MuleSoft

Exam Questions MCPA-Level-1

MuleSoft Certified Platform Architect - Level 1

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NEW QUESTION 1
A company has created a successful enterprise data model (EDM). The company is committed to building an application network by adopting modern APIs as a core enabler of the company's IT operating model. At what API tiers (experience, process, system) should the company require reusing the EDM when designing modern API data models?

A. At the experience and process tiers
B. At the experience and system tiers
C. At the process and system tiers
D. At the experience, process, and system tiers

Answer: C

Explanation:

Correct Answer
At the process and system tiers
****
>> Experience Layer APIs are modeled and designed exclusively for the end user's experience. So, the data models of experience layer vary based on the nature and type of such API consumer. For example, Mobile consumers will need light-weight data models to transfer with ease on the wire, where as web-based consumers will need detailed data models to render most of the info on web pages, so on. So, enterprise data models fit for the purpose of canonical models but not of good use for experience APIs.
>> That is why, EDMs should be used extensively in process and system tiers but NOT in experience tier.

NEW QUESTION 2
Which of the following best fits the definition of API-led connectivity?

A. API-led connectivity is not just an architecture or technology but also a way to organize people and processes for efficient IT delivery in the organization
B. API-led connectivity is a 3-layered architecture covering Experience, Process and System layers
C. API-led connectivity is a technology which enabled us to implement Experience, Process and System layer based APIs

Answer: A

Explanation:

Correct Answer
API-led connectivity is not just an architecture or technology but also a way to organize people and processes for efficient IT delivery in the organization.
****

NEW QUESTION 3
What condition requires using a CloudHub Dedicated Load Balancer?

A. When cross-region load balancing is required between separate deployments of the same Mule application
B. When custom DNS names are required for API implementations deployed to customer-hosted Mule runtimes
C. When API invocations across multiple CloudHub workers must be load balanced
D. When server-side load-balanced TLS mutual authentication is required between API implementationsand API clients

Answer: D

Explanation:
Correct Answer
When server-side load-balanced TLS mutual authentication is required between API implementations and API clients
****
Fact/ Memory Tip: Although there are many benefits of CloudHub Dedicated Load balancer, TWO important things that should come to ones mind for considering it are:
>> Having URL endpoints with Custom DNS names on CloudHub deployed apps
>> Configuring custom certificates for both HTTPS and Two-way (Mutual) authentication. Coming to the options provided for this question:
>> We CANNOT use DLB to perform cross-region load balancing between separate deployments of the same Mule application.
>> We can have mapping rules to have more than one DLB URL pointing to same Mule app. But vicevera (More than one Mule app having same DLB URL) is NOT POSSIBLE
>> It is true that DLB helps to setup custom DNS names for Cloudhub deployed Mule apps but NOT true for apps deployed to Customer-hosted Mule Runtimes.
>> It is true to that we can load balance API invocations across multiple CloudHub workers using DLB but it is NOT A MUST. We can achieve the same (load balancing) using SLB (Shared Load Balancer) too. We DO NOT necessarily require DLB for achieve it.
So the only right option that fits the scenario and requires us to use DLB is when TLS mutual authentication is required between API implementations and API clients.

NEW QUESTION 4
What are the major benefits of MuleSoft proposed IT Operating Model?

A. * 1. Decrease the IT delivery gap* 2. Meet various business demands without increasing the IT capacity* 3. Focus on creation of reusable assets firs
B. Upon finishing creation of all the possible assets then inform the LOBs in the organization to start using them
C. * 1. Decrease the IT delivery gap* 2. Meet various business demands by increasing the IT capacity and forming various IT departments* 3. Make consumption of assets at the rate of production
D. * 1. Decrease the IT delivery gap* 2. Meet various business demands without increasing the IT capacity* 3. Make consumption of assets at the rate of production

Answer: C

Explanation:

Correct Answer
* 1. Decrease the IT delivery gap
* 2. Meet various business demands without increasing the IT capacity
* 3. Make consumption of assets at the rate of production.
****

NEW QUESTION 5
How can the application of a rate limiting API policy be accurately reflected in the RAML definition of an API?

A. By refining the resource definitions by adding a description of the rate limiting policy behavior
B. By refining the request definitions by adding a remaining Requests query parameter with description, type, and example
C. By refining the response definitions by adding the out-of-the-box Anypoint Platform rate-limit-enforcement securityScheme with description, type, and example
D. By refining the response definitions by adding the x-ratelimit-* response headers with description, type, and example

Answer: D

Explanation:
Correct Answer
By refining the response definitions by adding the x-ratelimit-* response headers with description, type, and example
****

References:
https://docs.mulesoft.com/api-manager/2.x/rate-limiting-and-throttling#response-headers https://docs.mulesoft.com/api-manager/2.x/rate-limiting-and-throttling-sla-based-policies#response-headers

NEW QUESTION 6
An organization is implementing a Quote of the Day API that caches today's quote.
What scenario can use the GoudHub Object Store via the Object Store connector to persist the cache's state?

A. When there are three CloudHub deployments of the API implementation to three separate CloudHub regions that must share the cache state
B. When there are two CloudHub deployments of the API implementation by two Anypoint Platform business groups to the same CloudHub region that must share the cache state
C. When there is one deployment of the API implementation to CloudHub and anottV deployment to a customer-hosted Mule runtime that must share the cache state
D. When there is one CloudHub deployment of the API implementation to three CloudHub workers that must share the cache state

Answer: D

Explanation:

Correct Answer
When there is one CloudHub deployment of the API implementation to three CloudHub workers that must share the cache state.
********** Key details in the scenario:
>> Use the CloudHub Object Store via the Object Store connector Considering above details:
>> CloudHub Object Stores have one-to-one relationship with CloudHub Mule Applications.
>> We CANNOT use an application's CloudHub Object Store to be shared among multiple Mule applications running in different Regions or Business Groups or Customer-hosted Mule Runtimes by using Object Store connector.
>> If it is really necessary and very badly needed, then Anypoint Platform supports a way by allowing access to CloudHub Object Store of another application using Object Store REST API. But NOT using Object Store connector.
So, the only scenario where we can use the CloudHub Object Store via the Object Store connector to persist the cache’s state is when there is one CloudHub deployment of the API implementation to multiple CloudHub workers that must share the cache state.

NEW QUESTION 7
An API implementation is updated. When must the RAML definition of the API also be updated?

A. When the API implementation changes the structure of the request or response messages
B. When the API implementation changes from interacting with a legacy backend system deployedon-premises to a modern, cloud-based (SaaS) system
C. When the API implementation is migrated from an older to a newer version of the Mule runtime
D. When the API implementation is optimized to improve its average response time

Answer: A

Explanation:
Correct Answer
When the API implementation changes the structure of the request or response messages
****
>> RAML definition usually needs to be touched only when there are changes in the request/response schemas or in any traits on API.
>> It need not be modified for any internal changes in API implementation like performance tuning, backend system migrations etc..

NEW QUESTION 8
An API implementation is being designed that must invoke an Order API, which is known to repeatedly experience downtime.
For this reason, a fallback API is to be called when the Order API is unavailable.
What approach to designing the invocation of the fallback API provides the best resilience?

A. Search Anypoint Exchange for a suitable existing fallback API, and then implement invocations to this fallback API in addition to the Order API
B. Create a separate entry for the Order API in API Manager, and then invoke this API as a fallback API if the primary Order API is unavailable
C. Redirect client requests through an HTTP 307 Temporary Redirect status code to the fallback API whenever the Order API is unavailable
D. Set an option in the HTTP Requester component that invokes the Order API to instead invoke a fallback API whenever an HTTP 4xx or 5xx response status

code is returned from the Order API

Answer: A

Explanation:

Correct Answer
Search Anypoint exchange for a suitable existing fallback API, and then implement invocations to this fallback API in addition to the order API
****
>> It is not ideal and good approach, until unless there is a pre-approved agreement with the API clients that they will receive a HTTP 3xx temporary redirect status code and they have to implement fallback logic their side to call another API.
>> Creating separate entry of same Order API in API manager would just create an another instance of it on top of same API implementation. So, it does NO GOOD by using clone od same API as a fallback API. Fallback API should be ideally a different API implementation that is not same as primary one.
>> There is NO option currently provided by Anypoint HTTP Connector that allows us to invoke a fallback API when we receive certain HTTP status codes in response.
The only statement TRUE in the given options is to Search Anypoint exchange for a suitable existing fallback API, and then implement invocations to this fallback API in addition to the order API.

NEW QUESTION 9
Refer to the exhibit.

What is a valid API in the sense of API-led connectivity and application networks?
A) Java RMI over TCP

B) Java RMI over TCP

C) CORBA over IIOP

D) XML over UDP

A. Option A
B. Option B
C. Option C
D. Option D

Answer: D

Explanation:

\Correct Answer
XML over HTTP
****
>> API-led connectivity and Application Networks urge to have the APIs on HTTP based protocols for building most effective APIs and networks on top of them.
>> The HTTP based APIs allow the platform to apply various varities of policies to address many NFRs
>> The HTTP based APIs also allow to implement many standard and effective implementation patterns that adhere to HTTP based w3c rules.
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NEW QUESTION 10
What API policy would LEAST likely be applied to a Process API?

A. Custom circuit breaker
B. Client ID enforcement
C. Rate limiting
D. JSON threat protection

Answer: D

Explanation:

Correct Answer
JSON threat protection
****
Fact: Technically, there are no restrictions on what policy can be applied in what layer. Any policy can be applied on any layer API. However, context should also be considered properly before blindly applying the policies on APIs.

That is why, this question asked for a policy that would LEAST likely be applied to a Process API. From the given options:
>> All policies except "JSON threat protection" can be applied without hesitation to the APIs in Process tier.
>> JSON threat protection policy ideally fits for experience APIs to prevent suspicious JSON payload coming from external API clients. This covers more of a security aspect by trying to avoid possibly malicious and harmful JSON payloads from external clients calling experience APIs.
As external API clients are NEVER allowed to call Process APIs directly and also these kind of malicious and harmful JSON payloads are always stopped at experience API layer only using this policy, it is LEAST LIKELY that this same policy is again applied on Process Layer API.

NEW QUESTION 10
An organization wants MuleSoft-hosted runtime plane features (such as HTTP load balancing, zero downtime, and horizontal and vertical scaling) in its Azure environment. What runtime plane minimizes the organization's effort to achieve these features?

A. Anypoint Runtime Fabric
B. Anypoint Platform for Pivotal Cloud Foundry
C. CloudHub
D. A hybrid combination of customer-hosted and MuleSoft-hosted Mule runtimes

Answer: A

Explanation:

Correct Answer
Anypoint Runtime Fabric
****
>> When a customer is already having an Azure environment, It is not at all an ideal approach to go with hybrid model having some Mule Runtimes hosted on Azure and some on MuleSoft. This is unnecessary and useless.
>> CloudHub is a Mulesoft-hosted Runtime plane and is on AWS. We cannot customize to point CloudHub to customer's Azure environment.
>> Anypoint Platform for Pivotal Cloud Foundry is specifically for infrastructure provided by Pivotal Cloud Foundry
>> Anypoint Runtime Fabric is right answer as it is a container service that automates the deployment and orchestration of Mule applications and API gateways. Runtime Fabric runs within a customer-managed infrastructure on AWS, Azure, virtual machines (VMs), and bare-metal servers.
-Some of the capabilities of Anypoint Runtime Fabric include:
-Isolation between applications by running a separate Mule runtime per application.
-Ability to run multiple versions of Mule runtime on the same set of resources.
-Scaling applications across multiple replicas.
-Automated application fail-over.
-Application management with Anypoint Runtime Manager.

NEW QUESTION 13
An organization wants to make sure only known partners can invoke the organization's APIs. To achieve this security goal, the organization wants to enforce a Client ID Enforcement policy in API Manager so that only registered partner applications can invoke the organization's APIs. In what type of API implementation does MuleSoft recommend adding an API proxy to enforce the Client ID Enforcement policy, rather than embedding the policy directly in the application's JVM?

A. A Mule 3 application using APIkit
B. A Mule 3 or Mule 4 application modified with custom Java code
C. A Mule 4 application with an API specification
D. A Non-Mule application

Answer: D

Explanation:
Correct Answer
A Non-Mule application
****
>> All type of Mule applications (Mule 3/ Mule 4/ with APIkit/ with Custom Java Code etc) running on Mule Runtimes support the Embedded Policy Enforcement on them.
>> The only option that cannot have or does not support embedded policy enforcement and must have API Proxy is for Non-Mule Applications.
So, Non-Mule application is the right answer.

NEW QUESTION 15
What API policy would be LEAST LIKELY used when designing an Experience API that is intended to work with a consumer mobile phone or tablet application?

A. OAuth 2.0 access token enforcement
B. Client ID enforcement
C. JSON threat protection
D. IPwhitellst

Answer: D

Explanation:
Correct Answer
IP whitelist
****
>> OAuth 2.0 access token and Client ID enforcement policies are VERY common to apply on Experience APIs as API consumers need to register and access the APIs using one of these mechanisms
>> JSON threat protection is also VERY common policy to apply on Experience APIs to prevent bad or suspicious payloads hitting the API implementations.
>> IP whitelisting policy is usually very common in Process and System APIs to only whitelist the IP range inside the local VPC. But also applied occassionally on some experience APIs where the End User/ API Consumers are FIXED.
>> When we know the API consumers upfront who are going to access certain Experience APIs, then we can request for static IPs from such consumers and whitelist them to prevent anyone else hitting the API.
However, the experience API given in the question/ scenario is intended to work with a consumer mobile phone or tablet application. Which means, there is no way we can know all possible IPs that are to be whitelisted as mobile phones and tablets can so many in number and any device in the city/state/country/globe.

So, It is very LEAST LIKELY to apply IP Whitelisting on such Experience APIs whose consumers are typically Mobile Phones or Tablets.

NEW QUESTION 18
A new upstream API Is being designed to offer an SLA of 500 ms median and 800 ms maximum (99th percentile) response time. The corresponding API implementation needs to sequentially invoke 3 downstream APIs of very similar complexity.
The first of these downstream APIs offers the following SLA for its response time: median: 100 ms, 80th percentile: 500 ms, 95th percentile: 1000 ms.
If possible, how can a timeout be set in the upstream API for the invocation of the first downstream API to meet the new upstream API's desired SLA?

A. Set a timeout of 50 ms; this times out more invocations of that API but gives additional room for retries
B. Set a timeout of 100 ms; that leaves 400 ms for the other two downstream APIs to complete
C. No timeout is possible to meet the upstream API's desired SLA; a different SLA must be negotiated with the first downstream API or invoke an alternative API
D. Do not set a timeout; the Invocation of this API Is mandatory and so we must wait until it responds

Answer: B

Explanation:

Correct Answer
Set a timeout of 100ms; that leaves 400ms for other two downstream APIs to complete
********** Key details to take from the given scenario:
>> Upstream API's designed SLA is 500ms (median). Lets ignore maximum SLA response times.
>> This API calls 3 downstream APIs sequentially and all these are of similar complexity.
>> The first downstream API is offering median SLA of 100ms, 80th percentile: 500ms; 95th percentile: 1000ms.
Based on the above details:
>> We can rule out the option which is suggesting to set 50ms timeout. Because, if the median SLA itself being offered is 100ms then most of the calls are going to timeout and time gets wasted in retried them and eventually gets exhausted with all retries. Even if some retries gets successful, the remaining time wont leave enough room for 2nd and 3rd downstream APIs to respond within time.
>> The option suggesting to NOT set a timeout as the invocation of this API is mandatory and so we must wait until it responds is silly. As not setting time out would go against the good implementation pattern and moreover if the first API is not responding within its offered median SLA 100ms then most probably it would either respond in 500ms (80th percentile) or 1000ms (95th percentile). In BOTH cases, getting a successful response from 1st downstream API does NO GOOD because already by this time the Upstream API SLA of 500 ms is breached. There is no time left to call 2nd and 3rd downstream APIs.
>> It is NOT true that no timeout is possible to meet the upstream APIs desired SLA.
As 1st downstream API is offering its median SLA of 100ms, it means MOST of the time we would get the responses within that time. So, setting a timeout of 100ms would be ideal for MOST calls as it leaves enough room of 400ms for remaining 2 downstream API calls.

NEW QUESTION 20
What is a key requirement when using an external Identity Provider for Client Management in Anypoint Platform?

A. Single sign-on is required to sign in to Anypoint Platform
B. The application network must include System APIs that interact with the Identity Provider
C. To invoke OAuth 2.0-protected APIs managed by Anypoint Platform, API clients must submit access tokens issued by that same Identity Provider
D. APIs managed by Anypoint Platform must be protected by SAML 2.0 policies

Answer: C

Explanation:
https://www.folkstalk.com/2019/11/mulesoft-integration-and-platform.html
Correct Answer
To invoke OAuth 2.0-protected APIs managed by Anypoint Platform, API clients must submit access tokens issued by that same Identity Provider
****
>> It is NOT necessary that single sign-on is required to sign in to Anypoint Platform because we are using an external Identity Provider for Client Management
>> It is NOT necessary that all APIs managed by Anypoint Platform must be protected by SAML 2.0 policies because we are using an external Identity Provider for Client Management
>> Not TRUE that the application network must include System APIs that interact with the Identity Provider because we are using an external Identity Provider for Client Management
Only TRUE statement in the given options is - "To invoke OAuth 2.0-protected APIs managed by Anypoint Platform, API clients must submit access tokens issued by that same Identity Provider"
References:
https://docs.mulesoft.com/api-manager/2.x/external-oauth-2.0-token-validation-policy https://blogs.mulesoft.com/dev/api-dev/api-security-ways-to-authenticate-and-authorize/

NEW QUESTION 21
What should be ensured before sharing an API through a public Anypoint Exchange portal?

A. The visibility level of the API instances of that API that need to be publicly accessible should be set to public visibility
B. The users needing access to the API should be added to the appropriate role in Anypoint Platform
C. The API should be functional with at least an initial implementation deployed and accessible for users to interact with
D. The API should be secured using one of the supported authentication/authorization mechanisms to ensure that data is not compromised

Answer: A

Explanation:

Correct Answer
The visibility level of the API instances of that API that need to be publicly accessible should be set to public visibility.
****

NEW QUESTION 25

Which layer in the API-led connectivity focuses on unlocking key systems, legacy systems, data sources etc and exposes the functionality?

A. Experience Layer
B. Process Layer
C. System Layer

Answer: C

Explanation:
Correct Answer
System Layer

The APIs used in an API-led approach to connectivity fall into three categories:
System APIs – these usually access the core systems of record and provide a means of insulating the user from the complexity or any changes to the underlying systems. Once built, many users, can access data without any need to learn the underlying systems and can reuse these APIs in multiple projects.
Process APIs – These APIs interact with and shape data within a single system or across systems (breaking down data silos) and are created here without a dependence on the source systems from which that data originates, as well as the target channels through which that data is delivered.
Experience APIs – Experience APIs are the means by which data can be reconfigured so that it is most easily consumed by its intended audience, all from a common data source, rather than setting up separate
point-to-point integrations for each channel. An Experience API is usually created with API-first design principles where the API is designed for the specific user experience in mind.

NEW QUESTION 28
Select the correct Owner-Layer combinations from below options

A. * 1. App Developers owns and focuses on Experience Layer APIs* 2. Central IT owns and focuses on Process Layer APIs* 3. LOB IT owns and focuses on System Layer APIs
B. * 1. Central IT owns and focuses on Experience Layer APIs* 2. LOB IT owns and focuses on Process Layer APIs* 3. App Developers owns and focuses on System Layer APIs
C. * 1. App Developers owns and focuses on Experience Layer APIs* 2. LOB IT owns and focuses on Process Layer APIs* 3. Central IT owns and focuses on System Layer APIs

Answer: C

Explanation:

Correct Answer
* 1. App Developers owns and focuses on Experience Layer APIs
* 2. LOB IT owns and focuses on Process Layer APIs
* 3. Central IT owns and focuses on System Layer APIs
References:
https://blogs.mulesoft.com/biz/api/experience-api-ownership/ https://blogs.mulesoft.com/biz/api/process-api-ownership/ https://blogs.mulesoft.com/biz/api/system-api-ownership/

NEW QUESTION 29
An API has been updated in Anypoint exchange by its API producer from version 3.1.1 to 3.2.0 following accepted semantic versioning practices and the changes have been communicated via the APIs public portal. The API endpoint does NOT change in the new version. How should the developer of an API client respond to this change?

A. The API producer should be requested to run the old version in parallel with the new one
B. The API producer should be contacted to understand the change to existing functionality
C. The API client code only needs to be changed if it needs to take advantage of the new features
D. The API clients need to update the code on their side and need to do full regression

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 31
The implementation of a Process API must change.
What is a valid approach that minimizes the impact of this change on API clients?

A. Update the RAML definition of the current Process API and notify API client developers by sending them links to the updated RAML definition
B. Postpone changes until API consumers acknowledge they are ready to migrate to a new Process API or API version
C. Implement required changes to the Process API implementation so that whenever possible, the Process API's RAML definition remains unchanged
D. Implement the Process API changes in a new API implementation, and have the old API implementation return an HTTP status code 301 - Moved Permanently to inform API clients they should be calling the new API implementation

Answer: C

Explanation:
Correct Answer
Implement required changes to the Process API implementation so that, whenever possible, the Process API’s RAML definition remains unchanged.
********** Key requirement in the question is:
>> Approach that minimizes the impact of this change on API clients Based on above:
>> Updating the RAML definition would possibly impact the API clients if the changes require any thing mandatory from client side. So, one should try to avoid doing that until really necessary.
>> Implementing the changes as a completely different API and then redirectly the clients with 3xx status code is really upsetting design and heavily impacts the API clients.

>> Organisations and IT cannot simply postpone the changes required until all API consumers acknowledge they are ready to migrate to a new Process API or API version. This is unrealistic and not possible.
The best way to handle the changes always is to implement required changes to the API implementations so that, whenever possible, the API's RAML definition remains unchanged.

NEW QUESTION 32
A system API has a guaranteed SLA of 100 ms per request. The system API is deployed to a primary environment as well as to a disaster recovery (DR) environment, with different DNS names in each environment. An upstream process API invokes the system API and the main goal of this process API is to respond to client requests in the least possible time. In what order should the system APIs be invoked, and what changes should be made in order to speed up the response time for requests from the process API?

A. In parallel, invoke the system API deployed to the primary environment and the system API deployed to the DR environment, and ONLY use the first response
B. In parallel, invoke the system API deployed to the primary environment and the system API deployed to the DR environment using a scatter-gather configured with a timeout, and then merge the responses
C. Invoke the system API deployed to the primary environment, and if it fails, invoke the system API deployed to the DR environment
D. Invoke ONLY the system API deployed to the primary environment, and add timeout and retry logic to avoid intermittent failures

Answer: A

Explanation:
Correct Answer
In parallel, invoke the system API deployed to the primary environment and the system API deployed to the DR environment, and ONLY use the first response.
****
>> The API requirement in the given scenario is to respond in least possible time.
>> The option that is suggesting to first try the API in primary environment and then fallback to API in DR environment would result in successful response but NOT in least possible time. So, this is NOT a right choice of implementation for given requirement.
>> Another option that is suggesting to ONLY invoke API in primary environment and to add timeout and retries may also result in successful response upon retries but NOT in least possible time. So, this is also NOT a right choice of implementation for given requirement.
>> One more option that is suggesting to invoke API in primary environment and API in DR environment in parallel using Scatter-Gather would result in wrong API response as it would return merged results and moreover, Scatter-Gather does things in parallel which is true but still completes its scope only on finishing all routes inside it. So again, NOT a right choice of implementation for given requirement
The Correct choice is to invoke the API in primary environment and the API in DR environment parallelly, and using ONLY the first response received from one of them.

NEW QUESTION 35
An organization has created an API-led architecture that uses various API layers to integrate mobile clients with a backend system. The backend system consists of a number of specialized components and can be accessed via a REST API. The process and experience APIs share the same bounded-context model that is different from the backend data model. What additional canonical models, bounded-context models, or anti-corruption layers are best added to this architecture to help process data consumed from the backend system?

A. Create a bounded-context model for every layer and overlap them when the boundary contexts overlap, letting API developers know about the differences between upstream and downstream data models
B. Create a canonical model that combines the backend and API-led models to simplify and unify data models, and minimize data transformations.
C. Create a bounded-context model for the system layer to closely match the backend data model, and add an anti-corruption layer to let the different bounded contexts cooperate across the system and process layers
D. Create an anti-corruption layer for every API to perform transformation for every data model to match each other, and let data simply travel between APIs to avoid the complexity and overhead of building canonical models

Answer: C

Explanation:
Correct Answer
Create a bounded-context model for the system layer to closely match the backend data model, and add an anti-corruption layer to let the different bounded contexts cooperate across the system and process layers
****
>> Canonical models are not an option here as the organization has already put in efforts and created bounded-context models for Experience and Process APIs.
>> Anti-corruption layers for ALL APIs is unnecessary and invalid because it is mentioned that experience and process APIs share same bounded-context model. It is just the System layer APIs that need to choose their approach now.
>> So, having an anti-corruption layer just between the process and system layers will work well. Also to speed up the approach, system APIs can mimic the backend system data model.

NEW QUESTION 39
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