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Salesforce Mule-101 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details

Topic 1	<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 2	<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 3	<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, runtime control planes, deployment options, and reusable Exchange assets.
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 deployment application architecture comparisons.
Topic 5	<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.

Salesforce Certified MuleSoft Integration Foundations Sample Questions (Q21-Q26):

NEW QUESTION # 21

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

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 model.

Why others are incorrect:

Anypoint Studio: The IDE for building applications.

API Manager: For governing and securing running APIs.

Design Center: For designing API specifications and flows.

NEW QUESTION # 22

An application load balancer routes requests to a RESTful web API secured by Anypoint Flex Gateway.

- A. HTTPS
- B. SFTP
- C. LDAP
- D. SMTP

Answer: A

Explanation:

RESTful APIs: By definition, REST relies on the HTTP protocol (Hypertext Transfer Protocol).

Security: When an API is "secured," it almost universally implies the use of TLS/SSL encryption, turning HTTP into HTTPS.

Load Balancers: Application Load Balancers (ALBs) operate at Layer 7 (Application Layer) and are designed to route HTTP/HTTPS traffic.

Why others are incorrect:

SMTP: Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (Email).

SFTP: Secure File Transfer Protocol (Files).

LDAP: Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (Identity/User lookup).

None of these are used for standard REST API routing.

NEW QUESTION # 23

An integration team uses Anypoint Platform and follows MuleSoft's recommended approach to full lifecycle API development. Which step should the team's API designer take before the API developers implement the API specification?

- A. Generate test cases using MUnit so the API developers can observe the results of running the API
- B. Use API Manager to version the API specification
- C. Use the scaffolding capability of Anypoint Studio to create an API portal based on the API specification
- **D. Publish the API specification to Exchange and solicit feedback from the API's consumers**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Design-First Feedback Loop: In the MuleSoft API Lifecycle, after designing the API specification (RAML/OAS) in Design Center, the critical next step is to Publish to Exchange³.

Mocking & Validation: Once in Exchange, the API creates a "Mocking Service." This allows potential consumers (frontend devs, mobile devs) to make test calls against the design before any backend code is written.

Purpose: This solicits feedback to ensure the design meets business needs. If changes are needed, they are made to the spec cheap and fast, rather than rewriting complex code later (Implementation phase).

NEW QUESTION # 24

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

Answer: D

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 # 25

As part of a growth strategy, a supplier signs a trading agreement with a large customer. The customer sends purchase orders to the supplier according to the ANSI X12 EDI standard, and the supplier creates the orders in its ERP system using the information in the EDI document.

- A. Data mashups
- **B. Synchronized data transfer**
- C. User interface integration
- D. Streaming data ingestion
- **E. Sharing data with external partners**

Answer: B,E

Synchronized data transfer (Option B): The requirement is to take data from the incoming source (EDI file) and map/move it into a target system (ERP) to create an order. This process of moving data from System A to System B to keep them consistent is defined as synchronized data transfer.

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