

Exam Salesforce Salesforce-MuleSoft-Associate Details | Salesforce-MuleSoft-Associate Top Questions



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Salesforce Salesforce-MuleSoft-Associate Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Explain the common technical complexities and patterns in integration development: This section tests the expertise of a Platform Specialist and explores various technical patterns and complexities found in integration development. It includes a comparative review of interaction patterns such as batch, stream, and multicast, as well as integration composition styles like orchestration and choreography. The section emphasizes the use of design-first API development, observability practices, and log management. It also introduces architecture concepts such as microservices versus monolithic deployment, hybrid and cloud infrastructure, and the roles of API gateways and service meshes.

Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognize common integration problems, use cases, and technical solutions: This section of the exam measures the skills of an Integration Architect and focuses on recognizing integration scenarios and choosing appropriate technologies. It distinguishes between enterprise system types and compares traditional versus modern integration approaches. Candidates are expected to deconstruct complex business problems into core use cases and identify suitable technologies to support them. A solid understanding of technology classes and their application in business scenarios is tested, along with knowledge of how to break down an integration solution into its system components.
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognize and interpret essential integration concepts and terminology: This section evaluates the competency of a Platform Specialist and covers fundamental terms and technical knowledge essential for integration. It includes differentiating cloud service models such as IaaS, PaaS, and SaaS, and the supporting infrastructure such as computing, storage, and scalability principles. The domain further explores network protocols, data formats like XML and JSON, and security concepts in API and enterprise systems. A detailed understanding of HTTP mechanics, RESTful services, and classifications of API types such as GraphQL and AsyncAPI is expected. It also introduces precise terminology necessary for defining API roles and interactions.

Salesforce Certified MuleSoft Associate Sample Questions (Q28-Q33):

NEW QUESTION # 28

A MuleSoft developer must implement an API as a Mule application, run the application locally, and execute unit tests against the running application. Which Anypoint Platform component can the developer use to fulfill all of these requirements?

- A. Anypoint Studio
- B. API Manager
- C. Anypoint CLI
- D. API Designer

Answer: A

Explanation:

Anypoint Studio is the integrated development environment (IDE) provided by MuleSoft for designing, developing, and testing Mule applications. Here's how it fulfills the developer's requirements:

API Implementation:

Design and Development: Anypoint Studio provides a graphical interface to design and develop APIs as Mule applications using pre-built components and connectors.

Running Applications Locally:

Local Testing: Developers can run Mule applications locally within Anypoint Studio to test and debug them before deploying to production.

Unit Testing:

MUnit Integration: Anypoint Studio includes MUnit, MuleSoft's testing framework. Developers can create and execute unit tests directly within the IDE.

Test Execution: These tests can be run against the locally running Mule application to validate functionality and ensure code quality.

NEW QUESTION # 29

During a planning session with the executive leadership, the development team director presents plans for a new API to expose the data in the company's order database. An earlier effort to build an API on top of this data failed, so the director is recommending a design-first approach.

Which characteristics of a design-first approach will help make this API successful?

- **A. Developing a specification so consumers can test before the implementation is built**
- B. Publishing the fully implemented API to Exchange so all developers can reuse the API
- C. Adding global policies to the API so all developers automatically secure the implementation before coding anything
- D. Building MUnit tests so administrators can confirm code coverage percentage during deployment

Answer: A

Explanation:

A design-first approach emphasizes creating the API specification before implementation, ensuring better alignment with consumer needs and reducing the risk of project failure. Here's a detailed explanation:

API Specification:

Definition: An API specification is a detailed, formal description of the API's endpoints, request/response formats, and protocols.

Consumer Testing: Allows API consumers (developers) to understand, test, and provide feedback on the API design before actual development begins.

Advantages:

Early Feedback: Consumers can test the API design using mock services or tools like API Designer and provide feedback, ensuring the API meets their requirements.

Reduced Rework: Identifies potential issues and design flaws early, reducing costly changes during the implementation phase.

Documentation: Provides comprehensive documentation that aids in the development and future maintenance of the API.

Design-First Approach: Design-First API Development

API Mocking: API Designer Mocking Service

NEW QUESTION # 30

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. Use the API specification to build the MuleSoft application**
- D. Design the API specification

Answer: C

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

NEW QUESTION # 31

In which order are the API Client API Implementation and API Interface components called in a typical REST request?

- A. API Client > API Implementation > API Interface
- B. API Implementation > API Interface > API Client
- C. API Interface > API Client > API Implementation
- **D. API Client > API Interface > API Implementation**

Answer: D

Explanation:

In a typical REST request, the components are called in a specific order to handle the client's request and provide the response.

Here's the order and detailed explanation:

API Client:

Initiates Request: The client (e.g., web or mobile application) sends a request to the API endpoint.

API Interface:

Gateway/Proxy: This layer is typically managed by an API gateway or proxy, which handles the incoming request, applies security policies, and routes it to the appropriate backend service.

Responsibilities: Includes request validation, rate limiting, authentication, and authorization.

API Implementation:

Backend Service: The actual implementation of the API logic resides here. It processes the request, interacts with the necessary databases or external services, and generates the response.

REST API Design: RESTful Web Services

API Gateway: What is an API Gateway?

NEW QUESTION # 32

As part of a growth strategy a supplier signs a trading agreement with a large customer. The customer sends purchase orders to the supplier according to the ANSI X12 EDI standard and the supplier creates the orders in its ERP system using the information in the EDI document. The agreement also requires that the supplier provide a new RESTful API to process requests from the customer for current product inventory levels from the supplier's ERP system.

Which two fundamental integration use cases does the supplier need to deliver to provide an end-to-end solution for this business scenario? (Choose two.)

- A. User interface integration
- **B. Synchronized data transfer**
- C. Data mashups
- **D. Sharing data with external partners**
- E. Streaming data ingestion

Answer: B,D

Explanation:

To deliver an end-to-end solution for the described business scenario, the supplier needs to address both EDI processing and providing real-time data through a RESTful API. Here's a detailed explanation:

Sharing Data with External Partners:

EDI Integration: The supplier needs to process ANSI X12 EDI purchase orders from the customer and convert them into a format suitable for the ERP system.

Partner Integration: Establishing secure and reliable data exchanges with the customer is crucial for seamless transactions.

Synchronized Data Transfer:

Real-Time API: Providing a RESTful API to allow the customer to query current product inventory levels from the supplier's ERP system.

Data Consistency: Ensuring that the data provided through the API is accurate and up-to-date, reflecting the current state of the ERP system.

MuleSoft Documentation: EDI Integration

REST API Design: Designing APIs

