

# Salesforce Mule-101 Examcollection Free Dumps - Download Mule-101 Demo



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## Salesforce Mule-101 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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 2	<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 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>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 (Q34-Q39):

### NEW QUESTION # 34

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

**Answer: D**

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 # 35

CloudHub is an example of which cloud computing service model?

- A. Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS)
- **B. Platform as a Service (PaaS)**
- C. Software as a Service (SaaS)
- D. Monitoring as a Service (MaaS)

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

PaaS (Platform as a Service): CloudHub is MuleSoft's managed integration platform. In the NIST cloud model, it falls under iPaaS, which is a specialized form of PaaS.

The Model:

MuleSoft manages: The underlying infrastructure (AWS EC2 instances), operating systems, updates, security patching, and the Java/Mule Runtime environment.

Customer manages: The application code (Mule apps) and data.

Why it is not IaaS: In IaaS (like raw AWS EC2), the customer would be responsible for installing the OS, Java, and patching the server. In CloudHub, this is abstracted away.

### NEW QUESTION # 36

An organization is not meeting its growth and innovation objectives because IT cannot deliver projects fast enough to keep up with the pace of change required by the business.

- A. Switch from a design-first to a code-first approach for IT development
- **B. Adopt a new approach that decouples core IT projects from the innovation that happens within each line of business**
- C. Modify IT governance and security controls so that line of business developers can have direct access to the organization's systems of record

- D. Hire more IT developers, architects, and project managers to increase IT delivery

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

The IT Delivery Gap: This question addresses the "IT Delivery Gap"-the widening gap between business demands and IT's capacity to deliver.

The Solution (New Operating Model): MuleSoft recommends shifting from a centralized factory model to an Asset-Based consumption model.

Decoupling (Option A): By using API-led Connectivity:

Central IT builds reusable System APIs (unlocking core assets/systems of record) and governs them.

Lines of Business (LOB) consume these assets to build their own Process and Experience APIs (Innovation)2.

Why others fail:

(B) Hiring doesn't scale linearly with exponential demand.

(C) Removing governance creates security risks ("Shadow IT").

(D) Code-first ignores reuse and leads to technical debt.

### NEW QUESTION # 37

A DevOps team has adequate observability of individual system behavior and performance, but it struggles to track the entire lifecycle of each request across different microservices. Which additional observability approach should this team consider adopting?

- A. Data mining
- B. Analytics
- C. Metrics
- **D. Tracing**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

The Challenge: In a microservices architecture, a single user request might traverse dozens of different services. If an error occurs or latency is high, looking at the logs of just one service isn't enough.

Distributed Tracing: This is the specific technology used to track a request as it hops between services.

How it works: It assigns a unique Trace ID (Correlation ID) to the request at the entry point. This ID is passed to every downstream service. Tracing tools (like Anypoint Monitoring's Telemetry or Jaeger) verify the full path, showing exactly how long the request spent in each hop.

### NEW QUESTION # 38

Which Exchange asset type represents a complete API specification in RAML or OAS format?

- A. API Spec Fragments
- B. Connectors
- **C. REST APIs**
- D. SOAP APIs

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

REST APIs (Asset Type): In Anypoint Exchange and Design Center, when you create a new project to define a full API specification (using RAML or OAS), the resulting asset type is categorized as a "REST API." API Spec Fragments: These are parts of a specification (like a specific Data Type, Trait, or Security Scheme) designed to be reused across multiple different API specs. They are not "complete" APIs on their own.

SOAP APIs: Use WSDL (XML), not RAML/OAS.

### NEW QUESTION # 39

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