



MCD-LEVEL1^{Q&As}

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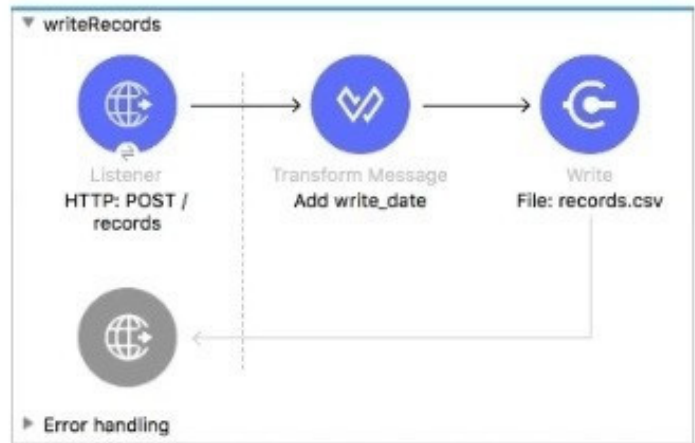


**QUESTION 1**

Refer to the exhibits.

Payload

```
{
  "transaction_id": "SS-4848-44KK-4SYQ",
  "account_id": "KA-382-SKD44",
  "name": "Max Mule",
  "position": "sell"
}
```



```
<flow name="writeRecords" >
  <http:listener doc:name="HTTP: POST /records" config-ref="HTTP_Listener_config"
    path="/records" allowedMethods="POST"/>
  <ee:transform doc:name="Add write_date">
    <ee:message >
      <ee:set-payload ><![CDATA[%dw 2.0
        output application/json
        ---
        payload ++ {"write_date": now()}]]>
      </ee:set-payload>
    </ee:message>
  </ee:transform>
  <file:write doc:name="File: records.csv" path="file-store/records.csv">
    <file:content ><![CDATA[#payload]]></file:content>
  </file:write>
</flow>
```

What is written to the records.csv file when the flow executes?

- A. The JSON payload
- B. An error message
- C. Nothing
- D. The payload convert to CVS

Correct Answer: A

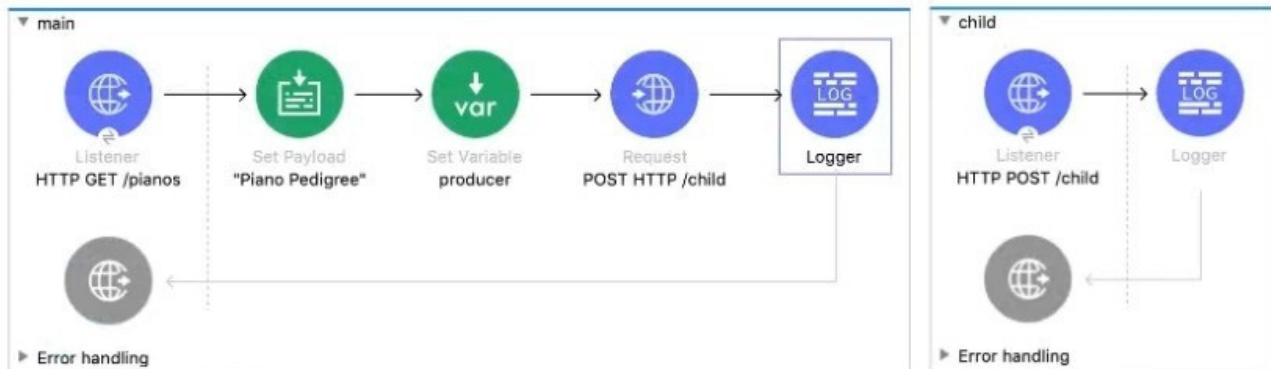
Transform Message Add write_date is covering payload in JSON format and same JSON payload is available to file write processor. However, if the payload is a different format (for example, not CSV), you can place the transformation inside the Write operation to generate content that will be written without producing a side effect on the message in transit. This is not done in this case. By default, the connector writes whatever is in the message payload. Hence JSON payload will be written to file.



QUESTION 2

Refer to the exhibits. The main flow contains an HTTP Request in the middle of the flow. The HTTP Listeners and HTTP Request use default configurations.

A web client submits a request to the main flow's HTTP Listener that includes query parameters for the pedigree of the piano. What values are accessible to the Logger component at the end of the main flow?



```
<http:request method="POST" doc:name="POST HTTP /child" url="http://localhost:8081/child">
</http:request>
<logger level="INFO" doc:name="Logger"/>
</flow>

<flow name="child" >
<http:listener doc:name="HTTP POST /child" config-ref="HTTP_Listener_config" path="/child"/>
```

- A. payload
- B. payload pedigree query params
- C. payload producer var
- D. payload pedigree query params producer var

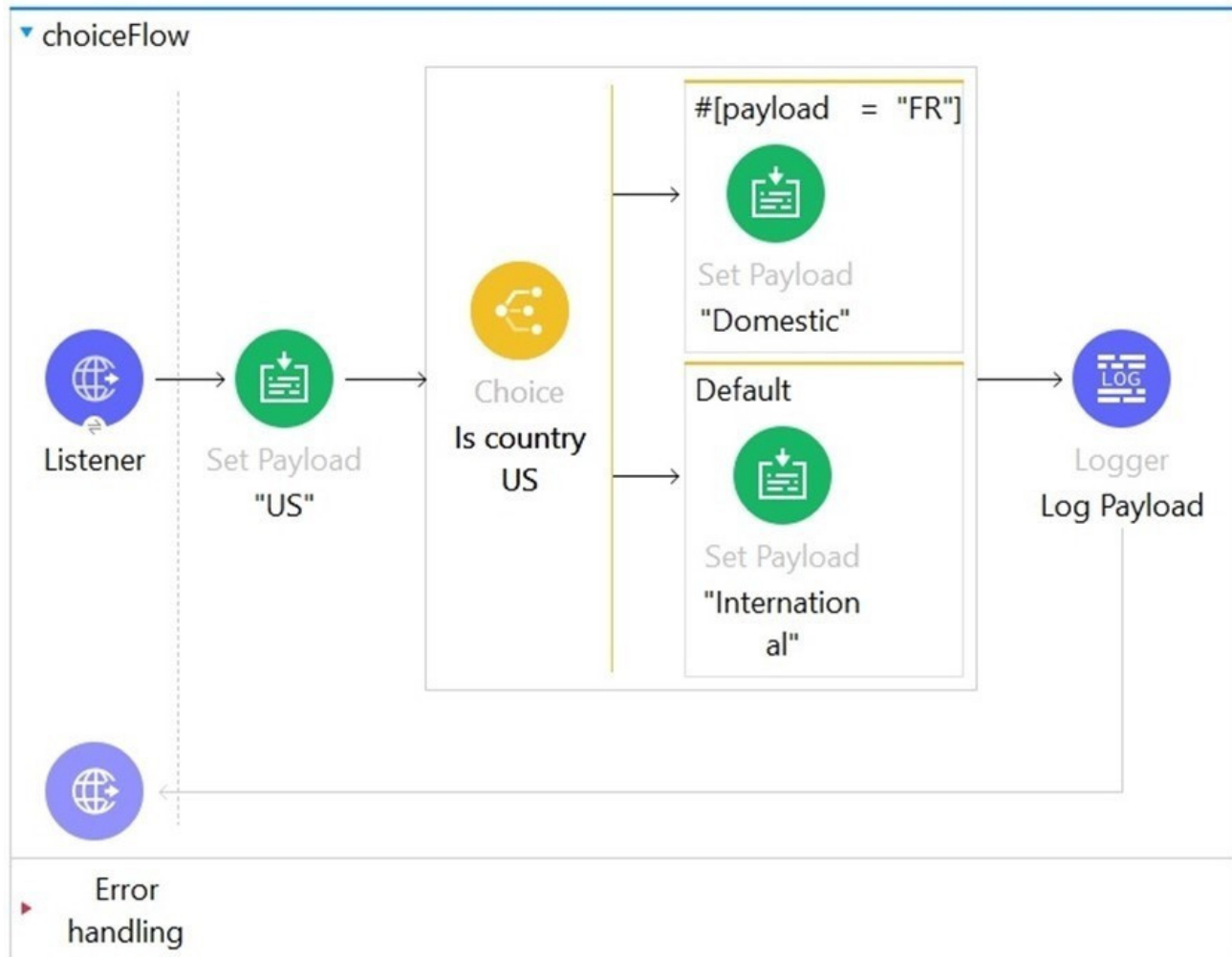
Correct Answer: C

In this case as outbound call is made using HTTP: POST /child , all attributes will be replaced by this invocation. Hence query parameter will not be accessible at logger. Hence correct answer is option 2

QUESTION 3

Refer to the exhibits. In the choice router, the When expression for the domestic shipping route is set to "[payload="FR"]".

What is the output of logger after the execution of choice router is completed?



- A. "Domestic"
- B. "International"
- C. "US"
- D. A dataweave syntax error

Correct Answer: D

To compare, DataWeave syntax is `#[payload == "FR"]`. In this case only one `=` is used so it will give syntax error.

QUESTION 4

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

- A. Data layer
- B. Process layer
- C. Experience layer



D. System layer

Correct Answer: D

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-led connectivity, highlighting the three layers:

1.

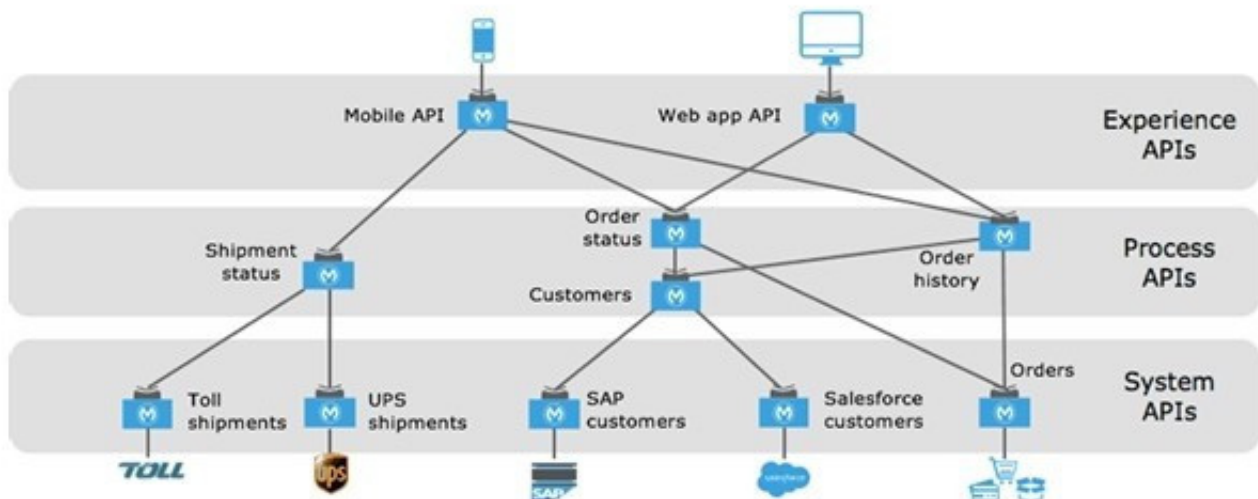
System APIs

2.

Process APIs

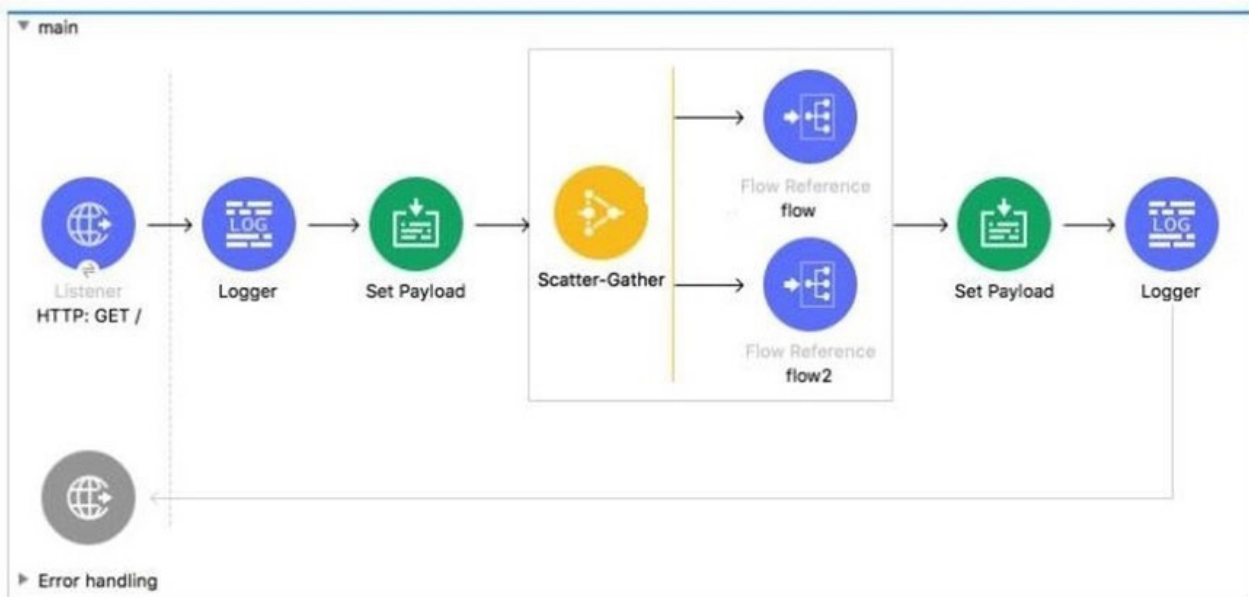
3.

Experience APIs System APIs are the core systems of record underlying core systems of record (e.g. ERPs, key customer and billing systems, databases, etc.). Process APIs allow you to define a common process which the organization can share, and these APIs 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 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.



QUESTION 5

Refer to exhibits.



In the execution of the Scatter-Gather , the flow route completes after 10 seconds and the flow2 route completes in 40 seconds. How many seconds does it take for the Scatter- Gather to complete?

- A. 10
- B. 50
- C. 40
- D. 20

Correct Answer: C

Scatter-Gather sends the event to each routes concurrently. Hence both route in this example will start in parallel. So total time to complete processing is 40 seconds which is option 3

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