

	V/IISZ:IISTAIIFIIghtsResponse>	
	MIME Type Settings	
	Encoding:	
	MIME Type:	
<pre></pre> <pre><</pre>	<pre><departureDate>2015/03/20</departureDate& </return> </return> </ns2:listAllFlightsResponse>' doc:name="Set transform doc:name="typeOf(payload)" doc:id="4389&</pre>	Sgt; to XML" /> 1508-15e2-4cb7-8d0b-bd9c2929209e" >
flow?	exhibits. A web client submits a request to http://	//localhost:8081/flights. What is the result at the end of the
	MI *	What is the result at the end of the

ANS:- Response is coming as "String"

(D) "String"



```
A. O #[

"San Francisco",
"CA"

B. • #[

city: "san Francisco",
state: "CA"

}

C. O #[

inputParams: [
"San Francisco",
"CA"

]
```

```
C. O # [

inputParams: [

"San Francisco",

"CA"

]

D. O # [

inputParams: {

city: "San Francisco",

state: "CA"

}

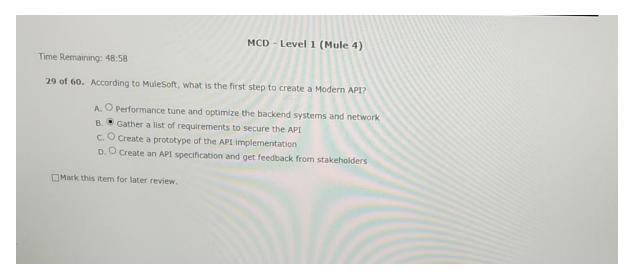
]

]

[Mark this item for later review.
```

	MCD - Level 1 (Mule 4)
Time Rema	ning: 49:05
28 of 60.	Why would a Mule application use the \${http.port} property placeholder for its HTTP Listener port when it is deployed to CloudHub?
	A. Allows CloudHub to automatically change the HTTP port to allow external clients to connect to the HTTP Listener
	B. Allows CloudHub to automatically register the application with ACCA.
	The state of the second st
	D. O Allows MuleSoft Support to troubleshoot the application by connecting directly to the HTTP Listener
□Mark	this item for later review.

ANS:- (A)Allowed Cloudhub to automatically change the HTTP port to allowed external clients to connect to the HTTP Listener.



ANS:-Morden APIs are much more standardized, they have a much stronger discipline for security and governance, as well as monitored and managed for performance and scale.

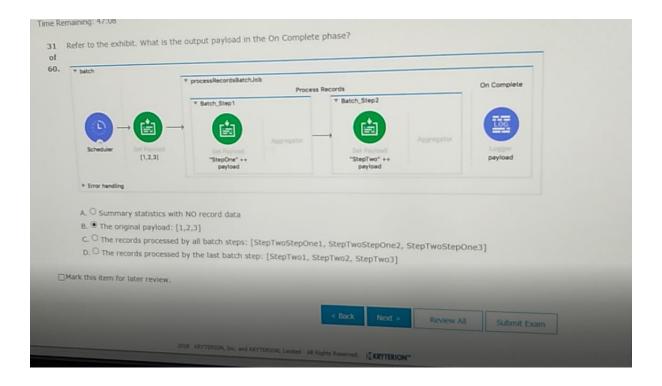
The modern API has its own software development lifecycle (SDLC) of designing, testing, building, managing, and versioning. Also, modern APIs are well documented for consumption and versioning.

(B) Gather a list of requirements to secure the API.

	MCD -	Level 1 (Mule 4)	
Time Remaining: 47	53		
30 of 60. What	the output type of the DataWeave ma	p operator?	
A. O	tring		
в. О			
c. 0	Array		
D. @	Object		
☐Mark this item	or later review.		

ANS:- https://docs.mulesoft.com/mule-runtime/4.1/dataweave-cookbook-map

(C) Array



ANS:- (A) Summary stastics with No record data

```
32 Refer to the exhibit. The API needs to be updated using the company-wide standard for the Plan data type. The Object
FIZIO
    of data type has already been published in Anypoint Exchange with the global reference
    60. ACME/DataTypes/PlanDataType.raml.
          What is a valid RAML specification that reuses the Plan data type?
            #%RAML 1.0
            title: ACME Telecom API
             version: 1.0
             /plans:
              get:
                    200:
                      body:
                        application/json:
                           example: |
                                  "plan_type": "Super Saver 500",
"plan_details": "all-inclusive",
"monthly_discount": 0.10
800
```

```
Refer to the exhibit. The API needs to be updated using the company-wide standard for the Plan data type. The Object data type has already been published in Anypoint Exchange with the global reference

What is a valid RAML specification that reuses the Plan data type?

A. 

**RAML 1.0 title: ACME Telecom API version: 1.0 dataTypes: Plan: !include ACME/DataTypes/PlanDataType.raml

| Plan: !include ACME/DataTypes/PlanDataType.raml
```

```
What is a valid RAML specification that reuses the Plan data type?
A. FRAML 1.0 title: ACME Telecom API
       version: 1.0
        dataTypes:
          Plan: !include ACME/DataTypes/PlanDataType.raml
        /plans:
          get:
             responses:
                200:
                  body:
                    application/json:
   type: Plan[]
   example: !include ACME/Examples/PlanExamples.raml
  B. • FARAML 1.0 title: ACME Telecom API version: 1.0
          types:
   Plan: !include ACME/DataTypes/PlanDataType.raml
           /plans:
               responses:
                 200:
                    body:
                      application/json:
   type: Plan[]
   example: !include ACME/Examples/PlanExamples.raml
    C. O FARAML 1.0 title: ACME Telecom API version: 1.0
            dataTypes:
```

```
version: 1.0

dataTypes:
    Plan: !reference ACME/DataTypes/PlanDataType.raml

/plans:
    get:
    responses:
        200:
        body:
        application/json:
        type: Plan[]
    example: !reference ACME/Examples/PlanExamples.raml

D. O FWANHL 1.0

types:
    Plan: !reference ACME/DataTypes/PlanDataType.raml

/plans:
    get:
    responses:
    200:
    body:
    application/json:
    type: Plan[]
    example: !reference ACME/Examples/PlanExamples.raml

#IX this item for later review,

**Submit Examples**

**Review All Submit Examples**

**Review All Submit
```

Includes in RAML

As we go on with the design, our API will start getting repetitive and we will be writing and copying many things again and again. To overcome this issue RAML provides a mechanism to do include in your API by taking out examples, schema, security, etc. to separates file and then using include to put them in place. We can refactor our API definition using includes, making it more concise and less likely to contain the types of errors that result from the "copy/paste/fix everywhere" methodology.

For example, we can put the data type for a customer object in the file types <code>/customer.raml</code> and the type for an Error object in types <code>/error.raml</code>. Our types section will look like this:

```
YAML

types:
Customer: !include types/Customer.raml

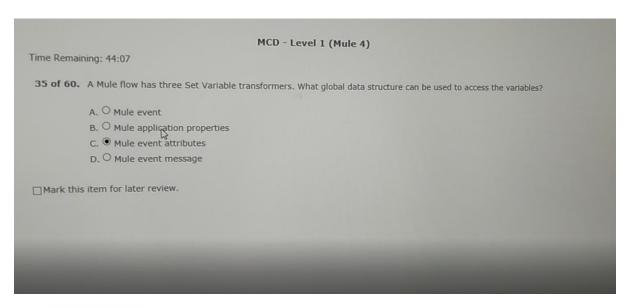
Error: !include types/Error.raml
```

	MCD - Level 1 (Mule 4)
me Re	emaining: 45:14
33 of	60. By default, what happens to a file after it is read using an FTP connector Read operation?
	A. O The file is moved to a different folder
	B, The file is deleted from the folder
	C. O The file stays in the same folder unchanged
	D. O The file is renamed in the same folder
□M	ark this item for later review.

ANS:- (C)

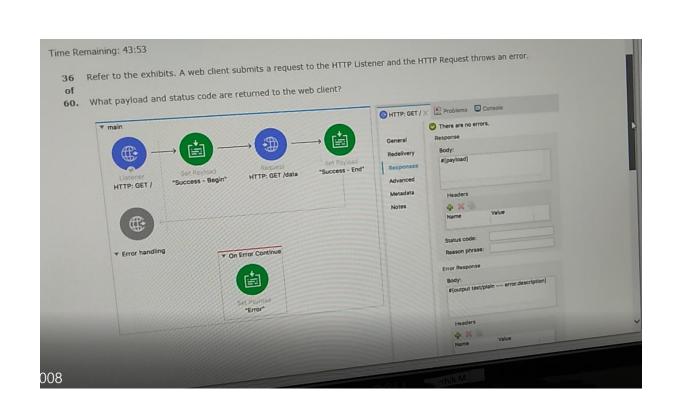
Time Rema	naining: 44:56	
34 of 60.	A Mule project contains a MySQL Database dependency. The project deployed to CloudHub. What export options create the smallest deployable archive that will successfully deploy to CloudHub? A. Attach project sources Include project modules and dependencies Include project modules and dependencies Include project sources Include project modules and dependencies Include project modules and dependencies Include project modules and dependencies	
00412100	D. O Attach project sources Include project modules and dependencies	
	Mark this item for later review	

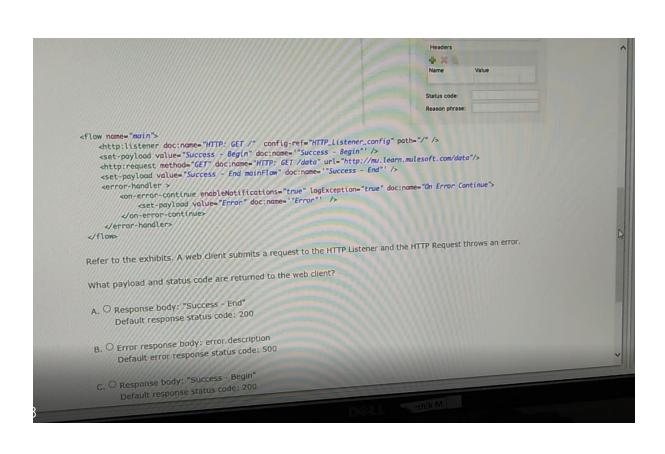
ANS:- (D)

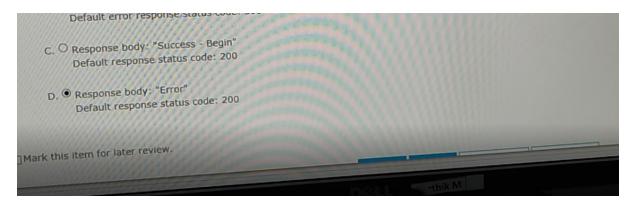


ANS:- (A) Mule Event

 $Solution\ link:-\ https://docs.mulesoft.com/mule-runtime/4.1/about-mule-event$

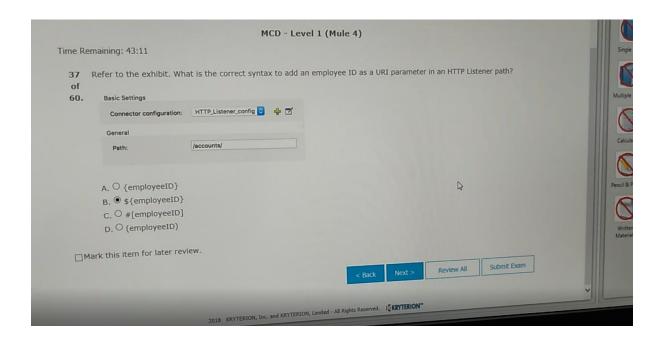






ANS:- (D) Response Body: "Error"

Default response status code: 200



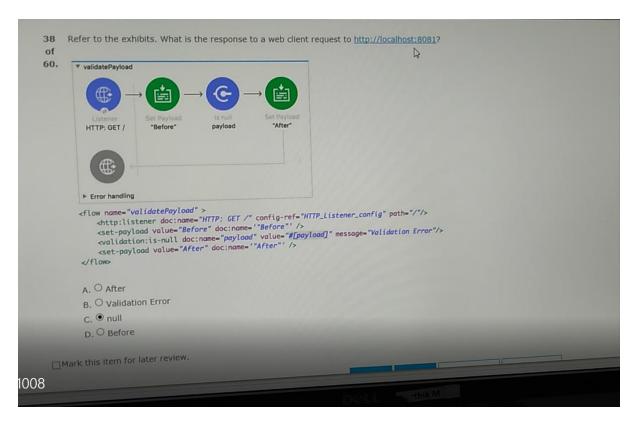
ANS:- (A) {employeeID}

Proof link :- https://dzone.com/articles/understanding-the-uri-param-and-query-param-with-r

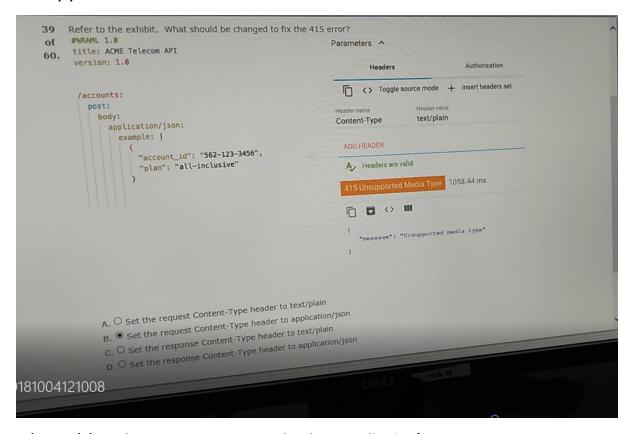
https://forums.mulesoft.com/questions/70541/extract-uri-parameter-and-pass-it-into-another-htt.html

Basically We can pass the URI Parameter as {employeeId}

Example:- http://localhost:8081/orderReports/{employeeld}?abc=123/



ANS:- (B) Validation Error



39) ANS:- (B) Set the request Content-Type header to application/json

If the Content-Type application/json will give in header then only 200(ok) is coming in the response.

```
40 of A Utility.dwl file is located in a Mule project at src/main/resources/modules. The Utility.dwl file defines a function
            named pascalize that reformats strings to pascal case.
             What is the correct DataWeave to call the pascalize function in a Transform Message component?
              A. O %dw 2.0
                   output application/json
                    import modules.Utility
                    Utility.pascalize( "max mule" )
               B. O %dw 2.0
                    output application/json
                     import modules::Utility
                     Utility::pascalize( "max mule" )
                 C. O &dw 2.0
                      output application/json
                      import modules::Utility
                       pascalize( "max mule" )
                  D. • sdw 2.0 output application/json
121008
```

```
C. O %dw 2.0

output application/json
import modules::Utility

pascalize( "max mule" )

D. • %dw 2.0

output application/json
import modules.Utility

pascalize( "max mule" )

Dascalize( "max mule" )
```

```
40) ANS:- (B) %dw 2.0
output application/json
import modules ::Utility
---
Utility::pascalize (" max mule ")
```

[40-Confusion Statement]

```
Time Remaining: 40:35

41 of 60. What path setting is required for an HTTP Listener endpoint to route all requests to an APIkit router?

A. ② /{**}
B. ○ /*
C. ○ /{}
D. ○ /

Mark this item for later review.
```

A) B

```
42 of 60. What is the correct syntax to define and call a function in DataWeave?

A.  fun addKV( object: Object, key: String, value: Any ) = object ++ { (key):value } -- { hello: "world" } addKV ( "hola", "mundo" )

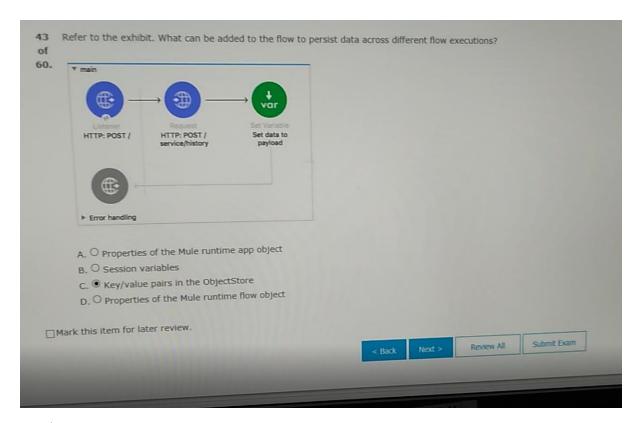
B.  function addKV( object: Object, key: String, value: Any ) = object ++ { (key):value } -- { hello: "world" } addKV ( "hola", "mundo" )

C.  function addKV( object: Object, key: String, value: Any ) = object ++ { (key):value } -- addKV ( {hello: "world"}, "hola", "mundo" )

D.  fun addKV( object: Object, key: String, value: Any ) = object ++ { (key):value } -- addKV ( {hello: "world"}, "hola", "mundo" )

D.  fun addKV( object: Object, key: String, value: Any ) = object ++ { (key):value } -- addKV ( {hello: "world"}, "hola", "mundo" )
```

A) D

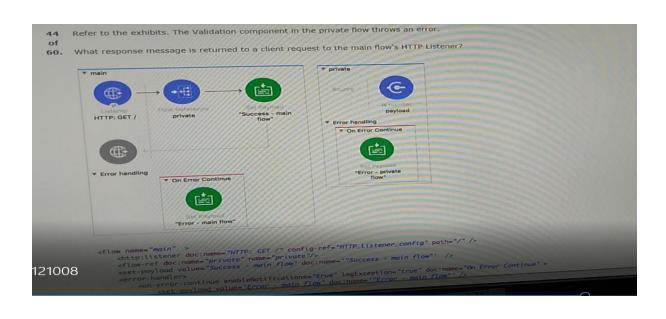


A) C https://dzone.com/articles/sharing-data-across-mule-applications

Mule uses the Object Store in various filters, routers, and other message processors that need to store their state between messages. Most of the time, Mule manages the Object Store automatically and no user configuration is required. It's very easy to use the Object Store in Mule for storing data and sharing, which we will explore now in our demonstration.

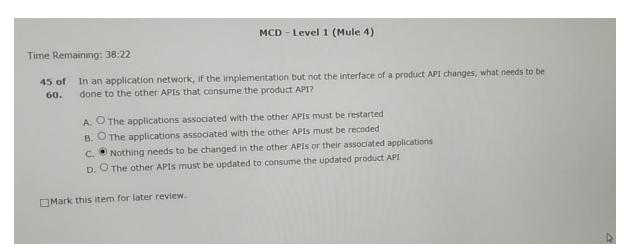
In this article, we will simply demonstrate using the Object Store and sharing the data between different Mule applications.

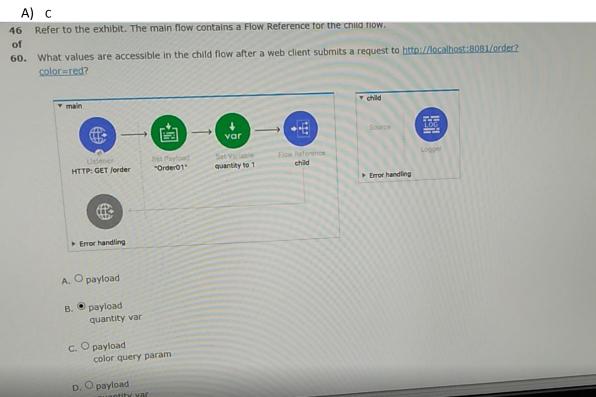
Let's consider we have created two different applications, app1 and app2, which need to share the data between them. We will keep both the application be under a domain called MyDomain.

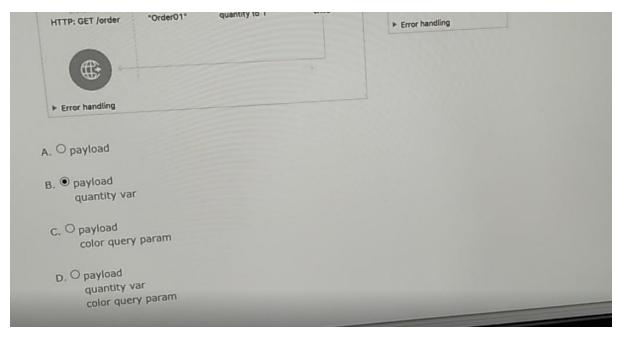


```
<flow name="main" >
       w name= main >
<http:listener doc:name="HTTP: GET /" config-ref="HTTP_Listener_config" path="/" />
<flow-ref doc:name="private" name="private"/>
<set-payload value="Success - main flow" doc:name='"Success - main flow" />
       <error-handler>
           </or-error-continue>
        </error-handler>
    </flow>
        <validation:is-number numberType="INTEGER" doc:name="payload" value="#[payload]"</pre>
     <flow name="private" >
         message="Validation Error" />
            <error-handler >
             </or-error-continue>
          </error-handler>
      </flow>
     Refer to the exhibits. The Validation component in the private flow throws an error.
     What response message is returned to a client request to the main flow's HTTP Listener?
      A. O Error - main flow
      B. © Error - private flow
      C. O success - main flow
008
```

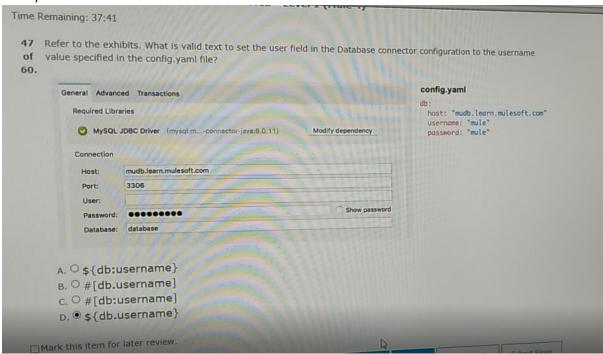
A) C



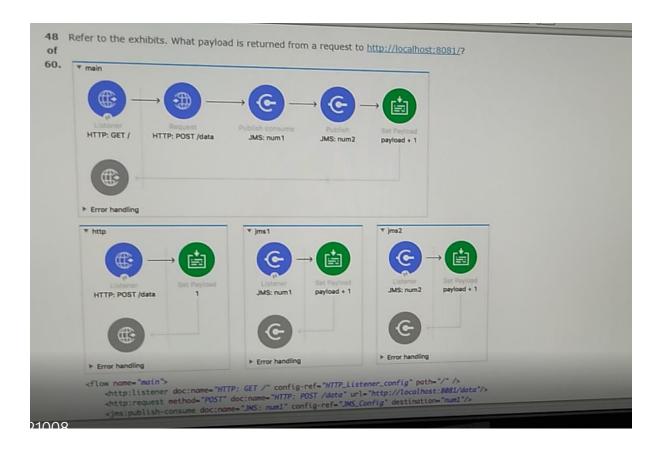


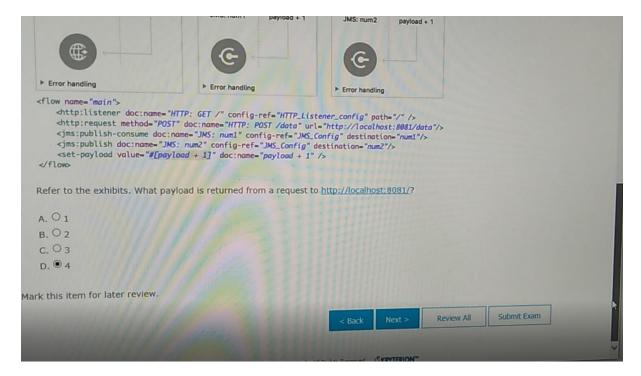


A) D



A) D







A) A

```
Time Remaining: 36:33
    50 Refer to the exhibit. What DataWeave expression transforms the input to the output?
    of
    60.
                                                                         Output Payload • = / II
             FE list_json_1.json
                                                                                                                          <?xml version='1.0' encoding='UTF-8'?>
                                                                         19 %dw 2.0
                                                                                                                          <order>
                                                                          2 output application/xml
                 }
                    "orderID": 592,
"shipping": "international",
"item": "T-shirt Navy",
"size": "L",
"quantity": 1,
"price": 20
                                                                                                                            <item>
                                                                                                                              <itemName>T-shirt Navy</itemName>
<total>20</total>
                                                                                                                            </item>
                                                                                                                            <item>
                                                                                                                             <itemName>Cargo Shorts</itemName>
<total>60</total>
                                                                                                                            </item>
                       "orderID": 972,
"shipping": "domestic",
"item": "Cargo Shorts",
"size": "XL",
"quantity": 2,
"price": 30
                                                                                                                          </order>
                    payload map ( (value,index) ->
  item: {
```

```
A. O order:

payload map ( (value,index) ->

item: {

itemName: value.item,

total: value.price * value.quantity

}

B. O order:

{(

payload map ( (value,index) ->

item: {

itemName: value.item,

total: value.price * value.quantity

}

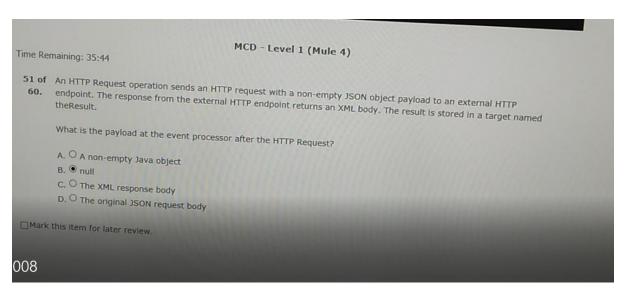
}

C. O payload map ( (value, index) ->

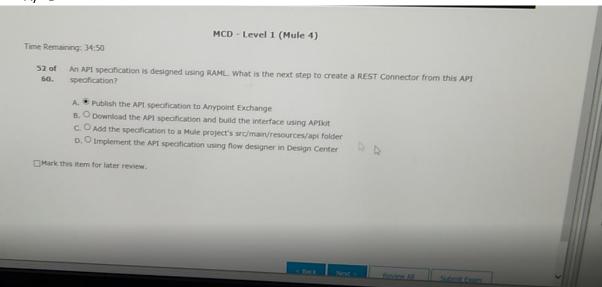
order: {

item: {

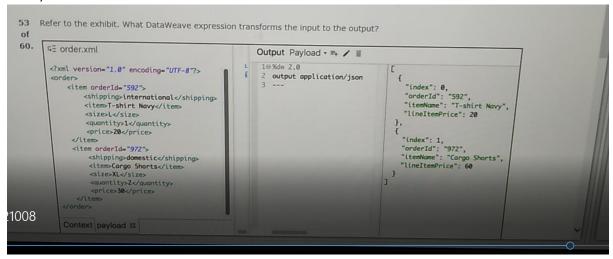
it
```



A) D

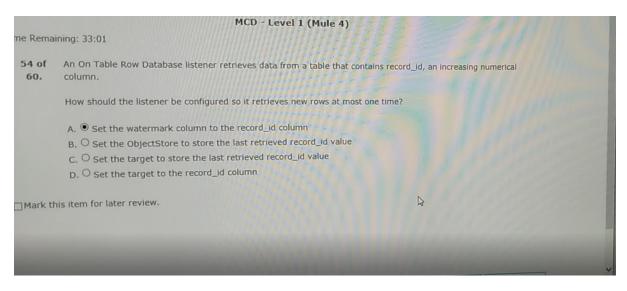


A) A

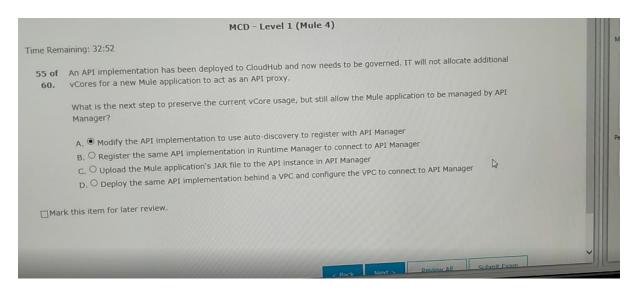


```
A. O payload.order.*item map( (value,index) -> {
            index: index,
            orderId: value.orderId,
            itemName: value.item,
            lineItemPrice: (value.price as Number) + (value.quantity as Number)
    B. \bigcirc payload.order.*item map ( (value,index) -> {
             index: index,
             orderId: value.@orderId,
              itemName: value.item,
              lineItemPrice: (value.price as Number) * (value.quantity as Number)
      C. @ payload.order.*item map ( (value,index) -> {
               index: index,
               orderId: value.orderId,
               itemName: value.item,
                lineItemPrice: (value.price as :number) * (value.quantity as :number)
      D. O payload.order.*item map ( (value,index) -> {
    index: index,
    orderId: value.@orderId,
800
```

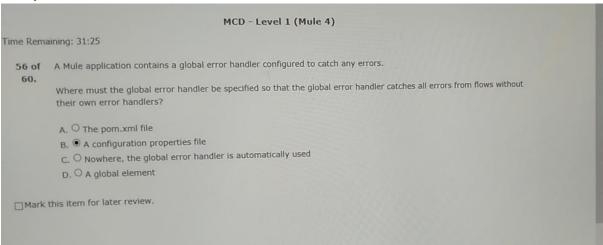
A)B



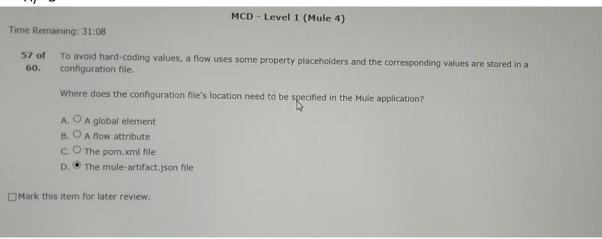
A) B https://docs.mulesoft.com/mule-runtime/4.1/migration-patterns-watermark

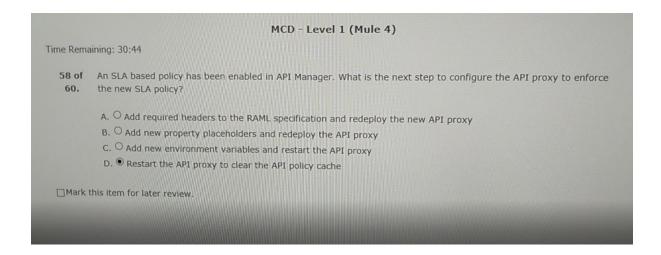


A) A



A) D



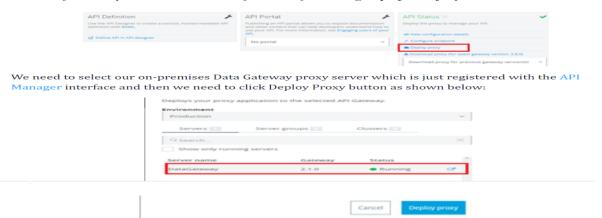


A)D

https://dzone.com/articles/proxying-with-api-manager

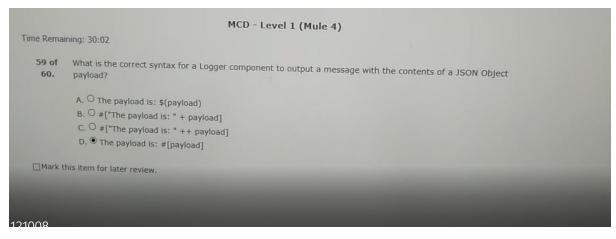
Deploying Proxy Application From API Manager Interface On-Premises Server Directly

After applying the *Rate Limiting* policy, we will deploy the *proxy* application from API Manager interfact to directly our on-premises Data Gateway server by selecting *Deploy Proxy* option we can see below:

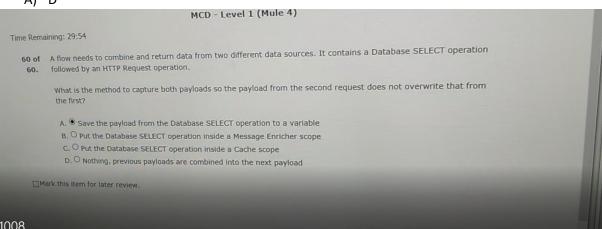


The API Manager interface will directly deploy our *proxy* application to our on-premises Data Gateway server located in our system and will show the status as follows:





A) D



A) A