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## Salesforce Mule-101 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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</li><li>• control planes, deployment options, and reusable Exchange assets.</li></ul>
Topic 2	<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>

Topic 3	<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>
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## Salesforce Certified MuleSoft Integration Foundations Sample Questions (Q15-Q20):

### NEW QUESTION # 15

An application load balancer routes requests to a RESTful web API secured by Anypoint Flex Gateway.

- A. SFTP
- B. SMTP
- C. LDAP
- D. HTTPS

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

RESTful APIs: By definition, REST relies on the HTTP protocol (Hypertext Transfer Protocol).

Security: When an API is "secured," it almost universally implies the use of TLS/SSL encryption, turning HTTP into HTTPS.

Load Balancers: Application Load Balancers (ALBs) operate at Layer 7 (Application Layer) and are designed to route HTTP/HTTPS traffic.

Why others are incorrect:

SMTP: Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (Email).

SFTP: Secure File Transfer Protocol (Files).

LDAP: Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (Identity/User lookup).

None of these are used for standard REST API routing.

### NEW QUESTION # 16

Which Anypoint Platform component helps integration developers discover and share reusable APIs, connectors, and templates?

- A. Anypoint Studio
- B. Anypoint Exchange
- C. API Manager
- D. Design Center

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Anypoint Exchange: This is the "marketplace" or central repository of the Anypoint Platform.

Discovery & Reuse: Its primary purpose is to allow developers to publish their assets (APIs, Connectors, Templates) so that other developers can find ("discover") and reuse them. This drives the efficiency of the API-led connectivity model.

Why others are incorrect:

Anypoint Studio: The IDE for building applications.

API Manager: For governing and securing running APIs.

Design Center: For designing API specifications and flows.

### NEW QUESTION # 17

An IT integration team followed an API-led connectivity approach to implement an order-fulfillment business process. It created an order processing API that coordinates stateful interactions with a variety of microservices that validate, create, and fulfill new product orders.

- A. Aggregation
- **B. Orchestration**
- C. Multicasting
- D. Streaming

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Orchestration: This refers to the logic where a central controller (the Process API) manages the interactions between multiple systems to achieve a business goal.

The Scenario: The API is "coordinating stateful interactions" (e.g., Step 1: Validate Customer -> Step 2: Check Inventory -> Step 3: Debit Payment -> Step 4: Create Shipment). This strictly sequential or logic-driven coordination is the definition of Orchestration.

Why others are incorrect:

Aggregation: Specifically refers to just gathering data from multiple sources (Scatter-Gather) and combining the results, usually without complex state management or sequential logic.

Streaming: Refers to processing data in continuous chunks, not the logic of coordinating services.

### NEW QUESTION # 18

What is an advantage of using OAuth 2.0 client credentials and access tokens over only API keys for API authentication?

- **A. If the access token is compromised, the client credentials do not have to be reissued**
- B. If the access token is compromised, it can be exchanged for an API key
- C. If the client ID is compromised, it can be exchanged for an API key
- D. If the client secret is compromised, the client credentials do not have to be reissued

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

Security Mechanisms:

API Keys (Client ID/Secret): These are static, long-lived credentials. If a Client Secret is stolen, you must reset it, update the application code, and redeploy-a painful process.

OAuth 2.0 (Access Tokens): The client uses the ID/Secret to request a temporary Access Token (TTL of usually 15-60 minutes).

The Advantage: The API client sends the token (not the secret) in the header. If this token is intercepted/compromised, it will expire shortly. The attacker cannot generate new tokens without the original Client Secret. Therefore, the underlying credentials remain safe, and you do not need to reissue them.

### NEW QUESTION # 19

According to MuleSoft's IT delivery and operating model, which approach can an organization adopt in order to reduce the frequency of IT project delivery failures?

- A. Prevent technology sprawl by reducing production of API assets
- B. Adopt an enterprise data model
- C. Stop scope creep by centralizing requirements-gathering
- **D. Decouple central IT projects from the innovation that happens within each line of business**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

The Problem (IT Delivery Gap): Traditional IT operating models often treat IT as a centralized factory, which becomes a bottleneck. The business demands change faster than Central IT can deliver, leading to project failures or delays.

The Solution (Decoupling): MuleSoft advocates for a new operating model (C4E) where Central IT produces reusable assets (System APIs) and then "gets out of the way." Innovation at the Edge: By decoupling core IT from the Line of Business (LOB), the LOB developers can self-serve those assets to build their own Process and Experience APIs. This allows innovation to happen in

- [illegible]