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## Salesforce Mule-101 Certification Exam Dumps & Trustworthy Mule-101 Dumps

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### Salesforce Mule-101 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li></ul>
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li></ul>
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li></ul>

## Salesforce Certified MuleSoft Integration Foundations Sample Questions

## (Q39-Q44):

### NEW QUESTION # 39

A Kubernetes controller automatically adds another pod replica to the resource pool in response to increased application load.

- A. Down
- **B. Horizontal**
- C. Vertical
- D. Diagonal

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Horizontal Scaling (Scale Out): This involves adding more instances (replicas/nodes) of a resource to handle increased load<sup>1111</sup>. In a Kubernetes or Runtime Fabric context, when the controller adds another "pod replica," it is strictly defined as horizontal scaling.

Vertical Scaling (Scale Up): This would involve increasing the size (CPU or RAM capacity) of an existing single instance/pod<sup>2</sup>, rather than adding more copies of it.

Context: MuleSoft's Runtime Fabric (RTF) runs on Kubernetes and leverages this horizontal auto-scaling capability to maintain performance under high traffic.

### NEW QUESTION # 40

In which order are the API Client, API Implementation, and API Interface components called in a typical REST request?

- A. API Interface > API Client > API Implementation
- B. API Implementation > API Interface > API Client
- C. API Client > API Implementation > API Interface
- **D. API Client > API Interface > API Implementation**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

Correction Note: The provided PDF Answer Key lists B as the answer. However, based on standard MuleSoft and REST architecture principles, A is the correct logical flow.

The Concept: In an API-led connectivity approach, the "Interface" represents the contract (such as the RAML specification, the HTTP Listener, and the APIkit Router). The "Implementation" represents the backend logic and flows that process the request.

The Flow:

API Client: The consumer (e.g., a mobile app, Postman, or another system) initiates the HTTP request.

API Interface: The request first hits the Interface. This layer defines the URL, validates the request against the API Specification (RAML/OAS), and routes it to the correct flow.

API Implementation: Once validated and routed, the request is processed by the implementation flows (business logic) to fetch data or perform actions.

Therefore, the data travels: Client -> Interface -> Implementation.

### NEW QUESTION # 41

An IT integration delivery team begins a project by gathering all of the requirements, and proceeds to execute the remaining project activities as sequential, non-repeating phases. Which IT project delivery methodology is this team following?

- A. Kanban
- B. Scrum
- **C. Waterfall**
- D. Agile

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

Waterfall Methodology: This traditional approach is characterized by a linear, sequential design process<sup>2</sup>.

Key Characteristics:

Upfront Requirements: All requirements are gathered at the very beginning (as stated in the question).

Sequential Phases: Analysis -> Design -> Implementation -> Testing -> Deployment.

Non-repeating: You typically do not go back to a previous phase once it is signed off.

Why others are incorrect: Agile, Scrum, and Kanban are iterative methodologies that encourage repeating cycles (sprints) and evolving requirements, which is the opposite of the scenario described.

#### NEW QUESTION # 42

An organization is choosing between API-led connectivity and other integration approaches.

- A. Greater project predictability through tight coupling of systems
- B. Improved security through adoption of monolithic architectures
- C. Increased developer productivity through self-service of API assets
- D. Higher outcome repeatability through centralized development

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

The Value Proposition: A primary goal of API-led connectivity is to close the IT delivery gap. It achieves this by turning APIs into reusable Assets published to Exchange. 8 Self-Service: When assets are discoverable, other developers (e.g., Line of Business developers) can reuse them without waiting for central IT to build everything from scratch. This "Self-Service" model significantly increases overall developer productivity.

Why others are incorrect:

Tight Coupling (B): API-led promotes loose coupling. Tight coupling makes systems brittle and hard to change (Point-to-Point).

Centralized Development (C): Creates a bottleneck. API-led enables federated development.

Monolithic (D): API-led breaks monoliths into composable services (Microservices/APIs).

#### NEW QUESTION # 43

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

**Answer: A**

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 # 44

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