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>> **Mule-101 Practical Information** <<

Free PDF Mule-101 Practical Information | Amazing Pass Rate For Mule-101 Exam | First-Grade Mule-101: Salesforce Certified MuleSoft Integration Foundations

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Salesforce Mule-101 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details

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"> 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"> 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"> 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 5	<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.

Salesforce Certified MuleSoft Integration Foundations Sample Questions (Q10-Q15):

NEW QUESTION # 10

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

Horizontal Scaling (Scale Out): This involves adding more instances (replicas/nodes) of a resource to handle increased load. 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, 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 # 11

According to MuleSoft's IT delivery and operating model, which approach can an organization adopt in order to reduce the frequency of IT project delivery failures?

- A. Stop scope creep by centralizing requirements-gathering
- B. Adopt an enterprise data model
- C. Prevent technology sprawl by reducing production of API assets
- D. Decouple central IT projects from the innovation that happens within each line of business

Answer: D

Explanation:

The Problem (IT Delivery Gap): Traditional IT operating models often treat IT as a centralized factory, which becomes a bottleneck. The business demands change faster than Central IT can deliver, leading to project failures or delays.

The Solution (Decoupling): MuleSoft advocates for a new operating model (C4E) where Central IT produces reusable assets (System APIs) and then "gets out of the way." Innovation at the Edge: By decoupling core IT from the Line of Business (LOB), the

LOB developers can self-serve those assets to build their own Process and Experience APIs. This allows innovation to happen in parallel across the organization, rather than waiting in a single queue, thus reducing failure rates associated with bottlenecks. 1111

NEW QUESTION # 12

Which Anypoint Platform component should a MuleSoft developer use to create an API specification prior to building the API implementation?

- A. Runtime Manager
- B. API Manager
- C. API Designer
- D. MDint (Likely typo in PDF, refers to MUnit or similar tools)

Answer: C

Explanation:

Design-First Approach: The lifecycle starts with Design.

API Designer: This is the web-based tool within Design Center where developers write the API contract using RAML (RESTful API Modeling Language) or OAS (OpenAPI Specification). 9 Functionality: It provides syntax highlighting, error checking, and a "Mocking Service" that allows you to test the API's behavior before writing any actual code.

Why others are incorrect:

API Manager: Used after design to manage policies and gateways.

Runtime Manager: Used after build to deploy the application.

NEW QUESTION # 13

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 # 14

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

