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Question 1

An RPA process is invoked by a MuleSoft Composer flow. The RPA process has a User Task that can take up to 24 hours to complete.

Options:

A- Using best practices, how should the results be consumed by MuleSoft Composer?

B- Wait for the RPA process to complete and invoke a second MuleSoft Composer flow via REST API.

C- Create a second MuleSoft Composer flow that starts when the RPA process is complete.

D- Wait for the RPA process to complete and use the results in the same MuleSoft Composer flow.

E- Create a second MuleSoft Composer flow that runs on a schedule and checks if the RPA process is complete.

Answer:

C

Explanation:

When an RPA process involves a User Task that can take a significant amount of time (up to 24 hours) to complete, it is best to use a follow-up mechanism to handle the results once the process is finished:

Second MuleSoft Composer Flow:

Create a second MuleSoft Composer flow that is triggered when the RPA process completes. This ensures that the first flow is not held up while waiting for the long-running RPA process to finish.

The second flow can start based on an event, such as the completion status of the RPA process, ensuring timely and efficient processing of the results.

Trigger Mechanism:

Configure the RPA process to notify MuleSoft Composer when it is complete, possibly using a REST API or another integration method.

Best Practices:

This approach adheres to best practices by keeping flows modular and focused on specific tasks, making them easier to manage and troubleshoot.

MuleSoft Composer Documentation

MuleSoft RPA Documentation

Question 2

Northern Trail Outfitters (NTO) wants to automate a multi-step process that spans several departments.

How do Interactive Steps in Flow Orchestration help NTO involve users at key steps of the process?

Options:

A- They allow the user to interact directly with external systems through the Salesforce UI.

B- They allow the user to interact with the process in between automated backend steps.

C- They enable users to collaborate on specific work items.

D- They leverage AI processing to automatically interact with the customer and collect customer data.

Answer:

B

Explanation:

Interactive Steps in Flow Orchestration are designed to involve users at specific points within an automated process. Here's how they help NTO:

User Interaction:

Interactive Steps enable users to engage with the process during key stages. These steps are inserted between automated tasks to require human input or decision-making.

This ensures that critical user actions, such as approvals or data entry, are seamlessly integrated into the flow.

Process Continuity:

Once the user completes the required interaction, the process can automatically proceed to the next step. This creates a cohesive workflow that combines automated and manual tasks efficiently.

Use Case Examples:

Approving a document, entering additional information, or making decisions based on presented data are typical scenarios where Interactive Steps are beneficial.

Salesforce Flow Orchestration Documentation

Question 3

Question Type: **MultipleChoice**

What is the difference between Run and Debug modes in Flow Builder?

Options:

A- Debug mode displays details for debugging the flow.

B- Debug mode uses AI to fix any bugs in the flow.

C- Run mode uses the latest version of the flow.

D- Run mode is only available for active flows.

Answer:

A

Explanation:

In Flow Builder, Run and Debug modes have distinct functionalities:

Run Mode:

Executes the flow as it is, allowing you to see the end-to-end execution based on the latest saved version.

Typically used to verify that the flow works as expected under normal conditions.

Debug Mode:

Provides detailed information for each step of the flow, including input and output data, and any errors encountered.

Useful for troubleshooting and identifying issues within the flow, allowing developers to understand how the flow executes and where problems may arise.

Debug mode is specifically designed to aid in diagnosing and fixing issues by providing a granular view of the flow's execution.

Salesforce Flow Builder Documentation
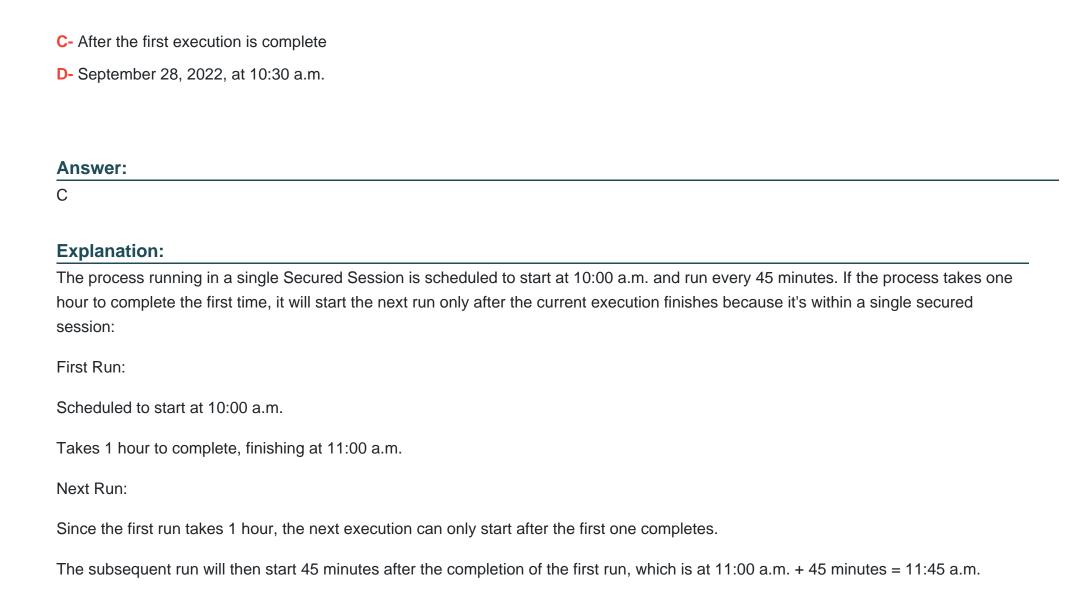
Question 4

Question Type: **MultipleChoice**

The current date and time is September 28, 2022, at 9:00 a.m.

A process running in a single Secured Session is scheduled to start September 28, 2022, at 10:00 a.m., and run every 45 minutes.

If the process takes one hour to complete when it runs for the first time, when will it run for the second time?

Options:

A- September 28, 2022, at 11:30 a.m.

B- September 28, 2022, at 10:45 a.m.

C- After the first execution is complete

D- September 28, 2022, at 10:30 a.m.

Answer:

C

Explanation:

The process running in a single Secured Session is scheduled to start at 10:00 a.m. and run every 45 minutes. If the process takes one hour to complete the first time, it will start the next run only after the current execution finishes because it's within a single secured session:

First Run:

Scheduled to start at 10:00 a.m.

Takes 1 hour to complete, finishing at 11:00 a.m.

Next Run:

Since the first run takes 1 hour, the next execution can only start after the first one completes.

The subsequent run will then start 45 minutes after the completion of the first run, which is at 11:00 a.m. + 45 minutes = 11:45 a.m.

So, the process will run for the second time at 11:45 a.m.

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

AnyAirlines needs to select a tool for developing an integration between Salesforce and an ERP system in the cloud. The requirements state that the systems must communicate bidirectionally and as close to real time as possible. The ERP system can be accessed via a SOAP-based web service.

Which tool meets the requirements of this integration?

Options:

A- Anypoint Studio

B- MuleSoft Composer

C- Orchestrator

D- MuleSoft RPA

Answer:

A

Explanation:

Anypoint Studio is the most suitable tool for developing an integration between Salesforce and an ERP system in the cloud, especially when bidirectional communication in near real-time is required. Here's why:

SOAP-Based Web Services Support:

Anypoint Studio supports SOAP-based web services, which is essential since the ERP system can be accessed via SOAP.

Bidirectional Communication:

Anypoint Studio allows for complex integrations that require bidirectional communication. You can set up flows that handle both inbound and outbound data seamlessly.

Real-Time Integration:

With Anypoint Studio, you can design integrations that process data in near real-time, ensuring timely updates between Salesforce and the ERP system.

Advanced Integration Capabilities:

Anypoint Studio offers advanced capabilities for data transformation, error handling, and connecting various systems, making it ideal for complex integration scenarios.

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

AnyAirlines is developing an RPA process and is implementing testing best practices. They want to take the RPA process through rigorous testing.

During these tests, where do RPA process test plans execute?

Options:

A- On a configured RPA Bot

B- In RPA Manager

C- In RPA Builder

D- In an RPA process runtime

Answer:

A

Explanation:

During testing of an RPA process, test plans are executed on a configured RPA Bot. This allows you to simulate real-world scenarios and ensure the RPA process works correctly under various conditions:

On a Configured RPA Bot:

RPA Bots are configured to execute the automated tasks defined in the RPA process. By running test plans on these bots, you can verify the functionality and performance of the RPA process.

This approach ensures that the RPA process is thoroughly tested in an environment that closely mirrors production conditions.

MuleSoft RPA Documentation

Question 7

Question Type: **MultipleChoice**

Northern Trail Outfitters evaluates multiple standards for the exit criteria of a stage in their Flow Orchestration. Based on their criteria, they want the flow to go down one of three paths.

How should this be built in Flow Orchestration to meet this requirement?

Options:

A- Use the evaluation flow to determine the exit criteria for the current stage. Then, use a separate evaluation flow to determine the entry criteria for each of the three paths.

B- Have the evaluation flow return a number variable, and use a decision element to determine which path to execute.

C- Create two evaluation flows, and execute the second evaluation flow if the first evaluation flow returns false.

D- Evaluate the criteria for the first two paths in an evaluation flow. Then, use the default path functionality of the decision element for the third path.

Answer:

B

Explanation:

To implement branching logic based on multiple criteria in Flow Orchestration, you can use the following approach:

Evaluation Flow Returns a Number Variable:

Create an evaluation flow that assesses the exit criteria for the current stage and returns a number variable indicating which path to take (e.g., 1, 2, or 3).

Decision Element:

Use a decision element in Flow Orchestration to evaluate the number variable returned by the evaluation flow. Based on the value of the variable, the decision element will determine which path to execute next.

This approach allows for clear and maintainable branching logic, ensuring that the flow can proceed down one of three paths based on the defined criteria.

Salesforce Flow Orchestration Documentation