

Mule-101 Exam Braindumps: Salesforce Certified MuleSoft Integration Foundations & Mule-101 Actual Test Questions



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Salesforce Mule-101 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details

Topic 1	<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.
Topic 2	<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 3	<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.

Salesforce Certified MuleSoft Integration Foundations Sample Questions (Q15-Q20):

NEW QUESTION # 15

Which Anypoint Platform component helps integration developers discover and share reusable APIs, connectors, and templates?

- A. Design Center
- B. API Manager
- C. Anypoint Studio
- D. Anypoint Exchange**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Anypoint Exchange: This is the "marketplace" or central repository of the Anypoint Platform¹⁴¹⁴¹⁴¹⁴.

Discovery & Reuse: Its primary purpose is to allow developers to publish their assets (APIs, Connectors, Templates) so that other developers can find ("discover") and reuse them. This drives the efficiency of the API-led connectivity model¹⁵.

Why others are incorrect:

Anypoint Studio: The IDE for building applications¹⁶.

API Manager: For governing and securing running APIs¹⁷.

Design Center: For designing API specifications and flows¹⁸.

NEW QUESTION # 16

Refer to the exhibit. What is the type of data format shown in the exhibit?

YAML

text

traits:

error-responses: traits/error-responses.raml

jwt-required:

headers:

x-jwt:

type: string

description: JWT token string

- A. JSON
- B. YAML**
- C. XML
- D. CSV

Answer: B

Explanation:

YAML (YAML Ain't Markup Language): The snippet provided uses indentation (whitespace) to denote structure and colons to separate keys from values. This is the signature syntax of YAML.

RAML Context: MuleSoft's RAML (RESTful API Modeling Language) is built on top of YAML¹⁹. Therefore, any RAML specification is technically a YAML file.

Why others are incorrect:

JSON: Uses curly braces {} and quotes "" strictly.

XML: Uses angle brackets <tag></tag>.

CSV: Uses comma-separated values.

NEW QUESTION # 17

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. Tracing
- B. Data mining
- C. Analytics
- D. Metrics

Answer: A

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 # 18

According to MuleSoft, which system integration term describes the method, format, and protocol used for communication between two systems? 4

- A. Interaction
- B. Message
- C. Component
- D. Interface

Answer: D

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation:

The Interface: In system integration and MuleSoft terminology, the Interface is the contract that defines how two systems communicate. It specifies:

Protocol: How data is transmitted (e.g., HTTP, FTP, AMQP).

Format: The structure of the data (e.g., JSON, XML, CSV).

Method: The specific action (e.g., GET, POST).

Why other options are incorrect:

Message: This refers to the actual data payload (the content) being sent, not the rules of communication.

Component: This usually refers to a specific building block within the Mule flow (like a Logger or a Database connector) or a software module, not the communication definition itself.

Interaction: This describes the act of communicating, not the definition of the standard used.

NEW QUESTION # 19

According to MuleSoft, which principle is common to both Service Oriented Architecture (SOA) and API-led connectivity approaches? 11

- A. Service interdependence
- B. Service centralization
- C. Service statefulness
- D. Service reusability

Answer: D

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation:

The Shared Goal: Both SOA (an older architectural style) and API-led Connectivity (MuleSoft's modern approach) aim to solve the problem of "Spaghetti Code" by breaking monolithic applications into smaller pieces.

Reusability: The core promise of both is Reusability.

SOA: Aimed to create reusable web services (often SOAP).

API-led: Focuses on creating reusable Assets (System, Process, and Experience APIs) that can be discovered and self-served by other teams.

The Difference: While the goal (Reuse) is the same, SOA often failed due to heavy governance and lack of discoverability. API-led connectivity improves on this by emphasizing consumption and self-service via the Anypoint Exchange.

NEW QUESTION # 20

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