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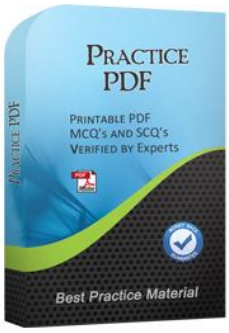

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Exam : **Mule-101**

Title : Salesforce Certified MuleSoft Integration Foundations

Vendor : Salesforce

Version : DEMO

NO.1 According to MuleSoft, what is a major distinguishing characteristic of an application network in relation to the integration of systems, data, and devices?

A. It is built for change and self-service

B. It uses CI/CD automation for real-time project delivery

C. It uses a well-organized monolithic approach with standards

D. It leverages well-accepted internet standards like HTTP and JSON

Answer: A

Explanation:

The Application Network: MuleSoft defines an application network as a network of applications, data, and devices connected with APIs to make them pluggable and reusable.

Built for Change: Unlike rigid point-to-point integrations, an application network is designed to be flexible. Because the nodes (APIs) are reusable and discoverable, the network can evolve and change as business needs change without breaking existing connections3.

Self-Service: By publishing these APIs to Exchange, developers across the organization can discover and reuse them (Self-Service), facilitating the "bottom-up" emergence of the network.

NO.2 Which component of Anypoint Platform belongs to the platform control plane?

A. Runtime Replica

B. Runtime Fabric

C. Anypoint Connectors

D. API Manager

Answer: D

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).

NO.3 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:

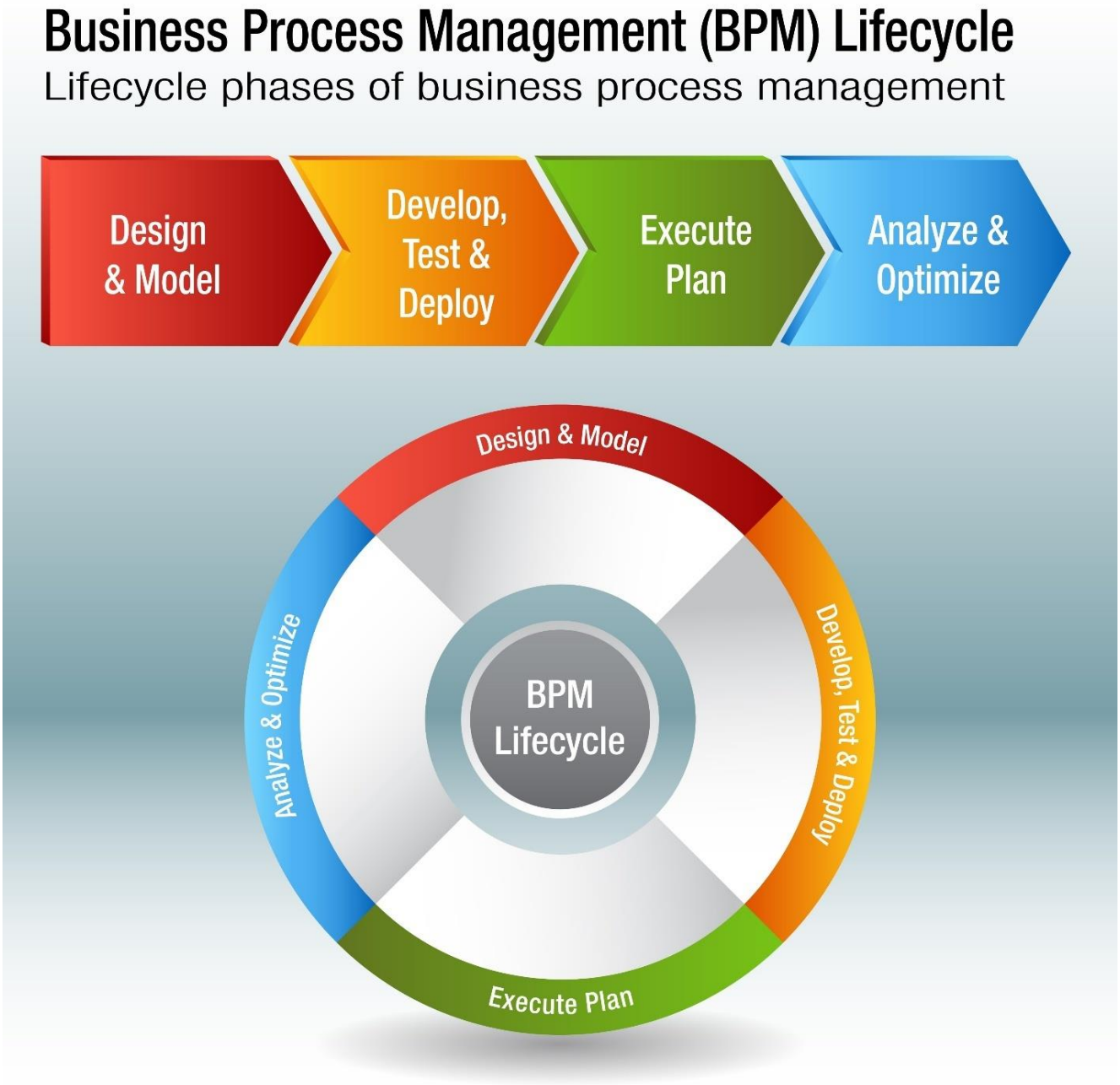
Anypoint Exchange: This is the "marketplace" or central repository of the Anypoint Platform14141414.

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 model15.

Why others are incorrect:
Anypoint Studio: The IDE for building applications16.
API Manager: For governing and securing running APIs17.
Design Center: For designing API specifications and flows18.

NO.4 Which Exchange asset type represents a complete API specification in RAML or OAS format?
A. SOAP APIs
B. API Spec Fragments
C. REST APIs
D. Connectors
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.

NO.5 An integration team follows MuleSoft's recommended approach to full lifecycle API development. 9
A. Use the API specification to build the MuleSoft application
B. Design the API specification
C. Validate the API specification
D. Use the API specification to monitor the MuleSoft application
Answer: A
Explanation:
(Note: The question implies "What is the next step after design/validation?" or "How is the spec used?". Based on the answer key A, the context is how the spec drives development).
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation:



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API-Led Connectivity & Design-First: MuleSoft promotes a "Design-First" approach. You first write the RAML or OAS specification.
MuleSoft scaffolding: Once the specification is designed and published to Exchange, the developer imports it into Anypoint Studio. Studio then scaffolds (automatically generates) the Mule flows based on the API Specification.
The Workflow:
Design: Create the API contract (RAML/OAS).
Publish: Publish to Exchange.
Build (Answer A): Use the API specification to generate the flow structure (APIkit Router) and implement the logic.

This ensures the implementation strictly matches the design defined in the earlier phases.

NO.6 Refer to the exhibit. What is the type of data format shown in the exhibit?

```
YAML
text
traits:
error-responses: traits/error-responses.raml
jwt-required:
headers:
x-jwt:
type: string
description: JWT token string
```

A. XML

B. CSV

C. YAML

D. JSON

Answer: C

Explanation:

YAML (YAML Ain't Markup Language): The snippet provided uses indentation (whitespace) to denote structure and colons to separate keys from values. This is the signature syntax of YAML.

RAML Context: MuleSoft's RAML (RESTful API Modeling Language) is built on top of YAML1. Therefore, any RAML specification is technically a YAML file.

Why others are incorrect:

JSON: Uses curly braces {} and quotes "" strictly.

XML: Uses angle brackets <tag></tag>.

CSV: Uses comma-separated values.