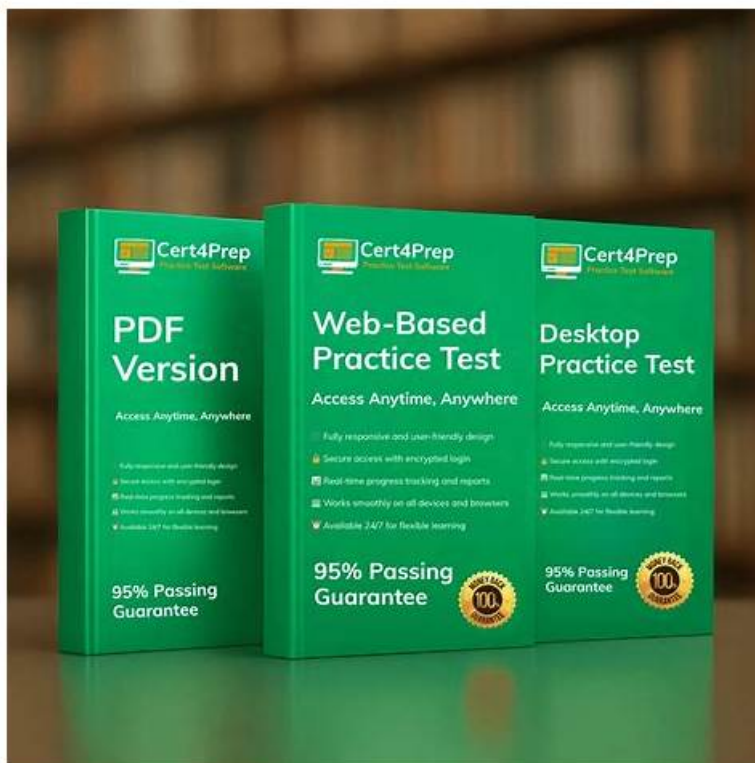


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Salesforce Mule-101 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	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	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	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 4	- 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.

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Salesforce Certified MuleSoft Integration Foundations Sample Questions (Q22-Q27):

NEW QUESTION # 22

An integration architect is designing an API that must accept requests from API clients for both XML and JSON content over HTTP/1.1 by default.

- A. SOAP
- B. GraphQL
- C. gRPC
- **D. REST**

Answer: D

Explanation:

REST (Representational State Transfer): REST is an architectural style that allows resources to be represented in multiple formats (Media Types).

Versatility: Unlike SOAP (which is strictly XML), a RESTful API can easily support both JSON and XML representations of the same resource, often determined by the Accept or Content-Type headers.

Why others are incorrect:

SOAP: Strictly uses XML.

GraphQL: Typically uses JSON for both queries and responses.

gRPC: Uses Protocol Buffers (binary), not human-readable JSON/XML by default.

NEW QUESTION # 23

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

- A. API Implementation > API Interface > API Client
- B. API Interface > API Client > API Implementation
- 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 # 24

According to MuleSoft, which major benefit does a Center for Enablement (C4E) provide for an enterprise and its lines of business?

- A. Accelerating self-service by the lines of business
- B. Enabling Edge security between the lines of business and public devices
- C. Centrally managing return on investment (ROI) reporting from lines of business to leadership
- D. Centralizing project management across the lines of business

Answer: A

Explanation:

Center for Enablement (C4E): Unlike a Center of Excellence (CoE) which centralizes work, a C4E focuses on enablement.

Self-Service: The primary goal is to harvest reusable assets and best practices so that the Lines of Business (LOB) can build their own projects using these assets. This accelerates self-service and removes Central IT as the bottleneck¹³.

Why others are incorrect:

Centralizing Project Management (D): C4E promotes decentralized delivery (federation), not centralized management.

NEW QUESTION # 25

What is an example of data confidentiality?

- A. Signing a file digitally and sending it using a file transfer mechanism
- B. De-masking a person's Social Security number while inserting it into a database
- C. Providing a server's private key to a client for secure decryption of data during a two-way SSL handshake
- D. Encrypting a file containing personally identifiable information (PII)

Answer: D

Explanation:

Confidentiality: This security concept ensures that information is not made available or disclosed to unauthorized individuals, entities, or processes.

Encryption (Option A): Transforming readable data (plaintext) into unreadable data (ciphertext) is the primary technical control for confidentiality. ⁷If a file with PII is stolen but encrypted, the confidentiality is maintained^{89.10}

Why others are incorrect:

Signing (C): Ensures Integrity (proving the data hasn't changed), not confidentiality (the data is still readable).

De-masking (B): Removes protection.

Providing Private Key (D): This is a severe security breach, not a protection mechanism.

NEW QUESTION # 26

An organization needs to procure an enterprise software system to increase cross-selling opportunities and better track prospect data.

- A. IT Service Management (ITSM)
- B. Customer Relationship Management (CRM)
- C. Supply Chain Management (SCM)
- D. Business-to-Business (B2B)

Answer: B

Explanation:

Customer Relationship Management (CRM): A CRM system (like Salesforce) is specifically designed to manage a company's interactions with current and potential customers⁵.

Key Functionality: It stores contact information, identifies sales opportunities, records service issues, and manages marketing campaigns—perfectly matching the requirement to "increase cross-selling" and "track prospect data"⁶.

Why others are incorrect:

SCM: Manages the flow of goods and services (logistics/inventory)⁷.

ITSM: Manages IT services (help desk tickets)⁸.

B2B: Refers to the exchange of products/services between businesses, not the system of record for prospect data⁹.

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