



# Salesforce

Mule-Dev-201 Exam

Salesforce Certified MuleSoft Developer

Exam Latest Version: 6.0

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## Question 1. (Single Select)

What is true about automating interactions with Anypoint Platform using tools such as Anypoint Platform REST APIs, Anypoint CU, or the Mule Maven plugin?

A: Access to Anypoint Platform APIs and Anypoint CU can be controlled separately through the roles and permissions in Anypoint Platform, so that specific users can get access to Anypoint CLI while others get access to the platform APIs

B: Anypoint Platform APIs can ONLY automate interactions with CloudHub, while the Mule Maven plugin is required for deployment to customer-hosted Mule runtimes

C: By default, the Anypoint CLI and Mule Maven plugin are NOT included in the Mule runtime, so are NOT available to be used by deployed Mule applications

D: API policies can be applied to the Anypoint Platform APIs so that ONLY certain LOBs have access to specific functions

**Correct Answer: C**

### Explanation:

Correct Answer: By default, the Anypoint CLI and Mule Maven plugin are NOT included in the Mule runtime, so are NOT available to be used by deployed Mule applications

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>> We CANNOT apply API policies to the Anypoint Platform APIs like we can do on our custom written API instances. So, option suggesting this is FALSE.

>> Anypoint Platform APIs can be used for automating interactions with both CloudHub and customer-hosted Mule runtimes. Not JUST the CloudHub. So, option opposing this is FALSE.

>> Mule Maven plugin is NOT mandatory for deployment to customer-hosted Mule runtimes. It just helps your CI/CD to have smoother automation. But not a compulsory requirement to deploy. So, option opposing this is FALSE.

>> We DO NOT have any such special roles and permissions on the platform to separately control access for some users to have Anypoint CLI and others to have Anypoint Platform APIs. With proper general roles/permissions (API Owner, Cloudhub Admin etc.), one can use any of the options (Anypoint CLI or Platform APIs). So, option suggesting this is FALSE.

Only TRUE statement given in the choices is that - Anypoint CLI and Mule Maven plugin are NOT included in the Mule runtime, so are NOT available to be used by deployed Mule applications.

Maven is part of Studio or you can use other Maven installation for development.

CLI is convenience only. It is one of many ways how to install app to the runtime.

These are definitely NOT part of anything except your process of deployment or automation.

### Question 2. (Multi Select)

4 Production environment is running on a dedicated Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) on CloudHub 1.0, and the security team guidelines clearly state no traffic on HTTP.

Which two options support these security guidelines?

Choose 2 answers

A: Configure the HTTPS protocol in HTTP listener in the Mule application

B: Create a custom policy to apply to outgoing and incoming HTTP requests to control access to a configured API endpoint

C: Remove the entry from the VPC firewall rule

**Correct Answer: A, C**

#### Explanation:

Security Guidelines Overview:

The production environment is hosted on a dedicated Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) on CloudHub 1.0, with a specific requirement from the security team that no traffic should occur over HTTP. This implies that only secure HTTPS traffic should be permitted, and HTTP access (port 8081, the default HTTP port in Mule applications) should be disabled.

Evaluating the Options:

Option A (Correct Answer): Configuring the HTTPS protocol in the HTTP listener in the Mule

application ensures that all traffic is encrypted and occurs over HTTPS (port 8092 by default for HTTPS on Mule applications). This directly aligns with the security guideline to prevent unencrypted HTTP traffic.

Option B: Creating a custom policy for incoming and outgoing HTTP requests could provide some control over access, but it does not enforce the use of HTTPS exclusively. This option does not disable HTTP traffic and, therefore, does not meet the guideline effectively.

Option C (Correct Answer): Removing the entry for HTTP (port 8081) in the VPC firewall rule ensures that HTTP traffic is completely blocked at the firewall level. This prevents any HTTP requests from reaching the application, adding a layer of security that complies with the guidelines.

Option D: The IP Blocklist policy controls access based on IP addresses but does not enforce the use of HTTPS. This policy does not address the specific requirement of preventing HTTP traffic.

Option E: Adding a firewall rule entry for HTTP (port 8081) would enable HTTP traffic, which directly contradicts the security guidelines. Therefore, this option should be avoided.

Conclusion:

Option A and Option C are the correct choices. Configuring the HTTPS protocol in the Mule application's HTTP listener ensures that only HTTPS traffic is allowed, and removing the firewall rule for HTTP (port 8081) blocks any HTTP traffic from reaching the application. Together, these options enforce secure traffic as required by the security guidelines.

Refer to MuleSoft documentation on configuring HTTP listeners and managing VPC firewall rules for further details on implementing these security controls.

### Question 3. (Single Select)

What correctly characterizes unit tests of Mule applications?

A: They test the validity of input and output of source and target systems

B: They must be run in a unit testing environment with dedicated Mule runtimes for the environment

C: They must be triggered by an external client tool or event source

D: They are typically written using MUnit to run in an embedded Mule runtime that does not require external connectivity

**Correct Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

Correct Answer: They are typically written using MUnit to run in an embedded Mule runtime that does not require external connectivity.

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Below TWO are characteristics of Integration Tests but NOT unit tests:

>> They test the validity of input and output of source and target systems.

>> They must be triggered by an external client tool or event source.

It is NOT TRUE that Unit Tests must be run in a unit testing environment with dedicated Mule runtimes for the environment.

MuleSoft offers MUnit for writing Unit Tests and they run in an embedded Mule Runtime without needing any separate/ dedicated Runtimes to execute them. They also do NOT need any external connectivity as MUnit supports mocking via stubs.

<https://dzone.com/articles/munit-framework>

**Question 4. (Single Select)**

An organization is deploying their new implementation of the OrderStatus System API to multiple workers in CloudHub. This API fronts the organization's on-premises Order Management System, which is accessed by the API implementation over an IPsec tunnel.

What type of error typically does NOT result in a service outage of the OrderStatus System API?

A: A CloudHub worker fails with an out-of-memory exception

B: API Manager has an extended outage during the initial deployment of the API implementation

C: The AWS region goes offline with a major network failure to the relevant AWS data centers

D: The Order Management System is Inaccessible due to a network outage in the organization's on-premises data center

**Correct Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

Correct Answer: A CloudHub worker fails with an out-of-memory exception.

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>> An AWS Region itself going down will definitely result in an outage as it does not matter how many workers are assigned to the Mule App as all of those in that region will go down. This is a complete downtime and outage.

>> Extended outage of API manager during initial deployment of API implementation will of course cause issues in proper application startup itself as the API Autodiscovery might fail or API policy templates and policies may not be downloaded to embed at the time of application startup etc... there are many reasons that could cause issues.

>> A network outage on-premises would of course cause the Order Management System not accessible and it does not matter how many workers are assigned to the app they all will fail and cause outage for sure.

The only option that does NOT result in a service outage is if a cloudhub worker fails with an out-of-memory exception. Even if a worker fails and goes down, there are still other workers to handle the requests and keep the API UP and Running. So, this is the right answer.

**Question 5. (Single Select)**

An Order API must be designed that contains significant amounts of integration logic and involves the invocation of the Product API.

The power relationship between Order API and Product API is one of "Customer/Supplier", because the Product API is used heavily throughout the organization and is developed by a dedicated development team located in the office of the CTO.

What strategy should be used to deal with the API data model of the Product API within the

Order API?

A: Convince the development team of the Product API to adopt the API data model of the Order API such that the integration logic of the Order API can work with one consistent internal data model

B: Work with the API data types of the Product API directly when implementing the integration logic of the Order API such that the Order API uses the same (unchanged) data types as the Product API

C: Implement an anti-corruption layer in the Order API that transforms the Product API data model into internal data types of the Order API

D: Start an organization-wide data modeling initiative that will result in an Enterprise Data Model that will then be used in both the Product API and the Order API

**Correct Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

Correct Answer: Convince the development team of the product API to adopt the API data model of the Order API such that integration logic of the Order API can work with one consistent internal data model

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Key details to note from the given scenario:

>> Power relationship between Order API and Product API is customer/supplier

So, as per below rules of "Power Relationships", the caller (in this case Order API) would request for features to the called (Product API team) and the Product API team would need to accommodate those requests.



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