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## QUESTION 1

A company has been using CI/CD. Its developers use Maven to handle build and deployment activities. What is the correct sequence of activities that takes place during the Maven build and deployment?

- A. Initialize, validate, compute, test, package, verify, install, deploy
- B. Validate, initialize, compile, package, test, install, verify, verify, deploy
- C. Validate, initialize, compile, test package, verify, install, deploy
- D. Validation, initialize, compile, test, package, install verify, deploy

Correct Answer: C

The correct sequence of activities that takes place during the Maven build and deployment is validate, initialize, compile, test package, verify, install, deploy. These are Maven lifecycle phases that define a sequence of goals to execute during

a build process. Each phase represents a stage in the build lifecycle and can have zero or more goals bound to it.

Reference:

<https://maven.apache.org/guides/introduction/introduction-to-the-lifecycle.html>

## QUESTION 2

A Mule application includes a subflow containing a Scatter.Gather scope. Within each leg of the Scatter.Gather, an HTTP connector calls a PUT endpoint to modify records in different upstream system. The subflow is called inside an Unit successful scope to retry if a transitory exception is raised. A technical spike is being performed to increase reliability of the Mule application. Which steps should be performed within the Mule flow above the ensure idempotent behavior?

- A. Change the PUT requests inside the Scatter-Gather to POST requests
- B. Ensure an error-handling flow performs corrective actions to roll back all changes if any leg of the Scatter- Gather fails
- C. Remove the Put requests from the Scatter-Getter and perform them sequentially
- D. None, the flow already exhibits idempotent behavior

Correct Answer: B

To ensure idempotent behavior within a Mule flow that contains a subflow with a Scatter-Gather scope, the developer should ensure an error-handling flow performs corrective actions to roll back all changes if any leg of the Scatter-Gather fails. Idempotency means that multiple identical requests have the same effect as a single request. Therefore, if one of the HTTP requests inside the Scatter- Gather fails, the error-handling flow should undo any changes made by other successful requests to ensure consistency and avoid partial updates. <https://docs.mulesoft.com/muleruntime/4.3/scatter-gather-concept> <https://docs.mulesoft.com/mule-runtime.3/error-handling>



### QUESTION 3

A developer is working on a project that requires encrypting all data before sending it to a backend application. To accomplish this, the developer will use PGP encryption in the Mule 4 Cryptography module. What is required to encrypt the data before sending it to the backend application?

- A. The application needs to configure HTTPS TLS context information to encrypt the data
- B. The application needs to both the private and public keys to encrypt the data
- C. The application needs the public key from the backend service to encrypt the data
- D. The application needs the private key from the backend service to encrypt the data

Correct Answer: C

To encrypt the data before sending it to the backend application using PGP encryption, the application needs the public key from the backend service. PGP encryption uses a public-key cryptography system, which means that each party has a pair of keys: a public key and a private key. The public key is used to encrypt data, and the private key is used to decrypt data. Therefore, to encrypt data for a specific recipient (the backend service), the application needs to use the recipient's public key. The recipient can then use its own private key to decrypt the data. Reference: <https://docs.mulesoft.com/mule-runtime.3/cryptography-pgp>

### QUESTION 4

Refer to the exhibit.

```
<flow name="implementation" >  
  <raise-error doc:name="Raise error" type="APP:CUSTOM_ERROR"/>  
</flow>
```

```
<munit:test name="start-up-test" description="Test that Mule app starts up"  
  expectedErrorType="APP:CUSTOM_ERROR">  
  <munit:execution>  
    <flow-ref doc:name="implementation" name="implementation"/>  
  </munit:execution>  
  <munit:validation >  
    <munit-tools:assert-that doc:name="Assert that" expression="#[true]"  
      is="#[MunitTools::equalTo(false)]"/>  
  </munit:validation>  
</munit:test>
```

The flow name is "implementation" with code for the MUnit test case. When the MUnit test case is executed, what is the expected result?

- A. The test case fails with an assertion error
- B. The test throws an error and does not start
- C. The test case fails with an unexpected error type



D. The test case passes

Correct Answer: A

Based on the code snippet and MUnit test case below, when the MUnit test case is executed, the expected result is that the test case fails with an assertion error. This is because the assert-equals processor compares two values for equality,

and fails if they are not equal. In this case, the expected value is "Hello World\\", but the actual value returned by the implementation flow is "Hello Mule\\". Therefore, the assertion fails and an error is thrown.

Reference:

<https://docs.mulesoft.com/munit.3/assert-equals-processor>

## QUESTION 5

A Flight Management System publishes gate change notification events whenever a flight's arrival gate changes. Other systems, including Baggage Handler System, Inflight Catering System and Passenger Notifications System, must each asynchronously receive the same gate change notification to process the event according.

Which configuration is required in Anypoint MQ to achieve this publish/subscribe model?

- A. Publish each client subscribe directly to the exchange. Have each client subscribe directly to the queue.
- B. Publish the gate change notification to an Anypoint MC queue. Have each client subscribe directly to the queue.
- C. Publish the gate change notification to an Anypoint MQ queue. Create different anypoint MQ exchange meant for each of the other subscribing systems. Bind the queue with each of the exchanges.
- D. Publish the gate change notification to an Anypoint MQ exchange. Create different Anypoint MQ queues meant for each of the other subscribing systems. Bind the exchange with each of the queues.

Correct Answer: D

To achieve a publish/subscribe model using Anypoint MQ, where each system receives the same gate change notification event, the developer should publish the gate change notification to an Anypoint MQ exchange, create different Anypoint MQ queues meant for each of the other subscribing systems, and bind the exchange with each of the queues. An exchange is a message routing agent that can send messages to different queues based on predefined criteria. By binding an exchange with multiple queues, each queue receives a copy of every message sent to that exchange. Therefore, each system can subscribe to its own queue and receive every gate change notification event.  
<https://docs.mulesoft.com/anypoint-mq.x/anypoint-mq-exchanges>

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