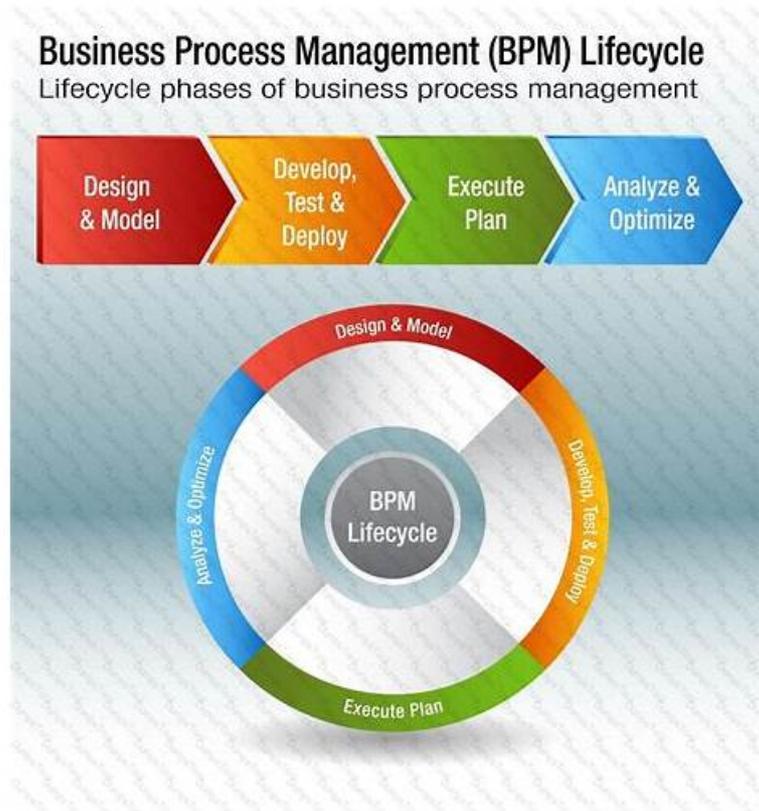


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Salesforce Mule-101 Exam Syllabus Topics:

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

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Salesforce Certified MuleSoft Integration Foundations Sample Questions (Q22-Q27):

NEW QUESTION # 22

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation:

The Interface: In system integration and MuleSoft terminology, the Interface is the contract that defines how two systems communicate. It specifies:

Protocol: How data is transmitted (e.g., HTTP, FTP, AMQP).

Format: The structure of the data (e.g., JSON, XML, CSV).

Method: The specific action (e.g., GET, POST).

Why other options are incorrect:

Message: This refers to the actual data payload (the content) being sent, not the rules of communication.

Component: This usually refers to a specific building block within the Mule flow (like a Logger or a Database connector) or a software module, not the communication definition itself.

Interaction: This describes the act of communicating, not the definition of the standard used.

NEW QUESTION # 23

According to MuleSoft's API development best practices, which type of API development approach starts with writing and approving an API contract?

- A. Catalyst
- **B. Design-first**
- C. Implement-first
- D. Agile

Answer: B

Explanation:

Design-First: This approach dictates that the API Contract (the Specification, e.g., RAML/OAS) must be written, reviewed, and approved before any implementation code is written.

The Contract: The "Contract" serves as the agreement between the API provider and the consumer.

Why others are incorrect:

Implement-first: You write the code (Mule flows) first, and the contract is generated from the code (or ignored).

Catalyst: Is a broader delivery methodology, not specifically the "Contract-first" technical approach.

NEW QUESTION # 24

An integration architect is designing an API that must accept requests from API clients for both XML and JSON content over HTTP/1.1 by default.

- A. gRPC
- B. SOAP
- C. REST
- D. GraphQL

Answer: C

Explanation:

REST (Representational State Transfer): REST is an architectural style that allows resources to be represented in multiple formats (Media Types)⁵⁵⁵⁵.

Versatility: Unlike SOAP (which is strictly XML), a RESTful API can easily support both JSON and XML representations of the same resource, often determined by the Accept or Content-Type headers.

Why others are incorrect:

SOAP: Strictly uses XML.

GraphQL: Typically uses JSON for both queries and responses.

gRPC: Uses Protocol Buffers (binary), not human-readable JSON/XML by default.

NEW QUESTION # 25

A developer needs to discover which API specifications have been created within the organization before starting a new project.

- A. API Manager
- B. Anypoint Exchange
- C. Object Store2
- D. Runtime Manager

Answer: B

Explanation:

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Anypoint Exchange: This is the central repository and knowledge base of the Anypoint Platform. It is designed specifically for Discovery and Reuse. 6 The Workflow: Before building a new integration, a developer searches Exchange to see if an Asset (API Specification, Fragment, Connector, or Template) already exists. This prevents duplication of effort—a core tenet of the API-led connectivity approach.

Why others are incorrect:

Runtime Manager: Used for deploying and monitoring running applications.

API Manager: Used for applying policies and governing APIs, not primarily for discovery by developers.

Object Store: A mechanism for storing data/state within a Mule application.

NEW QUESTION # 26

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.

