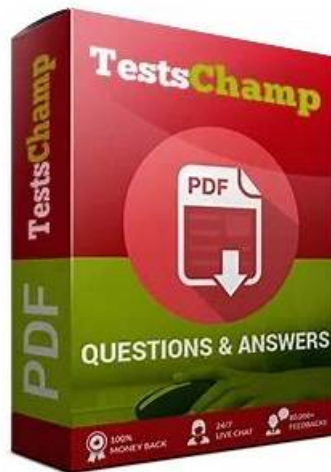


Mule-101 Valid Exam Tips - Mule-101 Brain Exam



These Mule-101 PDF Questions are being presented in practice test software and PDF dumps file formats. The Salesforce Mule-101 desktop practice test software is easy to use and install on your desktop computers. Whereas the other Mule-101 web-based practice test software is concerned, this is a simple browser-based application that works with all operating systems. Both practice tests are customizable, simulate actual exam scenarios, and help you overcome mistakes.

Salesforce Mule-101 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	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	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	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.

Free PDF Quiz Mule-101 - Salesforce Certified MuleSoft Integration Foundations –Trustable Valid Exam Tips

With the development of science and technology, getting Mule-101 certification as one of the most powerful means to show your ability has attracted more and more people to be engaged in the related exams. Thus there is no doubt that candidates for the exam are facing ever-increasing pressure of competition. Since Mule-101 Certification has become a good way for all of the workers to prove how capable and efficient they are. But it is universally accepted that only the studious people can pass the complex Mule-101 exam.

Salesforce Certified MuleSoft Integration Foundations Sample Questions (Q52-Q57):

NEW QUESTION # 52

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

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

Answer: A

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 # 53

What is a defining characteristic of an Integration-Platform-as-a-Service (IPaaS)?

- A. No-code
- B. Cloud-based
- C. Code-first
- D. On-premises

Answer: B

Explanation:

Definition of iPaaS: Gartner and MuleSoft define iPaaS (Integration Platform as a Service) as a suite of cloud services enabling the development, execution, and governance of integration flows connecting any combination of on-premises and cloud-based processes, services, applications, and data within individual or across multiple organizations.

The Key Characteristic: The "as a Service" suffix explicitly denotes a Cloud-based delivery model11111111.

MuleSoft Context: CloudHub is the iPaaS component of the Anypoint Platform. It is a fully managed, multi-tenant, cloud-based integration platform where you deploy API implementations without managing the underlying hardware.

NEW QUESTION # 54

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. Data mining
- B. Tracing
- C. Analytics

- D. Metrics

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 # 55

A key CI/CD capability of any enterprise solution is a testing framework to write and run repeatable tests.

- A. MUnit
- B. Mule Maven Plugin
- C. Exchange Mocking Service
- D. Anypoint CLI

Answer: A

Explanation:

MUnit: This is the exclusive application testing framework for Mule4. It allows developers to build automated tests for their APIs and integrations.

CI/CD Integration: MUnit is designed to run as part of the continuous integration (CI) pipeline (usually executed via the Mule Maven Plugin during the build phase). If the MUnit tests fail, the build fails, preventing faulty code from deploying to production.

Why others are incorrect:

Exchange Mocking Service: Simulates an API based on RAML for design validation, not for testing the actual implementation logic.

Mule Maven Plugin: The tool that executes the build/deploy, but MUnit is the framework that writes/runs the tests.

NEW QUESTION # 56

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

Answer: C

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 # 57

.....

DumpsKing offers a full refund guarantee according to terms and conditions if you are not satisfied with our Mule-101 product. You can also get free Salesforce Dumps updates from DumpsKing within up to 365 days of purchase. This is a great offer because it helps you prepare with the Latest Mule-101 Dumps even in case of real Salesforce Certified MuleSoft Integration Foundations (Mule-101) exam changes.

Mule-101 Brain Exam: <https://www.dumpsking.com/Mule-101-testking-dumps.html>

- [illegible]