

Salesforce Mule-101参考書、Mule-101試験解説問題



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Salesforce Mule-101 認定試験の出題範囲:

トピック	出題範囲
トピック 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">統合開発における一般的な技術的複雑性とパターンについて説明します。この領域では、相互作用パターン、構成パターン、API仕様、可観測性アプローチ、およびデプロイメントアプリケーションアーキテクチャの比較について検討します。
トピック 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">一般的な統合上の問題、ユースケース、および技術的解決策を認識する: この領域では、統合シナリオを検証し、従来のアプローチと最新のアプローチを比較し、ビジネス上の問題に適した統合技術の選択を支援します。
トピック 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">システム統合におけるAnypoint Platformの構成要素と利点について説明します。この領域では、Anypoint Platformの統合コンポーネント、コネクタ、ランタイムコントロールプレーン、デプロイメントオプション、および再利用可能なExchangeアセットについて説明します。

トピック 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 統合に関する重要な概念と用語を認識し、解釈する：この領域では、クラウドサービスモデル、インフラストラクチャの種類、ネットワークプロトコル、データ形式、セキュリティ原則、API分類などの基礎概念に焦点を当てています。
トピック 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Anypoint PlatformのAPI管理における構成要素と利点について説明します。この領域では、Anypoint PlatformのAPI管理機能、ライフサイクル開発、およびAPI主導の接続性の利点に焦点を当てます。

>> Salesforce Mule-101参考書 <<

Mule-101試験解説問題、Mule-101試験時間

Mule-101試験はあなたのキャリアのマイルストーンで、競争が激しいこの時代で、これまで以上に重要になりました。あなたは一回で気楽にMule-101試験に合格することを保証します。将来で新しいチャンスを作って、仕事が楽しげにやらせます。Japancertの値段よりそれが創造する価値ははるかに大きいです。我々は弊社の商品とあなたの努力を通してあなたはMule-101試験に合格することができると信じています。

Salesforce Certified MuleSoft Integration Foundations 認定 Mule-101 試験問題 (Q18-Q23):

質問 # 18

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

正解: C

解説:

Waterfall Methodology: This traditional approach is characterized by a linear, sequential design process.

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.

質問 # 19

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

正解: A

解説:

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

connections3.

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.

質問 # 20

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

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

正解: D

解説:

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.

質問 # 21

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

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

正解: D

解説:

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).

質問 # 22

According to the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), which cloud computing deployment model describes a composition of two or more distinct clouds that support data and application portability?

- **A. Hybrid cloud**
- B. Private cloud
- C. Public cloud
- D. Community cloud

正解: A

解説:

NIST Definition: The NIST definition of Hybrid Cloud is explicitly "a composition of two or more distinct cloud infrastructures (private, community, or public) that remain unique entities, but are bound together by standardized or proprietary technology that enables data and application portability." 1 MuleSoft Context: This is highly relevant to MuleSoft's Runtime Plane options. A customer might run some apps in CloudHub (Public Cloud) and others on Runtime Fabric (Private Data Center), creating a Hybrid deployment to ensure data portability and local processing where needed.

