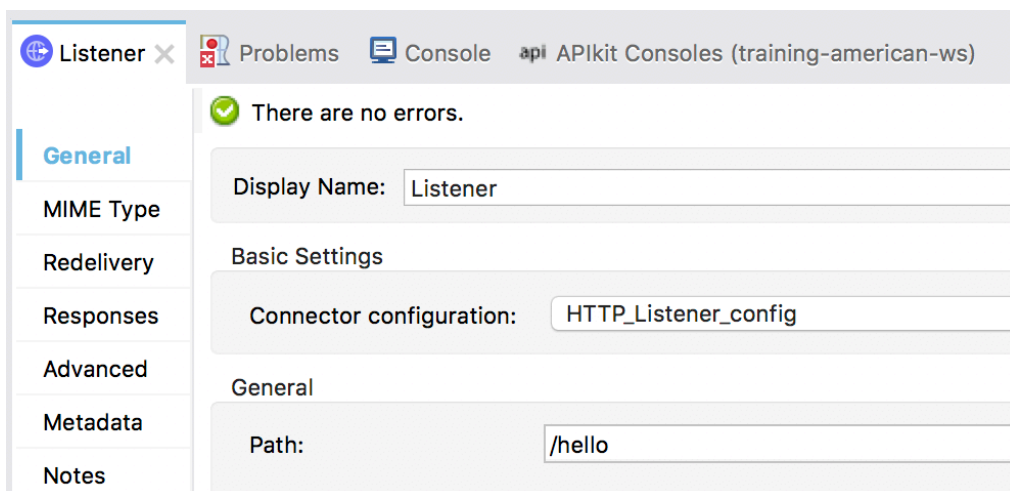
1. Return to Anypoint Studio.
2. Right-click training4-american-ws and select Close Project.
3. Select File > New > Mule Project.
4. Set the project name to apdev-examples and click Finish.



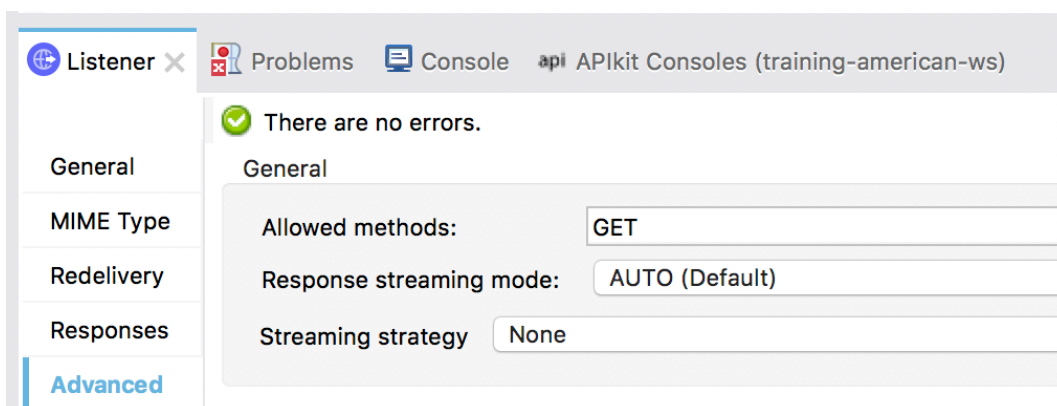
Create an HTTP Listener to receive requests

5. In the Mule Palette, select Favorites.
6. Drag an HTTP Listener from the Mule Palette to the canvas.
7. In the Listener properties view, click the Add button next to Connector configuration.
8. In the Global Element Properties dialog box, set the host to 0.0.0.0 and the port to 8081.
9. Click OK.

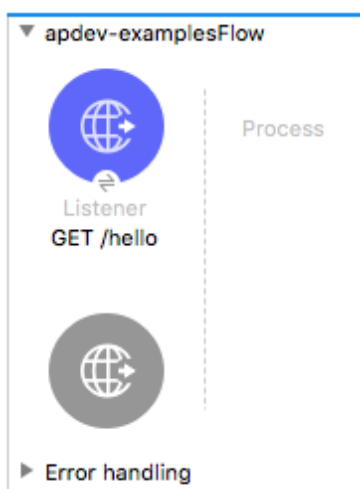
10. In the Listener properties view, set the path to /hello.



11. Click the Advanced tab and set the allowed methods to GET.



12. Click the General tab and set the display name to GET /hello.

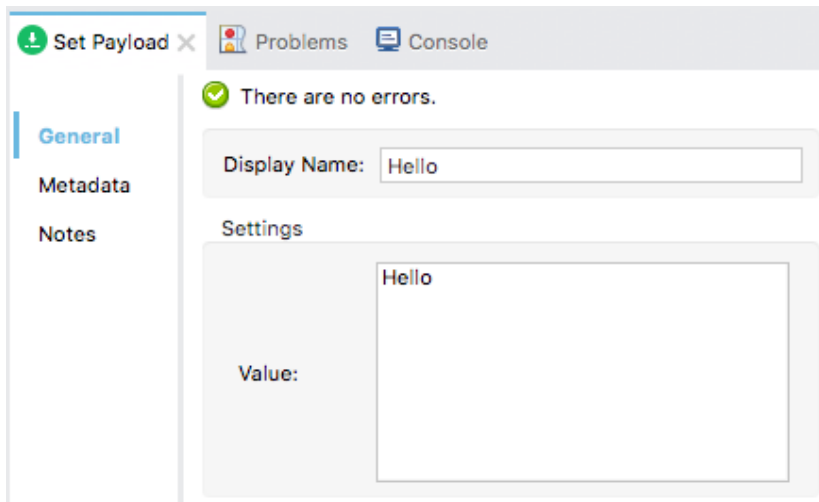


Change the flow name

13. Select the flow.
14. In the apdev-examplesFlow properties view, change the name to helloFlow.

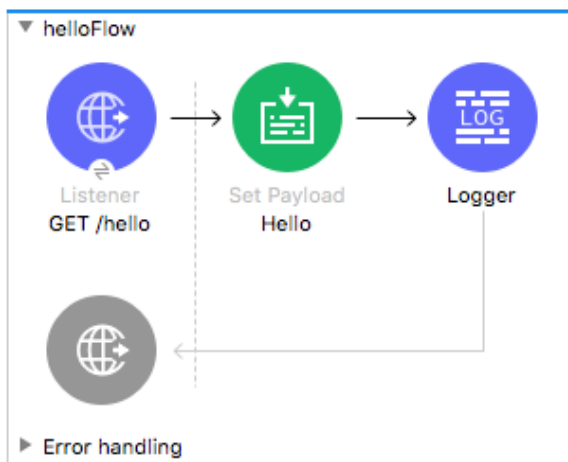
Set the message payload

15. Drag a Set Payload transformer from the Favorites section of the Mule Palette into the process section of the flow.
16. In the Set Payload properties view, set the display name to Hello.
17. Set the value to Hello.



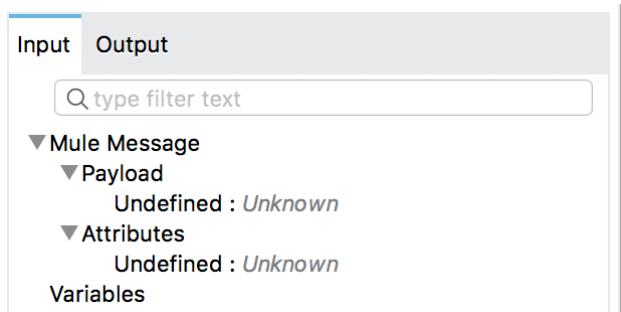
Add a Logger

18. Drag a Logger component from the Mule Palette and drop it at the end of the flow.

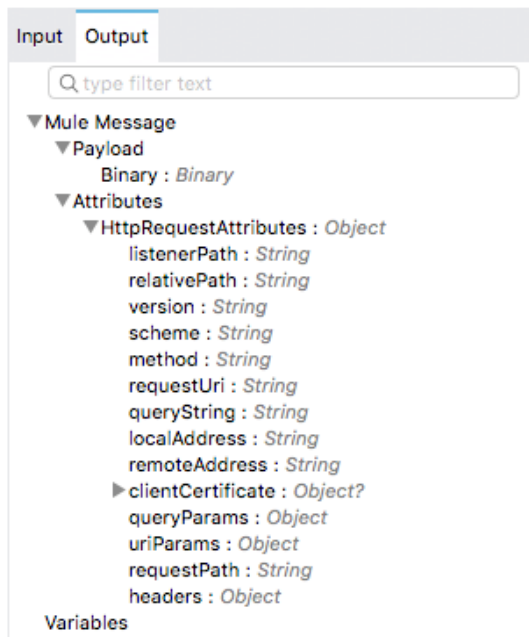


View event structure and metadata in the DataSense Explorer

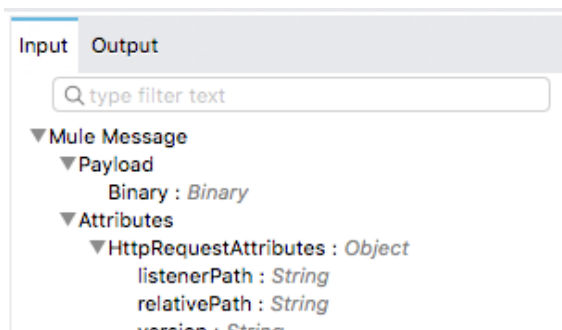
19. Select the GET /hello HTTP Listener and locate the DataSense Explorer in the right-side of its properties view.
20. Select the Input tab and expand Payload and Attributes.



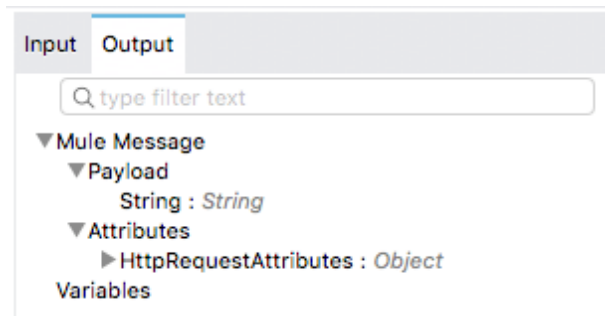
21. Select the Output tab and expand Payload and Attributes.



22. Select the Set Payload component in helloFlow.
23. In the DataSense Explorer, select the Input tab and expand Payload and Attributes.



24. Select the Output tab and expand Payload and Attributes.



25. Select the Logger component in helloFlow.

26. In the DataSense Explorer, select the Input tab and expand Payload and Attributes.

27. Select the Output tab and expand the Payload and Attributes.

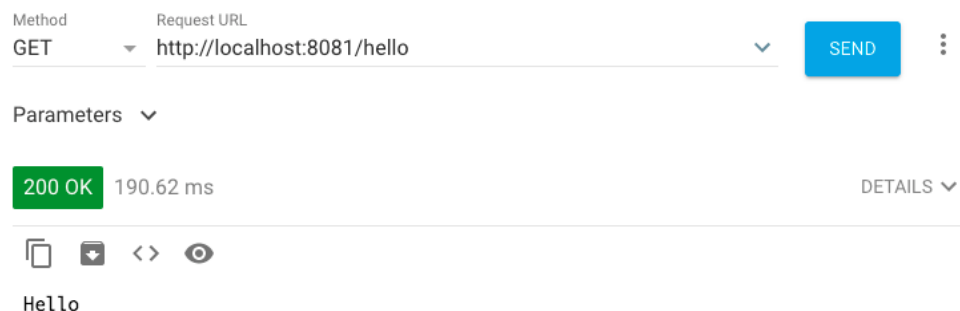
Run the application and review response data

28. Save the file and run the project.

29. Return to Advanced REST Client and click the button to create a new tab.

Note: You are adding a new tab so that you can keep the request to your American API saved in another tab for later use.

30. In the new tab, make a GET request to <http://localhost:8081/hello>; you should see Hello displayed.



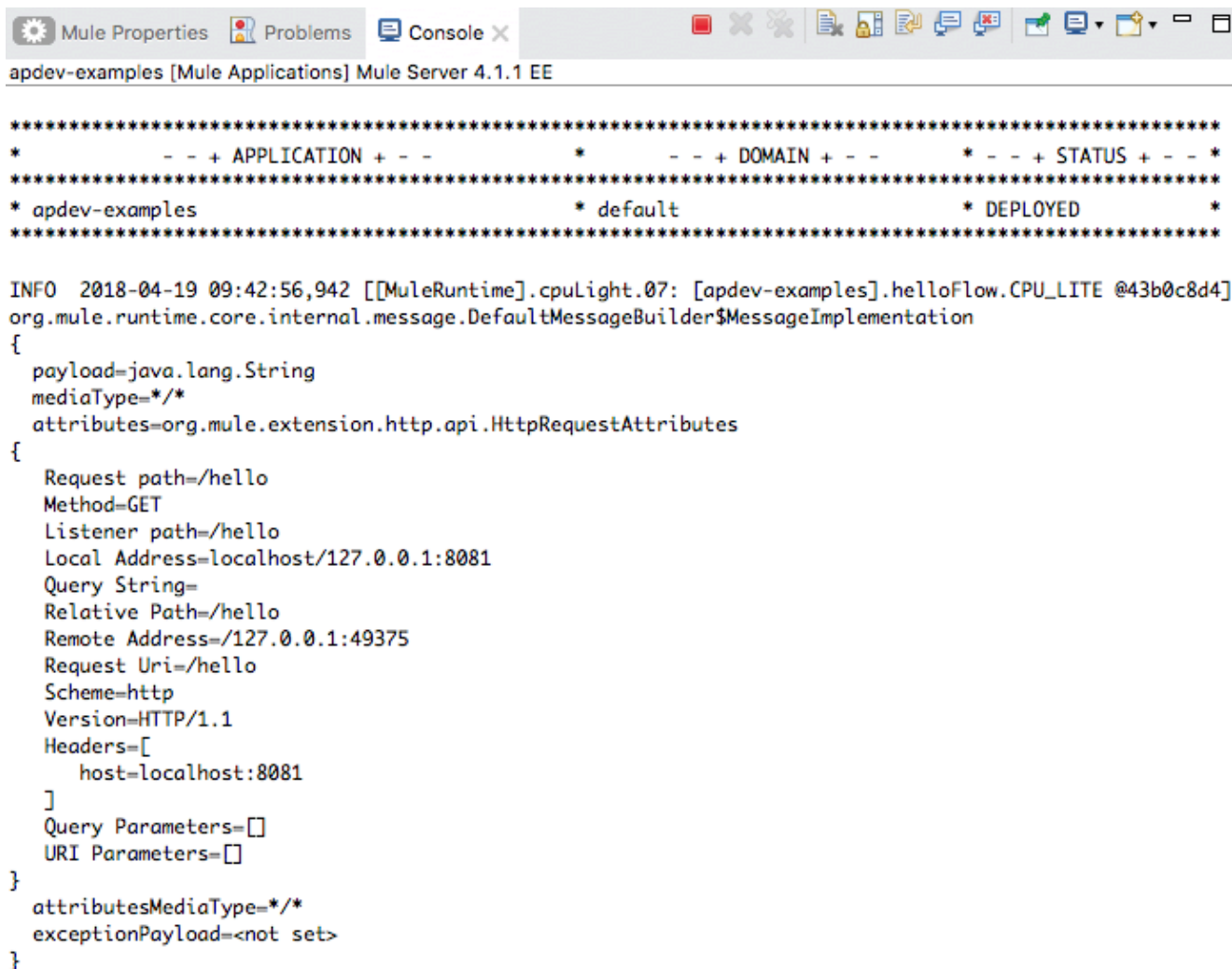
View event data in the Anypoint Studio console

31. Return to Anypoint Studio and look at the console.

32. Locate the data displayed by using the Logger.

33. Find where the data type of the payload is specified.

34. Review the event attributes.



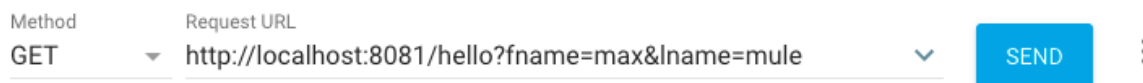
The screenshot shows the Mule IDE interface with the 'Console' tab selected. The console output displays the event attributes for a GET request to /hello. The attributes are organized into a table with columns for APPLICATION, DOMAIN, and STATUS. The request details include the path, method, listener path, local and remote addresses, query string, request URI, scheme, version, headers, query parameters, and URI parameters.

```
*****
*      - - + APPLICATION + - -      *      - - + DOMAIN + - -      *      - - + STATUS + - - *
*****
* apdev-examples                    * default                    * DEPLOYED                    *
*****

INFO 2018-04-19 09:42:56,942 [[MuleRuntime].cpuLight.07: [apdev-examples].helloFlow.CPU_LITE @43b0c8d4]
org.mule.runtime.core.internal.message.DefaultMessageBuilder$MessageImplementation
{
  payload=java.lang.String
  mediaType=/**
  attributes=org.mule.extension.http.api.HttpRequestAttributes
  {
    Request path=/hello
    Method=GET
    Listener path=/hello
    Local Address=localhost/127.0.0.1:8081
    Query String=
    Relative Path=/hello
    Remote Address=/127.0.0.1:49375
    Request Uri=/hello
    Scheme=http
    Version=HTTP/1.1
    Headers=[
      host=localhost:8081
    ]
    Query Parameters=[]
    URI Parameters=[]
  }
  attributesMediaType=/**
  exceptionPayload=<not set>
}
```

Send query parameters with a request

35. Return to Advanced REST Client and add a query parameter with a key of fname and a value of max.
36. Add a second key/value pair of lname and mule.
37. Click Send.



The screenshot shows the Advanced REST Client interface. The 'Method' dropdown is set to 'GET'. The 'Request URL' field contains 'http://localhost:8081/hello?fname=max&lname=mule'. A blue 'SEND' button is visible on the right.

38. Return to Anypoint Studio and look at the console.

39. Locate the query parameters in the logged event data.

```
{
  payload=java.lang.String
  mediaType=/**
  attributes=org.mule.extension.http.api.HttpRequestEvent{
    Request path=/hello
    Method=GET
    Listener path=/hello
    Local Address=localhost/127.0.0.1:8081
    Query String=fname=max&lname=mule
    Relative Path=/hello
    Remote Address=/127.0.0.1:49405
    Request Uri=/hello?fname=max&lname=mule
    Scheme=http
    Version=HTTP/1.1
    Headers=[
      host=localhost:8081
    ]
    Query Parameters=[
      fname=max
      lname=mule
    ]
    URI Parameters=[]
  }
  attributesMediaType=/**
  exceptionPayload=<not set>
}
```

40. Stop the project.