

# Mule-101 New Dumps Ebook, Mule-101 Certification Practice



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## Salesforce Mule-101 Exam Syllabus Topics:

| Topic   | Details  |
|---------|--|
| Topic 1 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li></ul>            |
| Topic 2 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Identify the roles, responsibilities, and lifecycle of a integration project: This domain covers integration project lifecycles, common failure points, MuleSoft's API-led delivery model, DevOps practices, and team roles within integration projects.</li></ul>     |
| Topic 3 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li></ul>                       |
| Topic 4 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li></ul> |

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### **Salesforce Certified MuleSoft Integration Foundations Sample Questions (Q14-Q19):**

#### **NEW QUESTION # 14**

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

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

#### **Answer: D**

Explanation:

Correction Note: The provided PDF Answer Key lists B as the answer. However, based on standard MuleSoft and REST architecture principles, A is the correct logical flow.

The Concept: In an API-led connectivity approach, the "Interface" represents the contract (such as the RAML specification, the HTTP Listener, and the APIkit Router). The "Implementation" represents the backend logic and flows that process the request.

The Flow:

API Client: The consumer (e.g., a mobile app, Postman, or another system) initiates the HTTP request.

API Interface: The request first hits the Interface. This layer defines the URL, validates the request against the API Specification (RAML/OAS), and routes it to the correct flow.

API Implementation: Once validated and routed, the request is processed by the implementation flows (business logic) to fetch data or perform actions.

Therefore, the data travels: Client -> Interface -> Implementation.

#### **NEW QUESTION # 15**

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.

- A. Publishing the fully implemented API to Exchange so all developers can reuse the API
- B. Developing a specification so consumers can test before the implementation is built
- 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: B**

Explanation:

Design-First Approach: This methodology prioritizes creating the API contract (RAML/OAS) before writing any code.<sup>19</sup>

The Benefit: By defining the specification first and publishing it to Exchange (often with a Mocking Service), API consumers (frontend developers or other teams) can test and provide feedback on the design immediately.<sup>20</sup> This ensures the API meets business needs before the expensive work of backend implementation begins, preventing the failure described in the scenario.<sup>21</sup><sup>22</sup><sup>23</sup> Why others are incorrect:

Publishing fully implemented API (C): This is a "Code-First" approach (build first, share later).

Global Policies (B): Relates to governance, not the design methodology.

#### **NEW QUESTION # 16**

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

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

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.

Why others are incorrect:

Public Cloud: Open for open use by the general public (e.g., AWS, Azure).

Private Cloud: Exclusive use by a single organization.

Community Cloud: Exclusive use by a specific community of consumers from organizations that have shared concerns.

**NEW QUESTION # 17**

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

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

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

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 Center3.

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).

**NEW QUESTION # 18**

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

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

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).

**NEW QUESTION # 19**

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