

# Latest Real Salesforce-MuleSoft-Associate Exam, Interactive Salesforce-MuleSoft-Associate Questions



## Salesforce

Salesforce-MuleSoft-Associate Exam

Salesforce Certified MuleSoft Associate

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In our software version of Salesforce-MuleSoft-Associate exam questions the unique point is that you can take part in the Salesforce-MuleSoft-Associate practice test before the real Salesforce-MuleSoft-Associate exam. You never know what you can till you try. so that they can enrich their knowledge before the real Salesforce-MuleSoft-Associate exam. However, confidence in yourself is the first step on the road to success. Our mock exam provided by us can help every candidate to get familiar with the Real Salesforce-MuleSoft-Associate Exam, which is meaningful for you to take away the pressure and to build confidence in the approach.

## Salesforce Salesforce-MuleSoft-Associate Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Identify the roles, responsibilities, and lifecycle of an integration project: This section of the exam measures the skills of an Integration Architect and covers the foundational responsibilities within a MuleSoft integration project. It explores why integration initiatives often fail, introducing the IT delivery gap and MuleSoft’s framework to bridge it. The content emphasizes the importance of an API-led delivery model that supports both producers and consumers. It also outlines common delivery methodologies, best practices from DevOps, and lifecycle stages—design, implementation, and management—within MuleSoft’s product-centric approach. Furthermore, it defines the roles and duties of team members typically involved in such projects.</li></ul>

Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Describe the components and benefits of Anypoint Platform for API management: This section of the exam is designed for Integration Architects and focuses on MuleSoft's approach to API management. It outlines the primary components of Anypoint Platform that facilitate full lifecycle API development, including Universal API Management. The content highlights how the platform supports API-led connectivity and compares it with traditional API management approaches, emphasizing its superiority in delivering scalable and manageable enterprise APIs.</li> </ul>
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Describe the components and benefits of Anypoint Platform for system integration: This section targets the knowledge base of a Platform Specialist and examines how MuleSoft's Anypoint Platform supports enterprise integration. It requires identifying core platform components and understanding their functionality in system connectivity. Candidates must recognize various Anypoint Connectors, both protocol and application-based, and describe the advantages of the runtime and control planes in different hosting environments. It also focuses on the development tools and languages used by integration and DevOps professionals and highlights reusable components within Anypoint Exchange that accelerate integration delivery.</li> </ul>

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## Salesforce Salesforce-MuleSoft-Associate Questions - Try Our Real Salesforce-MuleSoft-Associate Dumps [2026]

Just the same as the free demos of our Salesforce-MuleSoft-Associate learning quiz, we have provided three kinds of versions of our Salesforce-MuleSoft-Associate preparation exam, among which the PDF version is the most popular one. It is understandable that many people give their priority to use paper-based materials rather than learning on computers, and it is quite clear that the PDF version is convenient for our customers to read and print the contents in our Salesforce-MuleSoft-Associate Study Guide.

### Salesforce Certified MuleSoft Associate Sample Questions (Q31-Q36):

#### NEW QUESTION # 31

A developer needs to discover which API specifications have been created within the organization before starting a new project. Which Anypoint Platform component can the developer use to find and try out the currently released API specifications?

- A. Runtime Manager
- **B. Anypoint Exchange**
- C. API Manager
- D. Object Store

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

When a developer needs to discover which API specifications have been created within the organization before starting a new project, Anypoint Exchange is the component to use. Here's a detailed explanation:

Anypoint Exchange:

Purpose: Provides a centralized repository where developers can find and access API specifications, connectors, templates, and other reusable assets.

API Specifications: Developers can search for API specifications defined using RAML or OAS, review their details, and try them out using provided mock services.

Capabilities:

Search and Discovery: Easily search for and discover existing API specifications within the organization.

Try Out APIs: Provides tools to interact with and test APIs directly from the Exchange, allowing developers to understand the API's functionality and behavior.

Documentation: Access detailed documentation and examples for each API specification.

MuleSoft Documentation: Anypoint Exchange

API Specifications: Finding and Using APIs in Exchange

#### NEW QUESTION # 32

Which Exchange asset type represents a complete API specification in RAML or OAS format?

- A. Connectors
- B. API Spec Fragments
- C. SOAP APIs
- **D. REST APIs**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

In Anypoint Exchange, a REST API asset represents a complete API specification in RAML (RESTful API Modeling Language) or OAS (OpenAPI Specification) format. Here's a detailed explanation:

REST APIs:

Definition: REST APIs are application programming interfaces that adhere to the principles of REST, allowing interaction with RESTful web services.

Specifications: Typically defined using RAML or OAS to describe the API's endpoints, methods, request/response structures, and security protocols.

Asset Types in Anypoint Exchange:

REST APIs: Represent the full API specification, including all necessary details for developers to understand and use the API.

SOAP APIs: Define APIs following the SOAP protocol, often using WSDL.

Connectors: Provide pre-built connectivity to various systems and services.

API Spec Fragments: Reusable pieces of an API specification, such as data types or security schemes, that can be included in full API specifications.

Usage:

Discoverability: Developers can easily discover, review, and reuse these API specifications in their projects.

Documentation: Provides comprehensive documentation generated from the API specification, ensuring consistency and clarity.

MuleSoft Documentation: REST APIs in Exchange

RAML and OAS: RAML, OpenAPI

### NEW QUESTION # 33

A Kubernetes controller automatically adds another pod replica to the resource pool in response to increased application load. Which scalability option is the controller implementing?

- A. Down
- B. Vertical
- C. Diagonal
- **D. Horizontal**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

Kubernetes offers several scalability options to handle varying application loads. The scenario described involves adding another pod replica in response to increased load, which is a form of horizontal scaling. Here's a detailed explanation:

Horizontal Scaling:

Definition: Horizontal scaling, also known as scaling out, involves adding more instances (pods) to distribute the load and increase capacity.

Implementation in Kubernetes: Kubernetes uses controllers like the Horizontal Pod Autoscaler (HPA) to automatically adjust the number of pod replicas based on observed CPU utilization or other select metrics.

Benefits:

Load Distribution: By adding more pod replicas, the load is evenly distributed, reducing the risk of any single pod being overwhelmed.

Fault Tolerance: Horizontal scaling enhances fault tolerance and availability, as multiple pod replicas can handle requests if one fails.

Automatic Scaling:

Kubernetes Controller: The HPA continuously monitors the application load and adjusts the number of pod replicas accordingly, ensuring optimal performance.

Kubernetes Documentation: Horizontal Pod Autoscaling

Kubernetes Scalability: Understanding Kubernetes Scaling

### NEW QUESTION # 34

According to MuleSoft a synchronous invocation of a RESTful API using HTTP to get an individual customer record from a single system is an example of which system integration interaction pattern?

- A. Multicast
- **B. Request-Reply**
- C. Batch
- D. One-way

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

In system integration, different interaction patterns are used depending on the communication requirements between systems. For a synchronous invocation of a RESTful API using HTTP to get an individual customer record from a single system, the Request-Reply pattern is used. Here's a detailed explanation:

Request-Reply Pattern:

Definition: This pattern involves a client sending a request to a server and waiting for a reply. The communication is synchronous, meaning the client waits for the server to process the request and send back the response.

Typical Use Case: It is used when immediate feedback is required from the server, such as retrieving a specific customer record.

RESTful API and HTTP:

Synchronous Communication: HTTP is inherently synchronous, making it suitable for Request-Reply interactions where the client expects an immediate response.

Data Retrieval: Commonly used for GET requests in RESTful APIs to retrieve data from a server.

Example:

Scenario: A client application requests customer details by making a GET request to a RESTful API endpoint. The server processes the request and returns the customer record.

MuleSoft Documentation: Integration Patterns

REST API Design: Request-Reply Pattern

### NEW QUESTION # 35

An integration team follows MuleSoft's recommended approach to full lifecycle API development. Which activity should this team perform during the API implementation phase?

- A. Use the API specification to monitor the MuleSoft application
- B. Validate the API specification
- C. Design the API specification
- **D. Use the API specification to build the MuleSoft application**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

MuleSoft recommends a full lifecycle API development approach which includes several phases such as design, implementation, testing, deployment, and management. During the API implementation phase, the primary activity is to use the API specification to build the MuleSoft application. Here's a detailed explanation:

API Design:

Create API Specification: Initially, an API specification is created using RAML or OAS (OpenAPI Specification) to define the API's structure, endpoints, request/response formats, and security requirements.

API Implementation:

Build Mule Application: Using the API specification as a blueprint, the development team implements the MuleSoft application. This involves creating flows, integrating with backend systems, and ensuring the API functions as specified.

APIKit: MuleSoft provides APIKit, a tool that automatically generates Mule flows based on the API specification, speeding up the development process.

Testing: During implementation, unit tests (using MUnit) and integration tests are created to ensure the API behaves as expected.

Validation and Monitoring:

Validate Against Specification: Throughout the implementation phase, the API is continuously validated against the original specification to ensure compliance.

Deployment and Monitoring: Post-implementation, the API is deployed, and tools like Anypoint Monitoring are used to monitor its performance and usage.

MuleSoft Documentation: Full Lifecycle API Management

APIKit: Building APIs with APIKit

