SALESFORCE-MULESOFT-DEVELOPER-II Q&As

Salesforce Certified MuleSoft Developer 2 (SP24)

Pass Salesforce SALESFORCE-MULESOFT-DEVELOPER-II Exam with 100% Guarantee

Free Download Real Questions & Answers **PDF** and **VCE** file from:

https://www.leads4pass.com/salesforce-mulesoft-developer-ii.html

100% Passing Guarantee
100% Money Back Assurance

Following Questions and Answers are all new published by Salesforce Official Exam Center

QUESTION 1

A healthcare portal needs to validate the token that it sends to a Mule API. The developer plans to implement a custom policy using the HTTP Policy Transform Extension to match the token received in the header from the heathcare portal. Which files does the developer need to create in order to package the custom policy?

A. Deployable ZIP file, YAML configuration file

B. JSON properties file, YAML configuration file

C. JSON properties file, XML template file

D. XML template file, YAML configuration file

Correct Answer: D

To package a custom policy using the HTTP Policy Transform Extension, the developer needs to create an XML template file and a YAML configuration file. The XML template file defines the policy logic using Mule components and placeholders for user-defined properties. The YAML configuration file defines the metadata of the policy, such as its name, description, category, parameters, and dependencies. https://docs.mulesoft.com/ api-manager.x/http-policytransform#packaging-the-policy

QUESTION 2

Which statement is true when using XML SDK for creating custom message processors?

A. Properties are fields defined by an end user of the XML SDK component and serve as a global configuration for the entire Mule project in which they are used

B. An XML SDK provides both inbound and outbound operations

C. Operations can be reused in recursive calls

D. All operations are public

Correct Answer: A

When using XML SDK for creating custom message processors, all operations are public by default and can be used by any Mule application that imports them. There is no way to make an operation private or protected in XML SDK. https://docs.mulesoft.com/mule-sdk.1/xmlsdk# operations

QUESTION 3

A company deploys 10 public APIs to CloudHub. Each API has its individual health endpoint defined. The platform operation team wants to configure API Functional Monitoring to monitor the health of the APIs periodically while minimizing

operational overhead and cost.

How should API Functional Monitoring be configured?

A. From one public location with each API in its own schedule

B. From one private location with all 10 APIs in a single schedule

C. From one public location with all 10 APIs in a single schedule

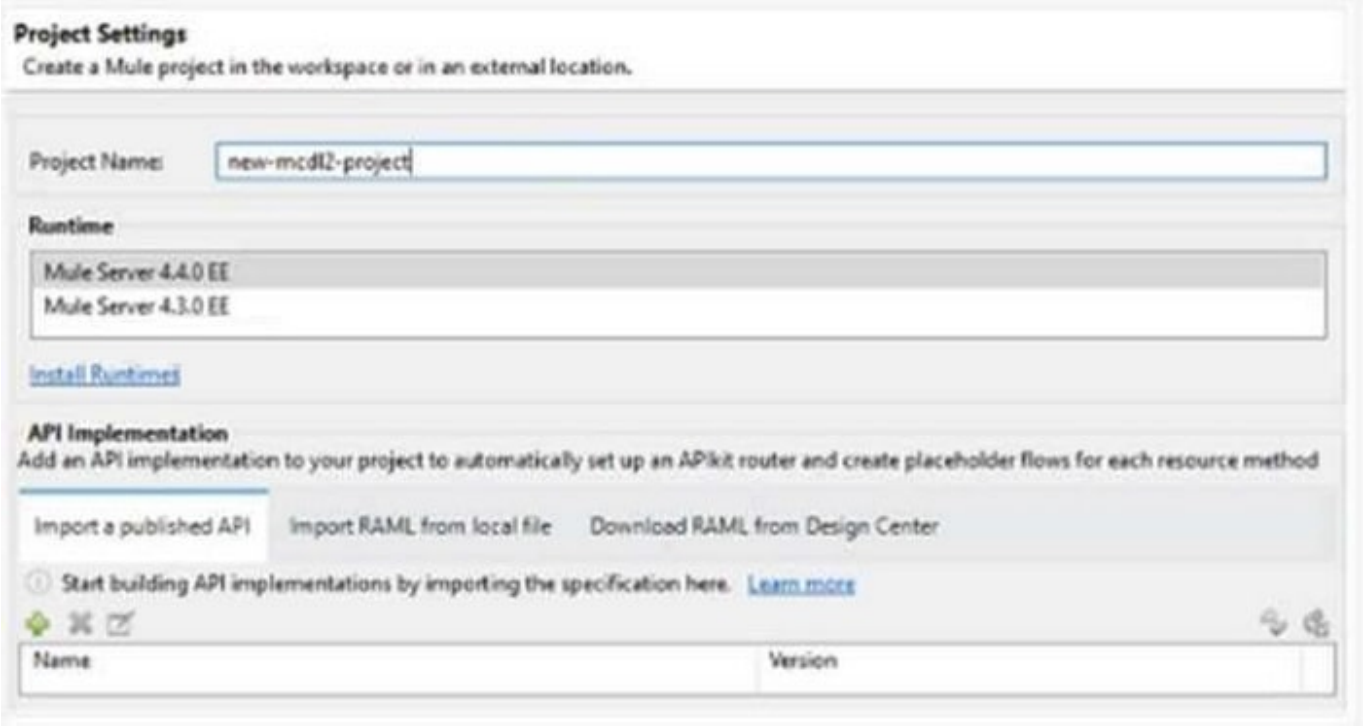
D. From 10 public locations with each API in its own schedule

Correct Answer: C

To configure API Functional Monitoring to monitor the health of 10 public APIs periodically while minimizing operational overhead and cost, the developer should use one public location with all 10 APIs in a single schedule. A public location is a worker that runs in a CloudHub shared environment, which is cheaper and easier to maintain than a private location. A single schedule allows running all 10 APIs tests at the same time and frequency, which reduces complexity and resource consumption. https://docs.mulesoft.com/functional-monitoring/fm-create-monitor#create-a-monitor

QUESTION 4

Refer to the exhibit.



When creating a new project, which API implementation allows for selecting the correct API version and scaffolding the flows from the API specification?

A. Import a published API

B. Generate a local RAML from anypoint Studio

C. Download RAML from Design Center

D. Import RAML from local file

Correct Answer: C

To create a new project that selects the correct API version and scaffolds the flows from the API specification, the developer should import a published API. This option allows importing an API specification that has been published to Anypoint Exchange or Design Center, and selecting a specific version of that API specification. The developer can also choose to scaffold flows based on that API specification. https://docs.mulesoft.com/ apikit.x/apikit-4-new-project-task

QUESTION 5

Refer to the exhibit.

```
<os:object-store name="os" entryTtl="1" entryTtlUnit="SECONDS"
  expirationInterval="30" expirationIntervalUnit="SECONDS"/>

<flow name="main-flow">
  <set-payload value="originalPayload" />
  <os:store objectStore="os" key="#['testKey']">
    <os:value><![CDATA[#["testPayload"]]]></os:value>
  </os:store>
  <os:retrieve objectStore="os" key="#['testKey']">
    <os:default-value>#['nullPayload']</os:default-value>
  </os:retrieve>
</flow>
```

A Mute Object Store is configured with an entry TTL of one second and an expiration interval of 30 seconds. What is the result of the flow if processing between os\\'store and os:retrieve takes 10 seconds?

A. nullPayload

B. originalPayload

C. OS:KEY_NOT_FOUND

D. testPayload

Correct Answer: A

The result of the flow is nullPayload if processing between os:store and os:retrieve takes 10 seconds. This is because the entry TTL of the object store is one second, which means that any stored value expires after one second and is removed from the object store. The expiration interval of 30 seconds only determines how often the object store checks for expired values, but it does not affect the TTL. Therefore, when os:retrieve tries to get the value after 10 seconds, it returns nullPayload because the value has already expired and been removed. https://docs.mulesoft.com/objectstore/osv2-faq#how-does-the-time-to-live-work

QUESTION 6

When a client and server are exchanging messages during the mTLS handshake, what is being agreed on during the cipher suite exchange?

A. A protocol

B. The TLS version

C. An encryption algorithm

D. The Public key format

Correct Answer: C

A cipher suite is a set of cryptographic algorithms that are used to secure the communication between a client and a server. A cipher suite consists of four components: a key exchange algorithm, an authentication algorithm, an encryption

algorithm, and a message authentication code (MAC) algorithm. During the cipher suite exchange, the client and the server agree on which encryption algorithm to use for encrypting and decrypting the data.

Reference:

https://docs.mulesoft.com/mule-runtime.3/tls-configuration#cipher-suites

QUESTION 7

A Mule application contain two policies Policy A and Policy A has order1, and Policy B has order 2. Policy A Policy B, and a flow are defined by he configuration below.

```
<http-policy:proxy name="policy-A">
  <http-policy:source>
    <A1/>
    <http-policy:execute-next/>
    <A2/>
  </http-policy:source>
</http-policy:proxy>

<http-policy:proxy name="policy-B">
  <http-policy:source>
    <B1/>
    <http-policy:execute-next/>
    <B2/>
  </http-policy:source>
</http-policy:proxy>

<flow name="flow">
  <http:listener/>
  <F1/>
</flow>
```

When a HTTP request arrives at the Mule application\\'s endpoint, what will be the execution order?

A. A1, B1, F1, B2, A2

B. B1, A1, F1, A2, B2

C. F1, A1, B1, B2, A2

D. F1, B1, A1, A2, B2

Correct Answer: A

Based on the configuration below, when a HTTP request arrives at the Mule application\\'s endpoint, the execution order will be A1, B1, F1, B2, A2. This is because policies are executed before and after the API implementation flow according to their order attribute. Policy A has order 1, which means it is executed first before Policy B, which has order 2. The flow is executed after both policies are executed before the flow. Then, Policy B is executed after the flow before Policy A is executed after the flow. https://docs.mulesoft.com/api- manager.x/policies-policy-order

QUESTION 8

An order processing system is composed of multiple Mule application responsible for warehouse, sales and shipping. Each application communication using Anypoint MQ. Each message must be correlated against the original order ID for observability and tracing. How should a developer propagate the order ID as the correlation ID across each message?

A. Use the underlying HTTP request of Anypoint MQ to set the "X-CORRELATION_ID\\' header to the order ID

B. Set a custom Anypoint MQ user property to propagate the order ID and set the correlation ID in the receiving applications.

C. Use the default correlation ID, Anypoint MQ will sutomatically propagate it.

D. Wrap all Anypoint MQ Publish operations within a With CorrelationID scope from the Tracing module, setting the correlation ID to the order ID

Correct Answer: D

To propagate the order ID as the correlation ID across each message using Anypoint MQ, the developer should wrap all Anypoint MQ Publish operations within a With CorrelationID scope from the Tracing module, setting the correlation ID to the order ID. The With CorrelationID scope allows setting a custom correlation ID for any event that occurs within it. The Tracing module also enables distributed tracing across different Mule applications and services using Anypoint Monitoring. https://docs.mulesoft.com/tracing-module.0/tracing- module-reference#withcorrelation-id-scope https://docs.mulesoft.com/tracing-module.0/tracing-module-concepts

---

QUESTION 9

A Mule application defines as SSL/TLS keystore properly "tis,keystore.keyPassword\\'\\' as secure. How can this property be referenced to access its value within the application?

A. #{secure::tiskeystore,keyPassowrd}

B. ${secure::tiskeystore,keyPassowrd}

C. ${secure::tiskeystore,keyPassowrd}

D. p{secure::tiskeystore,keyPassowrd}

Correct Answer: B

secure::tiskeystore,keyPassowrd ShortExplanationofCorrectAnswerOnly:Toreferenceasecureproper tyvaluewithintheapplication,thedeveloperneedstousethesyntax{secure::}. In this case, the property name is tiskeystore,keyPassword, so the correct syntax is ${secure::tiskeystore,keyPassowrd}. https:// docs.mulesoft.com/mule-runtime.3/secure-configurationproperties#referencing-secure-properties

---

QUESTION 10

A Mule application deployed to a standardalone Mule runtime uses VM queues to publish messages to be consumed asynchronously by another flow. In the case of a system failure, what will happen to in-flight messages in the VM queues that have been consumed?

A. For nay type of queue, the message will be processed after the system comes online

B. For persistent queues, the message will be processed after the system comes online

C. For transient queues, the message will be processed after the system comes online

D. For any type of queue, the message will be lost

Correct Answer: B

In case of a system failure, in-flight messages in persistent VM queues that have been consumed will be processed after the system comes online. This is because persistent VM queues store messages on disk and guarantee delivery even if there is a system crash or restart. Therefore, any in-flight messages that have been consumed but not processed will be recovered from disk and processed when the system is back online. https://docs.mulesoft.com/mule-runtime.3/vmconnector#persistent-queues