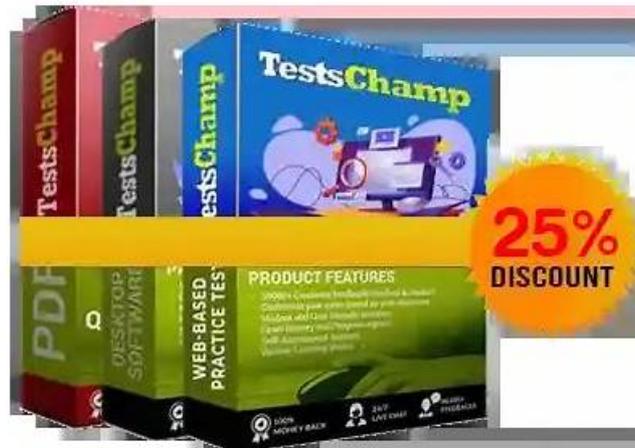


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Salesforce Mule-101 Exam Syllabus Topics:

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 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.
Topic 3	<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 4	<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.

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Salesforce Certified MuleSoft Integration Foundations Sample Questions (Q20-Q25):

NEW QUESTION # 20

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

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

Answer: C

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 # 21

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

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

Answer: D

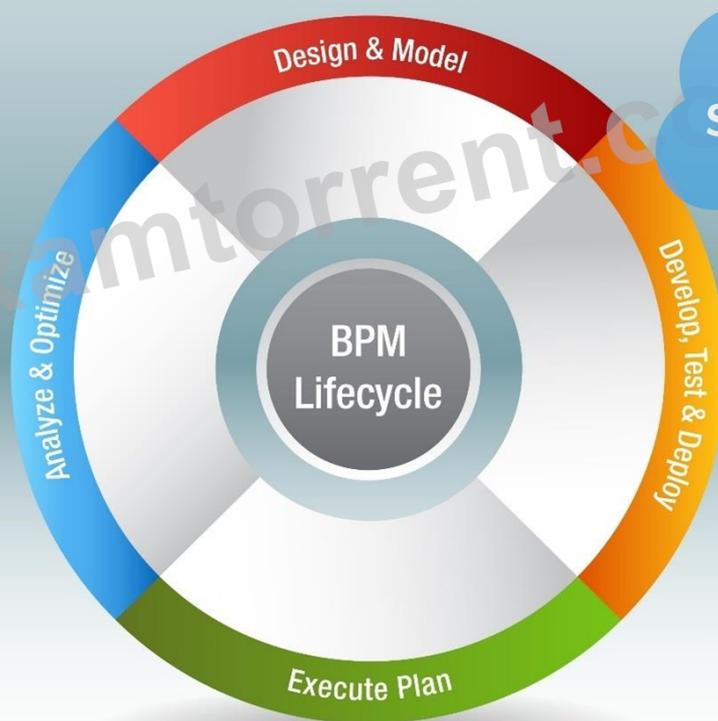
Explanation:

(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:

Business Process Management (BPM) Lifecycle

Lifecycle phases of business process management



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Explore

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 # 22

A DevOps team has adequate observability of individual system behavior and performance, but it struggles to track the entire lifecycle of each request across different microservices. Which additional observability approach should this team consider adopting?

- A. Metrics

- B. Tracing
- C. Data mining
- D. Analytics

Answer: B

Explanation:

The Challenge: In a microservices architecture, a single user request might traverse dozens of different services. If an error occurs or latency is high, looking at the logs of just one service isn't enough.

Distributed Tracing: This is the specific technology used to track a request as it hops between services.

How it works: It assigns a unique Trace ID (Correlation ID) to the request at the entry point. This ID is passed to every downstream service. Tracing tools (like Anypoint Monitoring's Telemetry or Jaeger) verify the full path, showing exactly how long the request spent in each hop.

NEW QUESTION # 23

Which key DevOps practice and associated Anypoint Platform component should a MuleSoft Integration team adopt to improve delivery quality?

- A. Continuous design with API Designer
- B. Manual testing with Anypoint Studio
- C. Passive monitoring with Anypoint Monitoring
- D. Automated testing with MUnit

Answer: D

Explanation:

DevOps & Quality: A core tenet of DevOps is CI/CD (Continuous Integration/Continuous Delivery). To achieve high quality in a fast-paced CI/CD pipeline, testing must be automated, not manual.

MUnit: This is the native testing framework for Mule applications. It allows developers to write unit and integration tests that run automatically during the build process (e.g., via Maven).¹² Why others are incorrect:³⁴ Manual testing (B): Is slow, error-prone, and not a "DevOps" scaling practice.⁵⁶ Passive monitoring (A): happens after deployment (Operations), whereas MUnit ensures quality⁷ during development/build.

NEW QUESTION # 24

An organization is not meeting its growth and innovation objectives because IT cannot deliver projects fast enough to keep up with the pace of change required by the business.

- A. Switch from a design-first to a code-first approach for IT development
- B. Adopt a new approach that decouples core IT projects from the innovation that happens within each line of business
- C. Modify IT governance and security controls so that line of business developers can have direct access to the organization's systems of record
- D. Hire more IT developers, architects, and project managers to increase IT delivery

Answer: B

Explanation:

The IT Delivery Gap: This question addresses the "IT Delivery Gap"-the widening gap between business demands and IT's capacity to deliver.

The Solution (New Operating Model): MuleSoft recommends shifting from a centralized factory model to an Asset-Based consumption model.

Decoupling (Option A): By using API-led Connectivity:

Central IT builds reusable System APIs (unlocking core assets/systems of record) and governs them.

Lines of Business (LOB) consume these assets to build their own Process and Experience APIs (Innovation)².

Why others fail:

(B) Hiring doesn't scale linearly with exponential demand.

(C) Removing governance creates security risks ("Shadow IT").

(D) Code-first ignores reuse and leads to technical debt.

