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Question 1: **Correct**

**How does APIkit determine the number of flows to generate from a RAML specification?**

* ​

Creates a separate flow for each resource that contains child resources

* ​

Creates a separate flow for each HTTP method

**(Correct)**

* ​

Creates a separate flow for each resource

* ​

Creates a separate flow for each response status code

**Explanation**

APIKIt Creates a separate flow for each HTTP method

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Question 2: **Correct**

What is the output of Dataweave Map operator?

* ​

Array

**(Correct)**

* ​

Map

* ​

String

* ​

Object

**Explanation**

Returns an array that is the result of applying a transformation function (lambda) to each of the elements.

MuleSoft Doc Ref : <https://docs.mulesoft.com/mule-runtime/4.3/dataweave-cookbook-map>

The mapoperator is a function in Dataweave which iterates over the items in an array and outputs them into a new array. It basically accepts input as a list of items in an array and manipulates the items in the array in order to form a new array as an output.

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Question 3: **Correct**

**According to MuleSoft. what is the first step to create a Modern API?**

* ​

Gather a list of requirements to secure the API environments

* ​

Create an API specification and get feedback from stakeholders

**(Correct)**

* ​

Performance tune and optimize the backend systems and network

* ​

Create a prototype of the API implementation

**Explanation**

First step in creating Modern API is to create an API specification and get feedback from stakeholders so that any future issues can be identified at early stage thereby reducing overall delivery time

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Question 4: **Correct**

**What happens to the attributes of a Mule event in a flow after an outbound HTTP Request is made?**

* ​

Attributes are replaced with new attributes from the HTTP Request response (which might be null)

**(Correct)**

* ​

Previous attributes are passed unchanged

* ​

Attributes do not change

* ​

New attributes may be added from the HTTP response headers, but no headers are ever removed

**Explanation**

Attributes are replaced with new attributes from the HTTP Request response

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Question 5: **Correct**

**An SLA based policy has been enabled in API Manager. What is the next step to configure API proxy to enforce new SLA policy**

* ​

Add new environment variables and restart the API proxy

* ​

Add required headers to RAML specification and redeploy new API proxy

**(Correct)**

* ​

Restart API proxy to clear the API Policy cache

* ​

Add new property placeholders and redeploy the API proxy

**Explanation**

Correct answer is **Add required headers to RAML specification and redeploy new API proxy**

MuleSoft Doc Ref : <https://docs.mulesoft.com/api-manager/2.x/tutorial-manage-an-api>

Steps are as below :

**Add the Required RAML Snippet**

SLA-based rate limiting requires adding a RAML or OAS snippet to your API. This procedure demonstrates adding a RAML snippet.

Specify the client ID and secret as query parameters.

Add a section called traits: at the RAML root level to define query parameters:

traits:

- client-id-required:

queryParameters:

client\_id:

type: string

client\_secret:

type: string

Add the client-id-required trait to every method that requires these query parameters:

/users:

get:

is: [client-id-required]

description: Gets a list of JSONPlaceholder users.

**Step 2**: **Add the SLA Tier in API Manager**

**Step 3 : Apply the policy and redeploy**

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Question 6: **Correct**

**A flow needs to combine and return data from two different data sources. It contains a Database SELECT operation followed by an HTTP Request operation. What is the method to capture both payloads so the payload from second request does not overwrite that from the first?**

* ​

Save the payload from the Database SELECT operation to a variable

**(Correct)**

* ​

Nothing as previous payloads are combined into the next payload

* ​

Put the Database SELECT operation inside a Message Enricher scope

* ​

Put the Database SELECT operation inside a cache scope

**Explanation**

Correct answer is **Save the payload from the Database SELECT operation to a variable**

Response from HTTP request will override the payload and hence response of database SELECT can be lost. Best way to preserve is to assign payload of first operation to variable using TransformMessage.

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Question 7: **Correct**

**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?**

* ​

Modify the API implementation to use auto-discovery to register with API Manager

**(Correct)**

* ​

Lotto

* ​

Upload the Mule application's JAR file to the API instance in API Manager

* ​

Michelangelo

* ​

Register the same API implementation in Runtime Manager to connect to API Manager

* ​

Deploy the same API implementation behind a VPC and configure the VPC to connect to API Manager

**Explanation**

Correct answer is **Modify the API implementation to use auto-discovery to register with API Manager**

**API Autodiscovery**

Configuring autodiscovery allows a deployed Mule runtime engine (Mule) application to connect with API Manager to download and manage policies and to generate analytics data. Additionally, with autodiscovery, you can configure your Mule applications to act as their own API proxy.

When autodiscovery is correctly configured in your Mule application, you can say that your application’s API is *tracked by* (green dot) or *paired to* API Manager. You can associate an API in a Mule setup with only one autodiscovery instance at a given time.

MuleSoft Doc Ref : <https://docs.mulesoft.com/api-manager/2.x/api-auto-discovery-new-concept>

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Question 8: **Correct**

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

* ​

0.2 vCores

* ​

1.0 vCores

* ​

0.5 vCores

* ​

0.1 vCores

**(Correct)**

**Explanation**

Correct answer is**0.1 vCores**

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

**CloudHub Workers**

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

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

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Question 9: **Incorrect**

**What are the latest specification of RAML available?**

* ​

0.8

* ​

1

**(Correct)**

* ​

1.2

* ​

2

**(Incorrect)**

**Explanation**

The current version of the RAML specification is 1.0

You can check RAML version in RAML definition by referring to first comment. See highlighted part in below image.

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Question 10: **Correct**

**What payload is returned by a Database SELECT operation that does not match any rows in database?**

* ​

Empty Array

**(Correct)**

* ​

Exception

* ​

null

* ​

FALSE

**Explanation**

Empty array is returned when no rows are matched.

MuleSoft Doc Ref : <https://docs.mulesoft.com/db-connector/1.9/database-connector-select>

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Question 11: **Incorrect**

**How can you call a subflow from Dataweave?**

* ​

Not possible in Mule 4

**(Correct)**

* ​

Import function

* ​

Lookup function

**(Incorrect)**

* ​

Include function

**Explanation**

You can call only flows from DataWeave using lookup function. Note that lookup function does not support calling subflows.

Hence correct answer is **Not possible in Mule 4**

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Question 12: **Correct**

**What is the difference between a subflow and a sync flow?**

* ​

Subflow is synchronous and sync flow is asynchronous.

* ​

No difference

* ​

Sync flow has no error handling of its own and subflow does.

* ​

Subflow has no error handling of its own and sync flow does.

**(Correct)**

**Explanation**

Correct answer is **Subflow has no error handling implementation where as sync flow has.**

**Subflow**

A subflow processes messages **synchronously** (relative to the flow that triggered its execution) and always inherits both the processing strategy and exception strategy employed by the triggering flow. While a subflow is running, processing on the triggering flow pauses, then resumes only after the subflow completes its processing and hands the message back to the triggering flow.

**Synchronous Flow**

A synchronous flow, like a subflow, processes messages **synchronously** (relative to the flow that triggered its execution). While a synchronous flow is running, processing on the triggering flow pauses, then resumes only after the synchronous flow completes its processing and hands the message back to the triggering flow. However, unlike a subflow, this type of flow *does not* inherit processing or exception strategies from the triggering flow.

This type of flow processes messages along a single thread, which is ideally suited to transactional processing.

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Question 13: **Correct**

**What asset cannot be created using Design Center**

* ​

Mule Applications

* ​

API fragments

* ​

API specifications

* ​

API portals

**(Correct)**

**Explanation**

API portal are created by API Exchange and cannot be created by Design Center

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Question 14: **Correct**

A mule application contains a global error handler configured to catch any errors.  Where must the global error handler be specified so that global error handler catches all errors from flows without their own error handlers?

* ​

Nowhere as global error handler is automtically used

* ​

A configuration properties file

* ​

A global element

**(Correct)**

* ​

The POM.xml file

**Explanation**

Correct answer is**A global element**

Global error handlers are to be created in global element .

Quick note to remember here is Global error handlers come in to picture only when there are no error handlers specified as flow level.

Steps to create Global error handler

1) Click **Global Elements** to open **Global Configuration Elements**. **Global Elements** is located below the Studio canvas

2) In **Global Configuration Elements**, click **Create** to open the **Choose Global Type** dialog

3) From the dialog, select **Global Configuration** -→ **Configuration**, and then click **OK** to open the **Configuration** dialog.

4) From the select **Configuration** dialog, select **allErrorHandler** for the **Default Error Handler** field, and click **OK**.

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Question 15: **Correct**

Identify the correct statement out of the below options.

* ​

For Each is single-threaded and Batch Job is multi-threaded

**(Correct)**

* ​

Both are multi-threaded

* ​

Batch Job is single-threaded and For Each Is multi-threaded

* ​

Both are single-threaded

**Explanation**

Correct answer is **For Each is single-threaded and Batch Job is multi-threaded**

MuleSoft Doc Ref : <https://docs.mulesoft.com/mule-runtime/4.3/for-each-scope-concept>

<https://docs.mulesoft.com/mule-runtime/4.3/batch-processing-concept>

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Question 16: **Correct**

**What MuleSoft product enables publishing, sharing, and searching of APIs?**

* ​

Runtime Manager

* ​

API Notebook

* ​

Anypoint Exchange

**(Correct)**

* ​

API Designer

**Explanation**

Anypoint Exchange provided a way to publish , share and search API's.

MuleSoft Doc Ref : <https://docs.mulesoft.com/exchange/>

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Question 17: **Correct**

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

* ​

The file is renamed in the same folder

* ​

The file stays in the same folder unchanged

**(Correct)**

* ​

The file is moved to different folder

* ​

The file is deleted from the folder

**Explanation**

File is not updated when FTP read operations is performed.

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

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Question 18: **Correct**

**An API specification is designed using RAML . What is the next step to create a REST Connector from this API specification?**

* ​

Add the specification to a Mule project?s src/main/resources/api folder

* ​

Publish the API specification to Any point Exchange

**(Correct)**

* ​

Download the API specification and build the interface using APIkit

* ​

Implement the API specification using flow designer in Design Center

**Explanation**

API Exchange creates REST conenctor automtaically once API is published. Hence correct answer is **Publish the API specification to Any point Exchange**

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Question 19: **Correct**

**According to Mulesoft, how are Modern APIs treated as?**

* ​

Code

* ​

Products

**(Correct)**

* ​

SOAP API's

* ​

Rest API's

**Explanation**

Correct answer is **Products**

Modern API has three features 1) Treated as products for easy consumption 2) Discoverable and accessible through self-service 3) Easily managed for security , scalability and performance

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Question 20: **Incorrect**

**What is the use of DevKit in Mule 4?**

* ​

Enables the development of Anypoint Connectors

**(Incorrect)**

* ​

Facilitates communication between third-party systems and Mule applications.

* ​

Offers connector end user support in a few aspects of Mule app design.

* ​

No use

**(Correct)**

**Explanation**

The MuleSoft Anypoint DevKit, or simply DevKit, enables the development of MuleSoft Anypoint Connectors. But it is supported only in Mule 3. Mule 4 uses Mule SDK to create custom connectors.

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Question 21: **Correct**

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

* ​

Nothing needs to be changed in the other APIs or their associated applications

**(Correct)**

* ​

Spears

* ​

The applications associated with the other APIs must be restarted

* ​

The applications associated with the other APIs must be recoded

* ​

The other APIs must be updated to consume the updated product API

**Explanation**

Correct answer is **Nothing needs to be changed in the other APIs or their associated applications**

This is the benefit of having separate interface layer. As there are no changes to interface , no changes are required on the API's which consumes this API in context.

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Question 22: **Correct**

**A Mule flow has three Set Variable transformers. What global data structure can be used to access the variables?**

* ​

Mule event

**(Correct)**

* ​

Mule event attributes

* ​

Mule event message

* ​

Mule application properties

**Explanation**

Mule event is correct answer. Mule event has two parts which are as follows 1) Message (which contains payload and attributes like headers and query/uri parameters 2) Variables

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Question 23: **Correct**

**An app team is developing a mobile banking app. It took them two months to create their own APIs to access transaction information from a central database. The app team later found out that another team had already built an API that accesses the transaction information they need. According to MuleSoft, what organization structure could have saved the app team two months of development time?**

* ​

Center of Excellence

* ​

Center for Enablement

**(Correct)**

* ​

Central API Review Board

* ​

MuleSoft Support Center

**Explanation**

Center for Enablement is correct answer .It is a cross-functional team נtypically staffed with members from central IT, line-of-business departments, and digital innovation teams נcharged with productizing, publishing, and harvesting reusable assets and best practices. In this case , app team would have checked first with Center for Enablement before developing their own API's.Hence could have avoided re-work

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Question 24: **Correct**

**A Scatter-Gather processes three separate HTTP requests. Each request returns a Mule event with a JSON payload. What is the final output of the Scatter-Gather?**

* ​

An Array of the three JSON payload Objects

* ​

An Object containing all three JSON payload Objects

* ​

An Array of the three Mule event Objects

* ​

An Object containing all three Mule event Objects

**(Correct)**

**Explanation**

Correct answer is **An Object containing all three Mule event Objects**

The Scatter-Gather component is a routing event processor that processes a Mule event through different parallel processing routes that contain different event processors. Each route receives a reference to the Mule event and executes a sequence of one or more event processors. Each of these routes uses a separate thread to execute the event processors, and the resulting Mule event can be either the same Mule event without modifications or a new Mule event with its own payload, attributes, and variables. The Scatter-Gather component then combines the Mule events returned by each processing route into a new Mule event that is passed to the next event processor only after every route completes successfully.

The Scatter-Gather component executes each route in parallel, not sequentially. Parallel execution of routes can greatly increase the efficiency of your Mule application and may provide more information than sequential processing.

Sample output is as below

MuleSoft Documentation reference : <https://docs.mulesoft.com/mule-runtime/4.3/scatter-gather-concept>

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Question 25: **Incorrect**

**According to Semantic Versioning, which version would you change for incompatible API changes?**

* ​

No change

* ​

MAJOR

**(Correct)**

* ​

PATCH

**(Incorrect)**

* ​

MINOR

**Explanation**

Correct answer is **MAJOR**

MAJOR version when you make incompatible API changes, MINOR version when you add functionality in a backwards compatible manner, and PATCH version when you make backwards compatible bug fixes.

For details refer to this documentation : [**https://semver.org/**](https://semver.org/)

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Question 26: **Correct**

**Which Mule component provides a real-time, graphical representation of the APIs, and Mule applications that are running and discoverable**

* ​

Runtime Manager

* ​

API Manager

* ​

Anypoint Visualizer

**(Correct)**

* ​

API Notebook

**Explanation**

Correct answer is **Anypoint Visualizer**

MuleSoft Doc Ref : <https://docs.mulesoft.com/visualizer/>

Anypoint Visualizer provides a real-time, graphical representation of the APIs, and Mule applications that are running and discoverable. It also displays third-party systems that are invoked by a Mule API, proxy, or application within your application network. The data displayed in the graph is dynamically updated and does not require prior configuration. Additionally, the data displayed is secure, as only users with the proper permissions can view the application network graph.

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Question 27: **Incorrect**

**To avoid hard-coding values, a flow uses some property placeholders and the corresponding values are stored in a configuration file. Where does the configuration file's location need to be specified in the Mule application**

* ​

The POM.xml file

* ​

A global element

**(Correct)**

* ​

A flow attribute

* ​

The mule-artifact.json file

**(Incorrect)**

**Explanation**

Correct answer is **A global element**

When we create a configuration file , that file needs to added as Global Configuration file in Global element. A global element is a reusable object containing parameters that any number of elements in a flow can share. You reference a global element from Anypoint Connectors or components in your Mule application.

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Question 28: **Correct**

**An API has been created in Design Center. What is the next step to make the API discoverable?**

* ​

Publish the API from inside flow designer

* ​

Enable autodiscovery in API Manager

* ​

Publish the API to Anypoint Exchange

**(Correct)**

* ​

Deploy the API to a Maven repository.

**Explanation**

Correct answer is **Publish the API to Anypoint Exchange**

Anypoint Exchange makes this possible by making it discoverable in below ways 1) In private exchange for internal developers 2) In a public portal for external developers/clients

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Question 29: **Correct**

**What MuleSoft API-led connectivity layer is intended to expose part of a backend database without business logic?**

* ​

System layer

**(Correct)**

* ​

Process layer

* ​

Experience layer

* ​

Data layer

**Explanation**

Correct answer is **System layer**

System APIs provide a means for insulating the data consumers from the complexity or changes to the underlying backend systems.

MuleSoft recommends three-layered approach to [API-](http://www.mulesoft.com/platform/api)led connectivity, highlighting the three layers:

\* System [APIs](http://www.mulesoft.com/platform/api)

\* Process [APIs](http://www.mulesoft.com/platform/api)

\* Experience [APIs](http://www.mulesoft.com/platform/api)

System [APIs](http://www.mulesoft.com/platform/api) are the core systems of record underlying core systems of record (e.g. [ERPs](http://www.mulesoft.com/integration-solutions/soa/sap), key customer and billing systems, databases, etc.). Process [APIs](http://www.mulesoft.com/platform/api) allow you to define a common process which the organization can share, and these [APIs](http://www.mulesoft.com/platform/api) perform specific functions, provide access to non-central data, and may be built by either Central IT or Line of Business IT. And finally, the Experience [APIs](http://www.mulesoft.com/platform/api) are the means by which data can be reconfigured so that it is most easily consumed by its intended audience, all from a common data source.

The three-layered structure allows for a seamless flow of data from systems of record to new experiences, and allows for reusability of assets rather than point to point connections. This approach provides a distributed and tailored approach to architecture, greater flexibility through loose coupling, and deeper operational visibility into what is being built.

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Question 30: **Correct**

**Why would a Mule application use the ${http.port} property placeholder for its HTTP Listener port when it is deployed to CloudHub?**

* ​

Allows MuleSoft Support to troubleshoot the application by connecting directly to the HTTP Listener

* ​

Allows CloudHub to automatically register the application with API Manager

* ​

Allows CloudHub to automatically change the HTTP port to allow external clients to connect to the HTTP Listener

**(Correct)**

* ​

Allows clients to VPN directly to the application at the Mule application's configured HTTP port

**Explanation**

This helps CloudHub to dynamically allocates a port at deployment time.

MuleSoft Doc Ref : <https://docs.mulesoft.com/mule-runtime/4.3/deploy-to-cloudhub#prerequisites>

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