

불가능하죠. Salesforce Mule-101 시험은 기초 지식 그리고 능숙한 전업 지식이 필요요 합니다. 우리 Itexamdump는 여러분들한테 Salesforce Mule-101 시험을 쉽게 빨리 패스할 수 있도록 도와주는 사이트입니다. 우리 Itexamdump의 Salesforce Mule-101 시험 관련 자료로 여러분은 짧은 시간 내에 간단하게 시험을 패스할 수 있습니다. 시간도 절약하고 돈도 적게 들이는 이런 제안은 여러분들한테 딱 좋은 해결책이라고 봅니다.

Salesforce Mule-101 시험 요약:

주제	소개
주제 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.
주제 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.
주제 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
주제 4	<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.

최신 Salesforce MuleSoft Mule-101 무료 샘플 문제 (Q28-Q33):

질문 # 28

Which component of Anypoint Platform belongs to the platform control plane?

- A. Anypoint Connectors
- B. Runtime Fabric
- C. Runtime Replica
- D. API Manager

정답: D

설명:

Control Plane vs. Runtime Plane:

Control Plane: The set of components that manage, monitor, and design APIs and applications. This includes API Manager, Runtime Manager (the console), Anypoint Exchange, and Design Center.

Runtime Plane: The infrastructure where the applications actually run (execute). This includes the Mule Runtime engine, Runtime Fabric, and CloudHub workers.

API Manager: It sits in the Control Plane and pushes policies (governance) down to the runtime engines (gateways).

질문 # 29

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

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

정답: D

설명:

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.

질문 # 30

An integration team uses Anypoint Platform and follows MuleSoft's recommended approach to full lifecycle API development. Which step should the team's API designer take before the API developers implement the API specification?

- A. Use API Manager to version the API specification
- B. Generate test cases using MUnit so the API developers can observe the results of running the API
- **C. Publish the API specification to Exchange and solicit feedback from the API's consumers**
- D. Use the scaffolding capability of Anypoint Studio to create an API portal based on the API specification

정답: C

설명:

Design-First Feedback Loop: In the MuleSoft API Lifecycle, after designing the API specification (RAML/OAS) in Design Center, the critical next step is to Publish to Exchange3.

Mocking & Validation: Once in Exchange, the API creates a "Mocking Service." This allows potential consumers (frontend devs, mobile devs) to make test calls against the design before any backend code is written.

Purpose: This solicits feedback to ensure the design meets business needs. If changes are needed, they are made to the spec cheap and fast, rather than rewriting complex code later (Implementation phase).

질문 # 31

What is a defining characteristic of an Integration-Platform-as-a-Service (IPaaS)?

- **A. Cloud-based**
- B. On-premises
- C. Code-first
- D. No-code

정답: A

설명:

Definition of iPaaS: Gartner and MuleSoft define iPaaS (Integration Platform as a Service) as a suite of cloud services enabling the development, execution, and governance of integration flows connecting any combination of on-premises and cloud-based processes, services, applications, and data within individual or across multiple organizations.

The Key Characteristic: The "as a Service" suffix explicitly denotes a Cloud-based delivery model11111111.

MuleSoft Context: CloudHub is the iPaaS component of the Anypoint Platform. It is a fully managed, multi-tenant, cloud-based integration platform where you deploy API implementations without managing the underlying hardware.

질문 # 32

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

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

정답: B

질문 # 33

