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Salesforce Mule-101 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
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Topic 1	<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 2	<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 3	<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.

Salesforce Certified MuleSoft Integration Foundations Sample Questions (Q44-Q49):

NEW QUESTION # 44

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

Answer: B

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 connections.

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 # 45

According to MuleSoft, which system integration term describes the method, format, and protocol used for communication between two systems? 4

- A. Message
- B. Component
- C. Interface
- D. Interaction

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 46

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). 13 (The question asks to identify the code class for success)

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation:

HTTP Status Codes: Understanding these is fundamental to MuleSoft integration.

2xx (Success - Answer B): The request was received, understood, and accepted. (e.g., 200 OK, 201 Created, 202 Accepted).

3xx (Redirection): Further action needs to be taken to complete the request (e.g., 301 Moved Permanently).

4xx (Client Error): The request contains bad syntax or cannot be fulfilled (e.g., 400 Bad Request, 401 Unauthorized, 404 Not Found).

5xx (Server Error): The server failed to fulfill an apparently valid request (e.g., 500 Internal Server Error, 502 Bad Gateway).

Context: When a Mule flow makes an HTTP Request, it checks these status codes to determine if the On Error scope should be triggered. By default, 4xx and 5xx trigger errors; 2xx indicates success.

NEW QUESTION # 47

Which component of Anypoint Platform belongs to the platform control plane?

- A. Runtime Replica
- B. Runtime Fabric
- C. API Manager
- D. Anypoint Connectors

Answer: C

Explanation:

Control Plane vs. Runtime Plane:

Control Plane: The set of components that manage, monitor, and design APIs and applications. This includes API Manager, Runtime Manager (the console), Anypoint Exchange, and Design Center3.

Runtime Plane: The infrastructure where the applications actually run (execute). This includes the Mule Runtime engine, Runtime Fabric, and CloudHub workers.

API Manager: It sits in the Control Plane and pushes policies (governance) down to the runtime engines (gateways).

NEW QUESTION # 48

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

Answer: C

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.

NEW QUESTION # 49

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