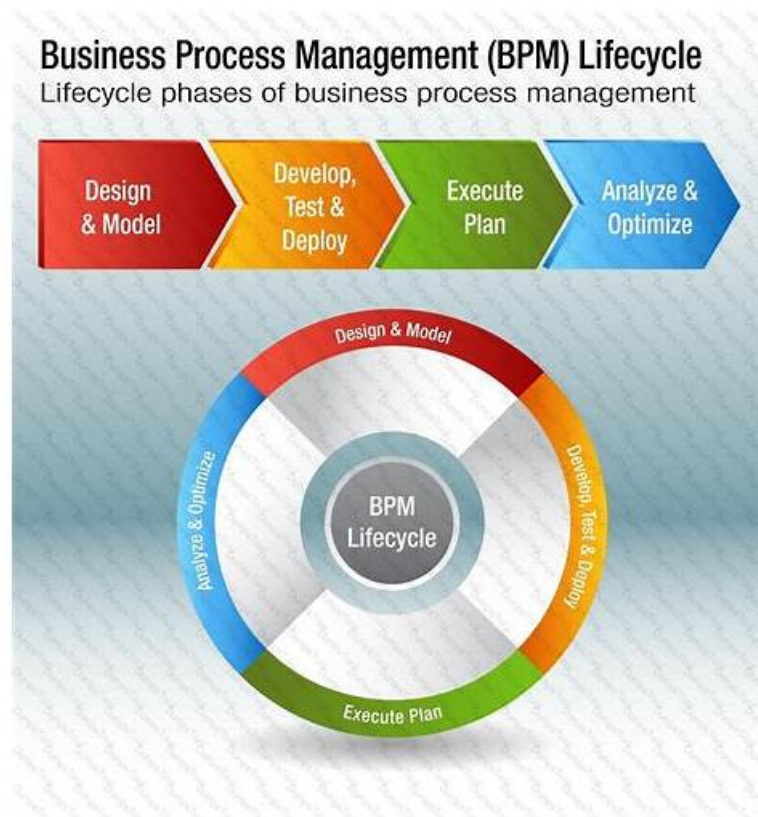


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Salesforce Mule-101 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	Recognize common integration problems, use cases, and technical solutions: This domain examines integration scenarios, compares legacy and modern approaches, and guides selection of appropriate integration technologies for business problems.
Topic 2	- Explain the common technical complexities and patterns in integration development: This domain explores interaction patterns, composition patterns, API specifications, observability approaches, and deployment - application architecture comparisons.
Topic 3	Identify the roles, responsibilities, and lifecycle of a integration project: This domain covers integration project lifecycles, common failure points, MuleSoft's API-led delivery model, DevOps practices, and team roles within integration projects.
Topic 4	Recognize and interpret essential integration concepts and terminology: This domain focuses on foundational concepts including cloud service models, infrastructure types, networking protocols, data formats, security principles, and API classifications.

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Salesforce Certified MuleSoft Integration Foundations Sample Questions (Q15-Q20):

NEW QUESTION # 15

According to MuleSoft's API development best practices, which type of API development approach starts with writing and approving an API contract?

- A. Agile
- **B. Design-first**
- C. Catalyst
- D. Implement-first

Answer: B

Explanation:

Design-First: This approach dictates that the API Contract (the Specification, e.g., RAML/OAS) must be written, reviewed, and approved before any implementation code is written.

The Contract: The "Contract" serves as the agreement between the API provider and the consumer.

Why others are incorrect:

Implement-first: You write the code (Mule flows) first, and the contract is generated from the code (or ignored).

Catalyst: Is a broader delivery methodology, not specifically the "Contract-first" technical approach.

NEW QUESTION # 16

What is an example of data confidentiality?

- A. De-masking a person's Social Security number while inserting it into a database
- B. Signing a file digitally and sending it using a file transfer mechanism
- **C. Encrypting a file containing personally identifiable information (PII)**
- D. Providing a server's private key to a client for secure decryption of data during a two-way SSL handshake

Answer: C

Explanation:

Confidentiality: This security concept ensures that information is not made available or disclosed to unauthorized individuals, entities, or processes.

Encryption (Option A): Transforming readable data (plaintext) into unreadable data (ciphertext) is the primary technical control for confidentiality. If a file with PII is stolen but encrypted, the confidentiality is maintained.

Signing (C): Ensures Integrity (proving the data hasn't changed), not confidentiality (the data is still readable).

De-masking (B): Removes protection.

Providing Private Key (D): This is a severe security breach, not a protection mechanism.

NEW QUESTION # 17

Which Anypoint Platform component helps integration developers discover and share reusable APIs, connectors, and templates?

- A. API Manager
- **B. Anypoint Exchange**
- C. Anypoint Studio
- D. Design Center

Answer: B

Explanation:

Anypoint Exchange: This is the "marketplace" or central repository of the Anypoint Platform¹⁴.

Discovery & Reuse: Its primary purpose is to allow developers to publish their assets (APIs, Connectors, Templates) so that other developers can find ("discover") and reuse them. This drives the efficiency of the API-led connectivity model¹⁵.

Why others are incorrect:

Anypoint Studio: The IDE for building applications¹⁶.

API Manager: For governing and securing running APIs¹⁷.

Design Center: For designing API specifications and flows¹⁸.

NEW QUESTION # 18

A MuleSoft developer must implement an API as a Mule application, run the application locally, and execute unit tests against the running application.

- A. Anypoint CLI
- B. API Manager
- C. API Designer
- **D. Anypoint Studio**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Anypoint Studio: This is the desktop Integrated Development Environment (IDE) for MuleSoft.

Capabilities:

Implement: It provides the graphical interface to drag-and-drop connectors and configure flows.

Run Locally: It includes an embedded Mule Runtime engine, allowing developers to run and debug apps on their own machines.

Execute Unit Tests: It has MUnit fully integrated, allowing developers to run tests and see coverage reports directly in the IDE.

Why others are incorrect:

API Designer: Web-based tool for designing specs (RAML), not implementing logic or running local runtimes.

Anypoint CLI: Command-line tool for platform operations, not development/testing.

NEW QUESTION # 19

What is an advantage of using OAuth 2.0 client credentials and access tokens over only API keys for API authentication?

- **A. If the access token is compromised, the client credentials do not have to be reissued**
- B. If the client ID is compromised, it can be exchanged for an API key
- C. If the client secret is compromised, the client credentials do not have to be reissued
- D. If the access token is compromised, it can be exchanged for an API key

Answer: A

Explanation:

Security Mechanisms:

API Keys (Client ID/Secret): These are static, long-lived credentials. If a Client Secret is stolen, you must reset it, update the application code, and redeploy-a painful process.

OAuth 2.0 (Access Tokens): The client uses the ID/Secret to request a temporary Access Token (TTL of usually 15-60 minutes).

The Advantage: The API client sends the token (not the secret) in the header. If this token is intercepted/compromised, it will expire shortly. The attacker cannot generate new tokens without the original Client Secret. Therefore, the underlying credentials remain safe, and you do not need to reissue them.

NEW QUESTION # 20

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[illegible]