

Mule-101 Dumps und Test Überprüfungen sind die beste Wahl für Ihre Salesforce Mule-101 Testvorbereitung



2026 Die neuesten Fast2test Mule-101 PDF-Versionen Prüfungsfragen und Mule-101 Fragen und Antworten sind kostenlos verfügbar: https://drive.google.com/open?id=15YdPcyFqTmkku26p15_YMUPhPXc0LTiv

Um in einer Branche immer an führender Stelle zu stehen, muss das Unternehmen seine eigene Ressourcen zu vermehren. Wir Fast2test aktualisieren kontinuierlich die Test-Bank und die Softwaren. Deshalb können wir Ihnen garantieren, dass die Salesforce Mule-101 Prüfungssoftware, die Sie benutzen, enthält die neuesten und die umfassendsten Prüfungsunterlagen. In Welcher Vorbereitungsphase der Salesforce Mule-101 Prüfung immer Sie stehen, kann unsere Software Ihr bester Helfer sein, denn die Prüfungsunterlagen der Salesforce Mule-101 werden von dem erfahrenen und qualifiziertem IT Eliteteam geordnet und analysiert.

Salesforce Mule-101 Prüfungsplan:

Thema	Einzelheiten
Thema 1	<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.
Thema 2	<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.
Thema 3	<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.
Thema 4	<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.

Mule-101 echter Test & Mule-101 sicherlich-zu-bestehen & Mule-101 Testguide

Wollen Sie an der Salesforce Mule-101 Zertifizierungsprüfung teilnehmen? Es gibt unbedingt viele Leute in Ihrer Nähe, die früher die Mule-101 Prüfung gemacht haben. Weil es eine sehr wichtige Prüfung ist. Wenn Sie das Mule-101 Zertifikat besitzen, können Sie viele Vorteile haben. So, wollen Sie nach anderen Zertifizierungsverfüger erkundigen, wie die Mule-101 Prüfung zu bestehen? Es gibt natürlich viele Methoden für die Vorbereitung der Mule-101 Prüfung, aber die hocheffektivste Methode ist, ein gutes Gerät zu benutzen. Und was ist das beste Gerät für Sie? Natürlich Salesforce Mule-101 Dumps von Fast2test.

Salesforce Certified MuleSoft Integration Foundations Mule-101 Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q27-Q32):

27. Frage

Which role is primarily responsible for building API implementations as part of a typical MuleSoft integration project?

- A. API Developer
- B. Operations
- C. Integration Architect
- D. API Designer

Antwort: A

Begründung:

API Developer: This role is responsible for the actual coding and implementation of the API. They use Anypoint Studio to build the Mule flows, configure connectors, write DataWeave transformations, and ensure the API functions according to the design specification¹.

Why others are incorrect:

API Designer: Responsible for writing the RAML/OAS contract (specification) in Design Center, usually before implementation begins².

Integration Architect: Responsible for high-level design, pattern selection, and governance, not the day-to-day coding of flows³.

Operations: Responsible for deployment, monitoring, and maintenance after the application is built⁴.

28. Frage

An organization's IT team must secure all of the internal APIs within an integration solution by using an API proxy to apply required authentication and authorization policies.

- A. Electronic Data Interchange (EDI)
- B. Robotic Process Automation (RPA)
- C. Integration Platform-as-a-Service (iPaaS)
- D. API Management (APIM)

Antwort: D

Begründung:

API Management (APIM): This category of software capability focuses on the Governance, Security, and Lifecycle of APIs. ⁷ The Role of the Proxy: In MuleSoft's API Manager (the APIM component), you create an API Proxy. This proxy sits in front of the backend API implementation. It intercepts incoming requests, checks security policies (like Client ID enforcement or OAuth 2.0), and only forwards valid requests to the backend.

Why others are incorrect:

iPaaS: Refers to the integration/building platform (connecting systems), though modern platforms like Anypoint combine both iPaaS and APIM. The specific act of securing via proxy is an APIM function.

EDI: Standard for B2B document exchange (like Purchase Orders).

RPA: Automating manual tasks on UI screens.

29. Frage

A high-volume eCommerce retailer receives thousands of orders per hour and requires notification of its order management, warehouse, and billing systems for subsequent processing within 15 minutes of order submission through its website.

- A. Managed File Transfer (MFT)
- B. Enterprise Data Warehouse (EDW)
- C. Extract Transform Load (ETL)
- **D. Publish/Subscribe Messaging Bus (Pub/Sub)**

Antwort: D

Begründung:

The Requirement: The key phrase is "notification... of order management, warehouse, and billing systems." This describes a One-to-Many communication pattern (Fan-out).

Pub/Sub (Publish/Subscribe): This pattern decouples the sender (eCommerce Site) from the receivers (Warehouse, Billing).

The eCommerce site publishes a single "Order Created" event to a topic (e.g., Anypoint MQ or JMS).

Multiple subscribers (Warehouse, Billing, OMS) listen to that topic and process the message independently and asynchronously.

Why others are incorrect:

ETL: Is typically batch-oriented and used for moving large data sets to a warehouse, not for near real-time event notifications.

MFT: Is for moving files, which is too slow and heavy for high-volume, individual order notifications.

30. Frage

Which key DevOps practice and associated Anypoint Platform component should a MuleSoft Integration team adopt to improve delivery quality?

- A. Passive monitoring with Anypoint Monitoring
- B. Manual testing with Anypoint Studio
- C. Continuous design with API Designer
- **D. Automated testing with MUnit**

Antwort: D

Begründung:

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.

31. Frage

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

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

Antwort: D

Begründung:

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 bottleneck.¹³

Why others are incorrect:

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

32. Frage

