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QUESTION 1

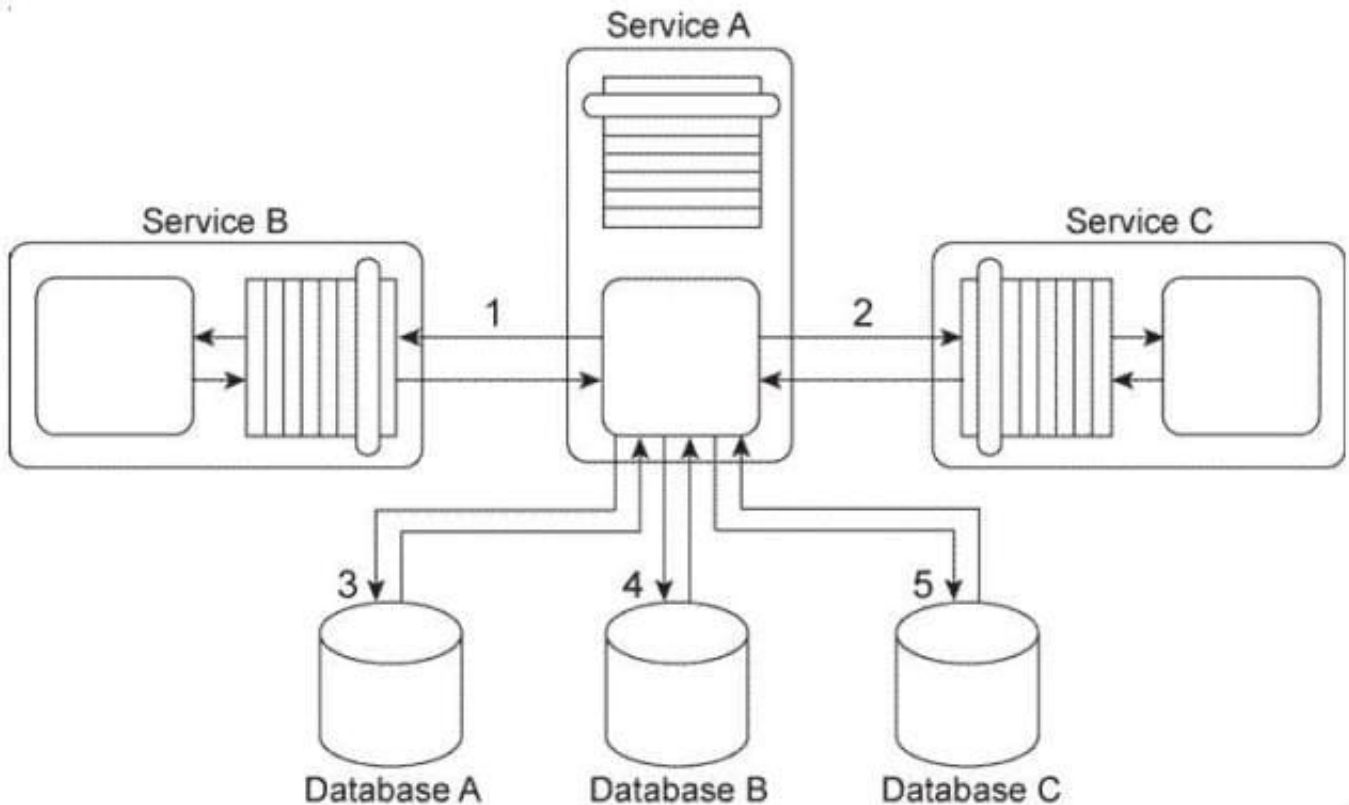
Service A is an entity service that provides a set of generic and reusable service capabilities. In order to carry out the functionality of any one of its service capabilities, Service A is required to compose Service B

(1) and Service C (2) and Service A is required to access Database A (3), Database B (4), and Database C (5). These three databases are shared by other applications within the IT enterprise.

All of service capabilities provided by Service A are synchronous, which means that for each request a service consumer makes. Service A is required to issue a response message after all of the processing has completed.

Depending on the nature of the service consumer request, Service A may be required to hold data it receives in memory until its underlying processing completes. This includes data it may receive from either Service A or Service B or from any of the three shared databases.

Service A is one of many entity services that reside in a highly normalized service inventory. Because Service A provides agnostic logic, it is heavily reused and is currently part of many service compositions.



You are told that Service A has recently become unstable and unreliable and several of the service consumers that access it have had to raise runtime exceptions due to these problems. What steps can be taken to solve these problems without compromising the normalization of the service inventory?

A. The Service Autonomy principle can be applied to increase the physical isolation of Service A and to reduce dependencies Service A has on external resources. In support of this, the Service Data Replication pattern can be applied in order to establish a dedicated database that contains replicated data from shared Databases A, B, and C . Furthermore, the Redundant Implementation pattern can be applied so that the logic Service A requires from Services B and C can be redundantly placed inside of Service A . This way, Service A avoids having to separately compose Services B and C



B. The Service Statelessness principle can be applied with the help of the State Repository pattern in order to establish a state database that Service A can use to defer state data it may be required to hold for extended periods. The Service Autonomy principle can also be applied in order to increase the physical isolation of Service A and to reduce dependencies Service A has on external resources. In support of this, the Service Data Replication pattern can be applied in order to establish a dedicated database that contains replicated data from shared Databases A, B, and C.

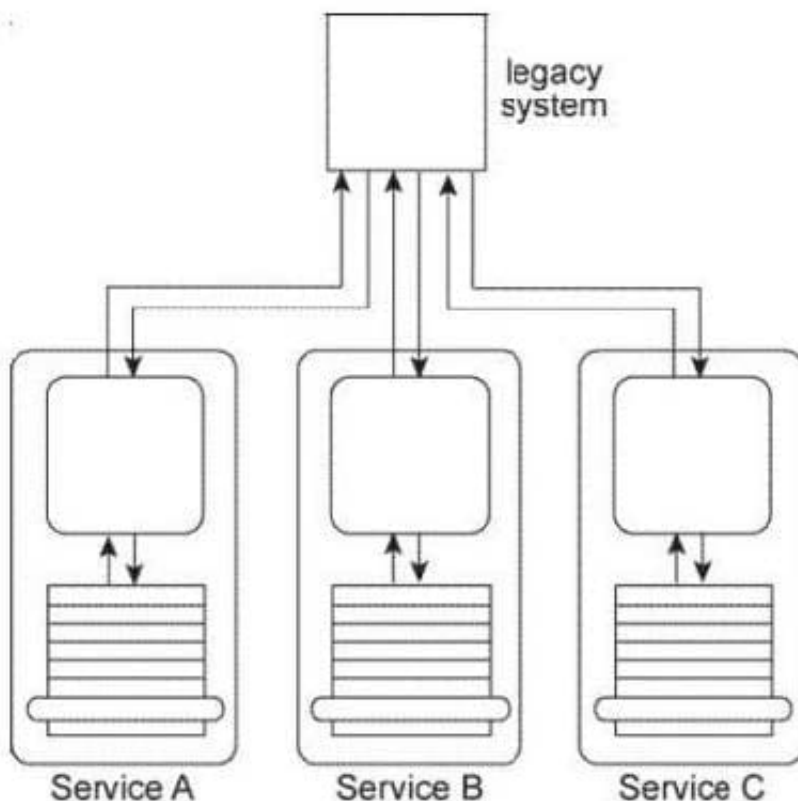
C. The Service Loose Coupling and Standardized Service Contract principles can be applied by introducing a separate utility service that provides centralized data access to the Databases A, B, and C, and exposes a standardized service contract that can be used by Service A. This will prevent Service A from direct dependencies on the shared databases in case any of them are replaced in the future. By following this approach, the Legacy Wrapper pattern is effectively applied via the introduction of the new utility service.

D. None of the above.

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 2

Service A, Service B, and Service C are each designed to access the same shared legacy system. The service contracts for Service A, Service B, and Service C are standardized and decoupled from the underlying service logic. Service A and Service B are agnostic services that are frequently reused by different service compositions. Service C is a non-agnostic task service that requires access to the legacy system in order to retrieve business rules required for the service to make runtime decisions that determine its service composition logic. The legacy system uses a proprietary file format that Services A, B, and C need to convert to and from.



You are told that additional services need to be created, all of which need access to the legacy system. You are also told that the legacy system may be replaced in the near future. What steps can be taken to ensure that the replacement of the legacy system has a minimal impact on Services A, B, and C and any future services that are designed to rely



upon it?

A. The Legacy Wrapper pattern can be applied together with the Standardized Service Contract principle to position a standardized service contract between the legacy system and any services that require access to it. This effectively establishes a new utility service dedicated to the encapsulation of the legacy system. When the legacy system is replaced, the utility service can keep its standardized service contract. To build the utility service, the Data Format Transformation pattern is applied to convert between the proprietary legacy system file format and the XML format used in the standardized service contract.

B. The Legacy Wrapper pattern can be applied together with the Official Endpoint pattern so that the Service A service contract is positioned as the sole access point for the legacy system. The Data Format Transformation pattern is applied to enable the conversion between the proprietary legacy system file format and the XML format used in the Service A service contract. Finally, the Contract Centralization pattern is applied so that Service A is forced to only access the legacy system via its

published standardized service contract.

C. The Legacy Wrapper pattern can be applied together with the Data Format Transformation pattern and the Standardized Service Contract principle in order to establish an intermediate layer of standardized transformation logic that is positioned between the legacy system and Services A, B, and C. This way, if the legacy system is replaced, the services will not be affected because of the abstraction established by the standardized transformation layer.

D. None of the above.

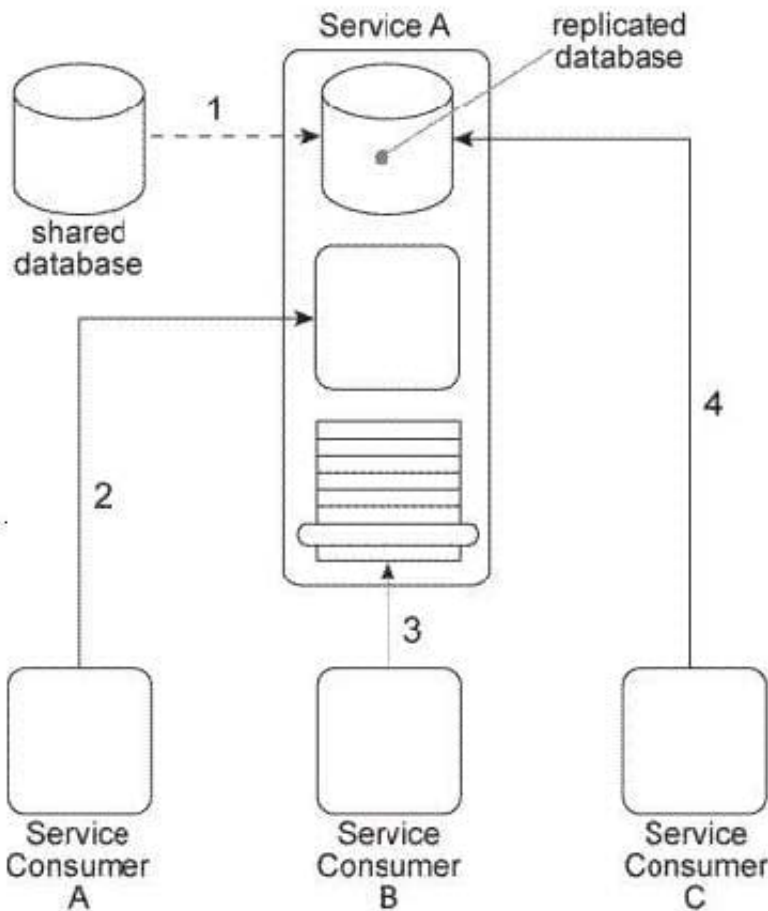
Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 3

Service A is a utility service that provides generic data access logic to a database that contains data that is periodically replicated from a shared database (1). Because the Standardized Service Contract principle was applied to the design of Service A, its service contract has been fully standardized.

The service architecture of Service A is being accessed by three service consumers. Service Consumer A accesses a component that is part of the Service A implementation by invoking it directly (2). Service Consumer B invokes Service A by accessing its service contract (3). Service Consumer C directly accesses the replicated database that is part of the Service A implementation (4).

You've been told that the shared database will soon be replaced with a new database product that will have new data models and new replication technology. How can the Service A architecture be changed to avoid negative impacts that may result from the replacement of the database and to establish a service architecture in which negative forms of coupling can be avoided in the future?



A. The Contract Centralization pattern can be applied to force all service consumers to access the Service A architecture via its published service contract. This will prevent negative forms of coupling that could lead to problems when the database is replaced. The Service Abstraction principle can then be applied to hide underlying service implementation details so that future service consumers cannot be designed to access any part of the underlying service implementation.

B. The Contract Centralization pattern can be applied to force Service Consumer C to access the Service A architecture via its published service contract. This will prevent Service Consumer A from being negatively impacted when the database is replaced in the future.

C. The Standardized Service Contract principle can be applied to force Service Consumer B to comply to the standardized service contract of Service A. As a result, the coupling between Service Consumer B and Service A is reduced. The Logic Centralization pattern can then be applied to position the logic provided by Service A as a primary access point for the database. As a result, the component within the Service A architecture abstracts the proprietary details of the database, thereby shielding Service Consumer A (and any future service consumers) from changes made to the database.

D. None of the above.

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 4

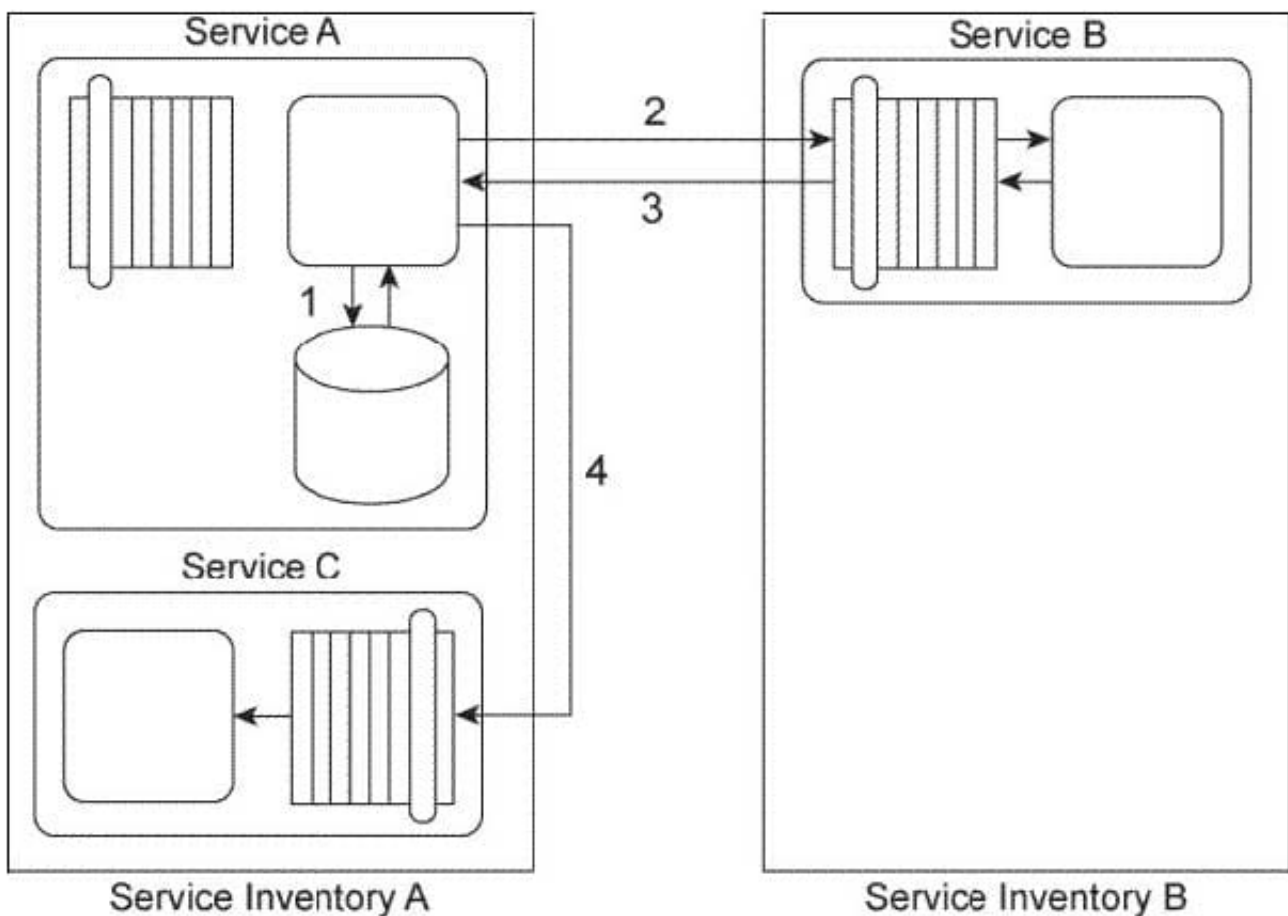
Service A is a task service that sends Service B a message (2) requesting that Service B return data back



to Service A in a response message (3). Depending on the response received, Service A may be required to send a message to Service C (4) for which it requires no response.

Before it contacts Service B, Service A must first retrieve a list of code values from its own database (1) and then place this data into its own memory. If it turns out that it must send a message to Service C, then Service A must combine the data it receives from Service B with the data from the code value list in order to create the message it sends to Service C. If Service A is not required to invoke Service C, it can complete its task by discarding the code values.

Service A and Service C reside in Service Inventory A. Service B resides in Service Inventory B.



You are told that the services in Service Inventory A were designed with service contracts based on different design standards than the services in Service Inventory B. As a result, Service A and Service B use different data models to represent the data they need to exchange. Therefore, Service A and Service B cannot currently communicate. Furthermore, Service C is an agnostic service that is heavily accessed by many concurrent service consumers. Service C frequently reaches its usage thresholds during which it is not available and messages sent to it are not received. How can this service composition architecture be changed to avoid these problems?

A. The Data Model Transformation pattern can be applied by establishing an intermediate processing layer between Service A and Service B that can transform a message from one data model to another at runtime. The Intermediate Routing and Service Agent patterns can be applied so that when Service B sends a response message, a service agent



can intercept the message and, based on its contents, either forward the message to Service A or route the message to Service C . The Service Autonomy principle can be further applied to Service C together with the Redundant Implementation pattern to help establish a more reliable and scalable service architecture.

B. The Data Model Transformation pattern can be applied by establishing an intermediate processing layer between Service A and Service B that can transform a message from one data model to another at runtime. The Asynchronous Queuing pattern can be applied to establish an intermediate queue between Service A and Service C so that when Service A needs to send a message to Service C, the queue will store the message and retransmit it to Service C until it is successfully delivered. The Service Autonomy principle can be further applied to Service C together with the Redundant Implementation pattern to help establish a more reliable and scalable service architecture.

C. The Data Model Transformation pattern can be applied by establishing an intermediate processing layer between Service A and Service B that can transform a message from one data model to another at runtime. The Intermediate Routing and Service Agent patterns can be applied so that when Service B sends a response message, a service agent can intercept the message and, based on its contents, either forward the message to Service A or route the message to Service C . The Service Statelessness principle can be applied with the help of the State Repository pattern so that Service A can write the code value data to a state database while it is waiting for Service B to respond.

D. None of the above.

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 5

Currently, due to the increasing amount of concurrent access by service consumers, the runtime performance of both the Client and Vendor services has worsened and has therefore reduced their effectiveness as service composition members. Additionally, a review of the logic of both services has revealed that some of the business rules used by the Client and Vendor services are actually the same. What steps can be taken to improve performance and reduce redundant business rule logic?

A. The Rules Centralization pattern can be applied by extracting the business rule logic from the Client and Vendor services and placing it into a new Rules service, thereby reducing the redundancy of business rules logic. The Redundant Implementation pattern can then be applied to establish a scalable Rules service that is capable of supporting concurrent access from many service consumers.

B. The Redundant Implementation pattern can be applied to the Client and Vendor services, thereby establishing duplicate service implementations that can be accessed when a service reaches its runtime usage threshold. The Intermediate Routing pattern can be further applied to provide load balancing logic that can, at runtime, determine which of the redundant service implementations is the least busy for a given service consumer request.

C. The Rules Centralization pattern can be applied to isolate business rules logic into a central and reusable Rules service. Additionally, the Service Abstraction principle can be applied to hide the implementation details of new the Rules service.

D. None of the above.

Correct Answer: A

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