

Free PDF Mule-101 - Salesforce Certified MuleSoft Integration Foundations—High Pass-Rate Valid Mock Test



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Salesforce Mule-101 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Describe the components and benefits of Anypoint Platform for API management: This domain focuses on Anypoint Platform's API management features, lifecycle development, and advantages of API-led connectivity.
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Explain the common technical complexities and patterns in integration development: This domain explores interaction patterns, composition patterns, API specifications, observability approaches, and deploymentapplication architecture comparisons.
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Describe the components and benefits of Anypoint Platform for system integration: This domain covers Anypoint Platform's integration components, connectors, runtimecontrol planes, deployment options, and reusable Exchange assets.

>> **Mule-101 Valid Mock Test** <<

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Salesforce Certified MuleSoft Integration Foundations Sample Questions (Q26-Q31):

NEW QUESTION # 26

According to MuleSoft's recommended REST conventions, which HTTP method should an API use to specify how API clients can request data from a specified resource?

- A. PATCH
- **B. GET**
- C. PUT
- D. POST

Answer: B

Explanation:

HTTP GET: The GET method is used to retrieve (read) a representation of a resource⁴. It is safe and idempotent, meaning it does not alter the state of the server.

Usage: If you want to "request data" (e.g., Get Customer Details), GET is the standard method.

Why others are incorrect:

POST: Used to create a new resource.

PUT: Used to replace (update) an entire resource.

PATCH: Used to partially update a resource.

NEW QUESTION # 27

An integration team follows MuleSoft's recommended approach to full lifecycle API development. 9

- A. Use the API specification to monitor the MuleSoft application
- **B. Use the API specification to build the MuleSoft application**
- C. Validate the API specification
- D. Design the API specification

Answer: B

Explanation:

(Note: The question implies "What is the next step after design/validation?" or "How is the spec used?". Based on the answer key A, the context is how the spec drives development).

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation:

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API-Led Connectivity & Design-First: MuleSoft promotes a "Design-First" approach. You first write the RAML or OAS specification.

MuleSoft scaffolding: Once the specification is designed and published to Exchange, the developer imports it into Anypoint Studio. Studio then scaffolds (automatically generates) the Mule flows based on the API Specification.

The Workflow:

Design: Create the API contract (RAML/OAS).

Publish: Publish to Exchange.

Build (Answer A): Use the API specification to generate the flow structure (APIkit Router) and implement the logic.

This ensures the implementation strictly matches the design defined in the earlier phases.

NEW QUESTION # 28

A system administrator needs to determine when permissions were last changed for an Anypoint Platform user.

- **A. Audit Logging**
- B. Mule Stack Traces
- C. Anypoint Monitoring
- D. Anypoint Studio

Answer: A

Explanation:

Audit Logging: This feature in Anypoint Platform provides a searchable history of actions performed within the platform. It is designed specifically for governance and security compliance.

What it tracks: It records "who did what and when." This includes changes to:

User permissions and roles (Access Management).

Environment configurations.

API Manager policies.

Why others are incorrect:

Anypoint Monitoring: Focuses on application performance (CPU, Memory, API analytics), not administrative actions.

Stack Traces: Are used for debugging runtime application errors, not auditing user permissions.

NEW QUESTION # 29

According to the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF), which supporting protocol does File Transfer Protocol (FTP) use for reliable communication?

- **A. Transmission Control Protocol (TCP)**
- B. Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP)
- C. Secure Sockets Layer (SSL)
- D. Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP)

Answer: A

Explanation:

TCP (Transmission Control Protocol): FTP is an application-layer protocol that relies on TCP at the transport layer to ensure reliable, ordered, and error-checked delivery of a stream of bytes¹².

Mechanism: FTP establishes two TCP connections: one for control (commands) and one for data transfer.

Why others are incorrect:

UDP: Is unreliable (best effort).

HTTP: Is an alternative application protocol, not the transport layer for FTP.

LDAP: Is for directories.

NEW QUESTION # 30

According to MuleSoft, what is a major distinguishing characteristic of an application network in relation to the integration of systems, data, and devices?

- A. It uses a well-organized monolithic approach with standards
- B. It leverages well-accepted internet standards like HTTP and JSON
- **C. It is built for change and self-service**
- D. It uses CI/CD automation for real-time project delivery

Answer: C

Explanation:

The Application Network: MuleSoft defines an application network as a network of applications, data, and devices connected with APIs to make them pluggable and reusable.

Built for Change: Unlike rigid point-to-point integrations, an application network is designed to be flexible. Because the nodes (APIs) are reusable and discoverable, the network can evolve and change as business needs change without breaking existing connections³.

Self-Service: By publishing these APIs to Exchange, developers across the organization can discover and reuse them (Self-Service), facilitating the "bottom-up" emergence of the network.

NEW QUESTION # 31

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