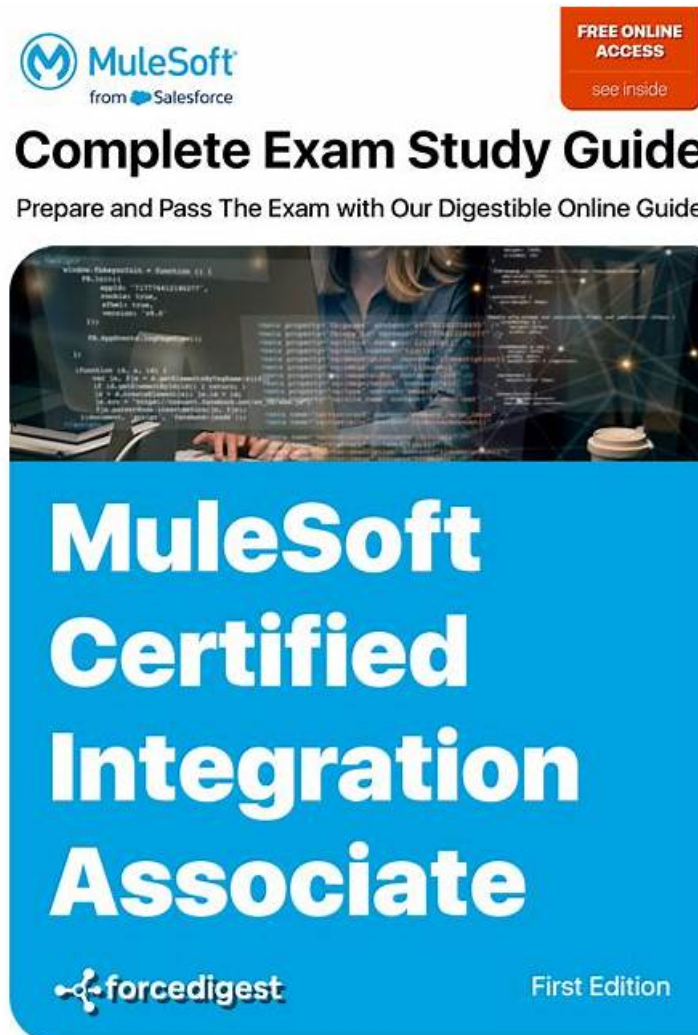


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Salesforce Salesforce-MuleSoft-Associate Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details

Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify the roles, responsibilities, and lifecycle of an integration project: This section of the exam measures the skills of an Integration Architect and covers the foundational responsibilities within a MuleSoft integration project. It explores why integration initiatives often fail, introducing the IT delivery gap and MuleSoft's framework to bridge it. The content emphasizes the importance of an API-led delivery model that supports both producers and consumers. It also outlines common delivery methodologies, best practices from DevOps, and lifecycle stages—design, implementation, and management—within MuleSoft's product-centric approach. Furthermore, it defines the roles and duties of team members typically involved in such projects.
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describe the components and benefits of Anypoint Platform for API management: This section of the exam is designed for Integration Architects and focuses on MuleSoft's approach to API management. It outlines the primary components of Anypoint Platform that facilitate full lifecycle API development, including Universal API Management. The content highlights how the platform supports API-led connectivity and compares it with traditional API management approaches, emphasizing its superiority in delivering scalable and manageable enterprise APIs.
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognize common integration problems, use cases, and technical solutions: This section of the exam measures the skills of an Integration Architect and focuses on recognizing integration scenarios and choosing appropriate technologies. It distinguishes between enterprise system types and compares traditional versus modern integration approaches. Candidates are expected to deconstruct complex business problems into core use cases and identify suitable technologies to support them. A solid understanding of technology classes and their application in business scenarios is tested, along with knowledge of how to break down an integration solution into its system components.

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Salesforce Certified MuleSoft Associate Sample Questions (Q39-Q44):

NEW QUESTION # 39

A system administrator needs to determine when permissions were last changed for an Anypoint Platform user. Which Anypoint Platform component should the administrator use to obtain this information?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

Anypoint Platform provides various tools and components for managing and monitoring the platform and its activities. To determine when permissions were last changed for an Anypoint Platform user, Audit Logging is the appropriate component to use. Here's a detailed explanation:

Audit Logging:

Purpose: Audit logs capture detailed records of user activities and changes within the Anypoint Platform, including permission changes.

Access: Administrators can access audit logs through the Anypoint Platform's management console.

Information Captured:

User Actions: Logs include information about user logins, permission changes, API deployments, and other critical actions.

Timestamp: Each log entry is timestamped, providing the exact time and date when the permissions were changed.

Use Case:

Monitoring and Security: Audit logs are crucial for monitoring platform activities, ensuring compliance, and investigating security incidents.

MuleSoft Documentation: [Anypoint Platform Audit Logging](#)

NEW QUESTION # 40

A developer is examining the responses from a RESTful web service that is compliant with the Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP/1.1) as defined by the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF).

In this HTTP/1.1-compliant web service, which class of HTTP response status codes should be specified to indicate when client requests are successfully received, understood and accepted by the web service?

- A. 3xx
- **B. 2xx**
- C. 5xx
- D. 4xx

Answer: B

Explanation:

In HTTP/1.1, response status codes are categorized to indicate the result of a client's request. Here's a detailed explanation of the 2xx class of HTTP response status codes:

2xx Success Codes:

Definition: The 2xx class of status codes indicates that the client's request was successfully received, understood, and accepted by the server.

Common Codes:

200 OK: The request has succeeded.

201 Created: The request has been fulfilled and resulted in a new resource being created.

202 Accepted: The request has been accepted for processing, but the processing is not complete.

204 No Content: The server successfully processed the request, but there is no content to return.

Importance:

Client Acknowledgment: These codes inform the client that their request was processed successfully, enabling appropriate client-side actions.

RESTful Standards: Adhering to these standards ensures consistent and predictable API behavior.

IETF RFC 7231: HTTP/1.1 Semantics and Content

HTTP Status Codes: [HTTP Status Code Definitions](#)

NEW QUESTION # 41

According to MuleSoft which deployment characteristic applies to a microservices application architecture?

- A. A deployment to enhance one capability requires a redeployment of all capabilities
- **B. Services exist as independent deployment artifacts and can be scaled independently of other services**
- C. All services of an application can be deployed together as single Java WAR file
- D. Core business capabilities are encapsulated in a single deployable application

Answer: B

Explanation:

Microservices architecture is designed to enhance flexibility, scalability, and maintainability by decomposing applications into small, independent services. Here's a detailed explanation:

Independent Deployment:

Definition: Each microservice is developed, deployed, and managed independently. This allows teams to work on different services without interfering with each other.

Scalability: Services can be scaled independently based on demand, improving resource utilization and system resilience.

Benefits:

Flexibility: Enhances the ability to update or scale specific parts of an application without affecting the whole system.

Resilience: Isolates failures to individual services, preventing cascading failures across the entire application.

Technology Diversity: Allows the use of different technologies and languages best suited for each service.

Microservices Architecture: What are Microservices?

Benefits of Microservices: Microservices Characteristics

NEW QUESTION # 42

An API client makes an HTTP request to an API gateway with an Accept header containing the value "application/json" What is a valid HTTP response payload for this request in the client's requested data format?

- A. {"status"-healthy-}
- B. status('healthy')
- C. <status>healthy<'status>
- D. status: healthy

Answer: A

Explanation:

When an API client makes an HTTP request with an Accept header containing the value "application/json", the API server should respond with a payload formatted as JSON. Here's a detailed explanation:

Accept Header:

Purpose: The Accept header indicates the media type(s) that the client is willing to receive from the server.

Value "application/json": Specifies that the client expects a response in JSON format.

Valid JSON Response:

Format: JSON (JavaScript Object Notation) is a lightweight data interchange format that uses key-value pairs.

Example: A valid JSON response for the requested format would be {"status": "healthy"}.

Key: "status"

Value: "healthy"

JSON Standard: JSON.org

HTTP Headers: MDN HTTP Headers

NEW QUESTION # 43

Which Exchange asset type represents a complete API specification in RAML or OAS format?

- A. REST APIs
- B. SOAP APIs
- C. Connectors
- D. API Spec Fragments

Answer: A

Explanation:

In Anypoint Exchange, a REST API asset represents a complete API specification in RAML (RESTful API Modeling Language) or OAS (OpenAPI Specification) format. Here's a detailed explanation:

REST APIs:

Definition: REST APIs are application programming interfaces that adhere to the principles of REST, allowing interaction with RESTful web services.

Specifications: Typically defined using RAML or OAS to describe the API's endpoints, methods, request/response structures, and security protocols.

Asset Types in Anypoint Exchange:

REST APIs: Represent the full API specification, including all necessary details for developers to understand and use the API.

SOAP APIs: Define APIs following the SOAP protocol, often using WSDL.

Connectors: Provide pre-built connectivity to various systems and services.

API Spec Fragments: Reusable pieces of an API specification, such as data types or security schemes, that can be included in full API specifications.

Usage:

Discoverability: Developers can easily discover, review, and reuse these API specifications in their projects.

Documentation: Provides comprehensive documentation generated from the API specification, ensuring consistency and clarity.

MuleSoft Documentation: REST APIs in Exchange

RAML and OAS: RAML, OpenAPI

