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Salesforce Certified MuleSoft Associate

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Page 1 of 8

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Salesforce Salesforce-MuleSoft-Associate Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details

Topic 1	<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 2	<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.
Topic 3	<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 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
Topic 5	<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.

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

NEW QUESTION # 28

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

In a typical MuleSoft integration project, the role of building API implementations is primarily assigned to an API Developer. Here's a detailed explanation:

API Developer:

Responsibilities: Focuses on implementing the technical aspects of APIs, including coding, testing, and deploying API endpoints.

Skills: Requires proficiency in MuleSoft Anypoint Platform, MuleSoft connectors, and API development best practices.

Typical Tasks:

API Implementation: Writing code to implement API logic and data processing.

Integration: Connecting APIs to backend systems, databases, and external services.

Testing: Developing and executing unit and integration tests to ensure API functionality and reliability.

MuleSoft Role Descriptions: API Developer

API Development Lifecycle: Building APIs

NEW QUESTION # 29

An API client makes an HTTP request to an API gateway with an Accept header containing the value "application/json". What is a valid HTTP response payload for this request in the client's requested data format?

- A. status('healthy')
- B. status: healthy
- C. <status>healthy< 'status>
- D. {"status" -healthy- }

Answer: D

Explanation:

When an API client makes an HTTP request with an Accept header containing the value "application/json", the API server should respond with a payload formatted as JSON. Here's a detailed explanation:

Accept Header:

Purpose: The Accept header indicates the media type(s) that the client is willing to receive from the server.

Value "application/json": Specifies that the client expects a response in JSON format.

Valid JSON Response:

Format: JSON (JavaScript Object Notation) is a lightweight data interchange format that uses key-value pairs.

Example: A valid JSON response for the requested format would be {"status": "healthy"}.

Key: "status"

Value: "healthy"

JSON Standard: [JSON.org](https://json.org)

HTTP Headers: [MDN HTTP Headers](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTTP/Headers)

NEW QUESTION # 30

According to MuleSoft which deployment characteristic applies to a microservices application architecture?

- A. Core business capabilities are encapsulated in a single deployable application
- B. All services of an application can be deployed together as single Java WAR file
- C. Services exist as independent deployment artifacts and can be scaled independently of other services
- D. A deployment to enhance one capability requires a redeployment of all capabilities

Answer: C

Explanation:

Microservices architecture is designed to enhance flexibility, scalability, and maintainability by decomposing applications into small, independent services. Here's a detailed explanation:

Independent Deployment:

Definition: Each microservice is developed, deployed, and managed independently. This allows teams to work on different services without interfering with each other.

Scalability: Services can be scaled independently based on demand, improving resource utilization and system resilience.

Benefits:

Flexibility: Enhances the ability to update or scale specific parts of an application without affecting the whole system.

Resilience: Isolates failures to individual services, preventing cascading failures across the entire application.

Technology Diversity: Allows the use of different technologies and languages best suited for each service.

Microservices Architecture: What are Microservices?

Benefits of Microservices: Microservices Characteristics

NEW QUESTION # 31

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. Validate the API specification
- B. Design the API specification
- C. Use the API specification to monitor the MuleSoft application
- 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

NEW QUESTION # 32

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

Answer: B

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 # 33

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