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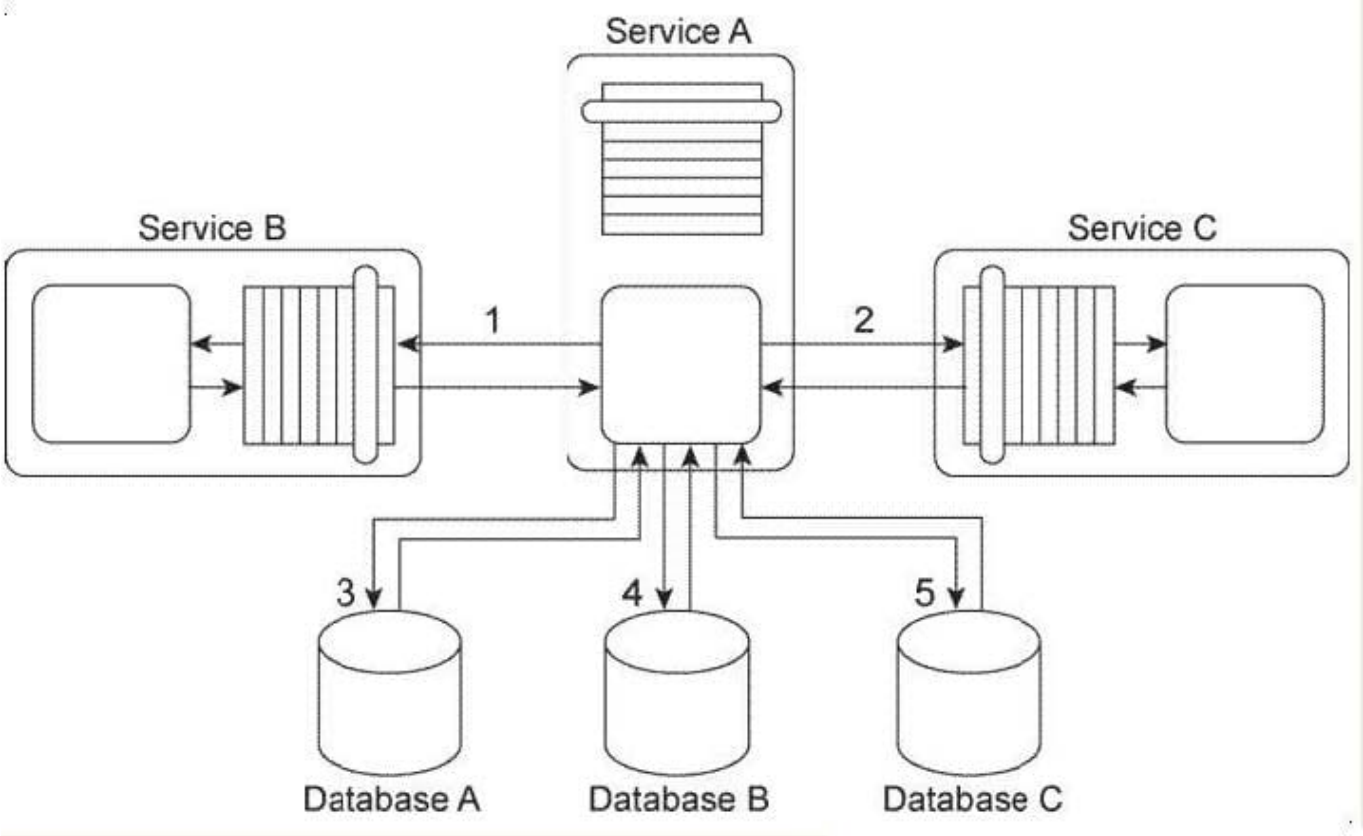
QUESTION 1

You are told that in this service composition architecture, all four services are exchanging invoice-related data in an XML format. The services in Service Inventory A are standardized to use a specific XML schema for invoice data. Design standards were not applied to the service contracts used in Service Inventory B, which means that each service uses a different XML schema for the same kind of data. Database A and Database B can only accept data in the Comma Separated Value (CSV) format and therefore cannot accept XML formatted data. What steps can be taken to enable the planned data exchange between these four services?



A. The Data Model Transformation pattern can be applied so that data model transformation logic is positioned between Service A and Service B, between Service A and Service C, and between Service C and Service D . The Data Format Transformation pattern can be applied so that data format transformation logic is positioned between the Service B logic and Database A and between the Service D logic and Database B.

B. The Data Model Transformation pattern can be applied so that data model transformation logic is positioned between Service A and Service C and between Service C and Service D . The Data Format Transformation pattern can be applied so that data format transformation logic is positioned between

the Service B logic and Database A and between the Service D logic and Database B.

C. The Data Model Transformation pattern can be applied so that data model transformation logic is positioned between Service A and Service C . The Protocol Bridging pattern can be applied so that protocol bridging logic is positioned between Service A and Service B and between the Service C and Service D . The Data Format Transformation pattern can be applied so that data format transformation logic is positioned between the Service B logic and Database A and between the Service D logic and Database B.

D. None of the above.

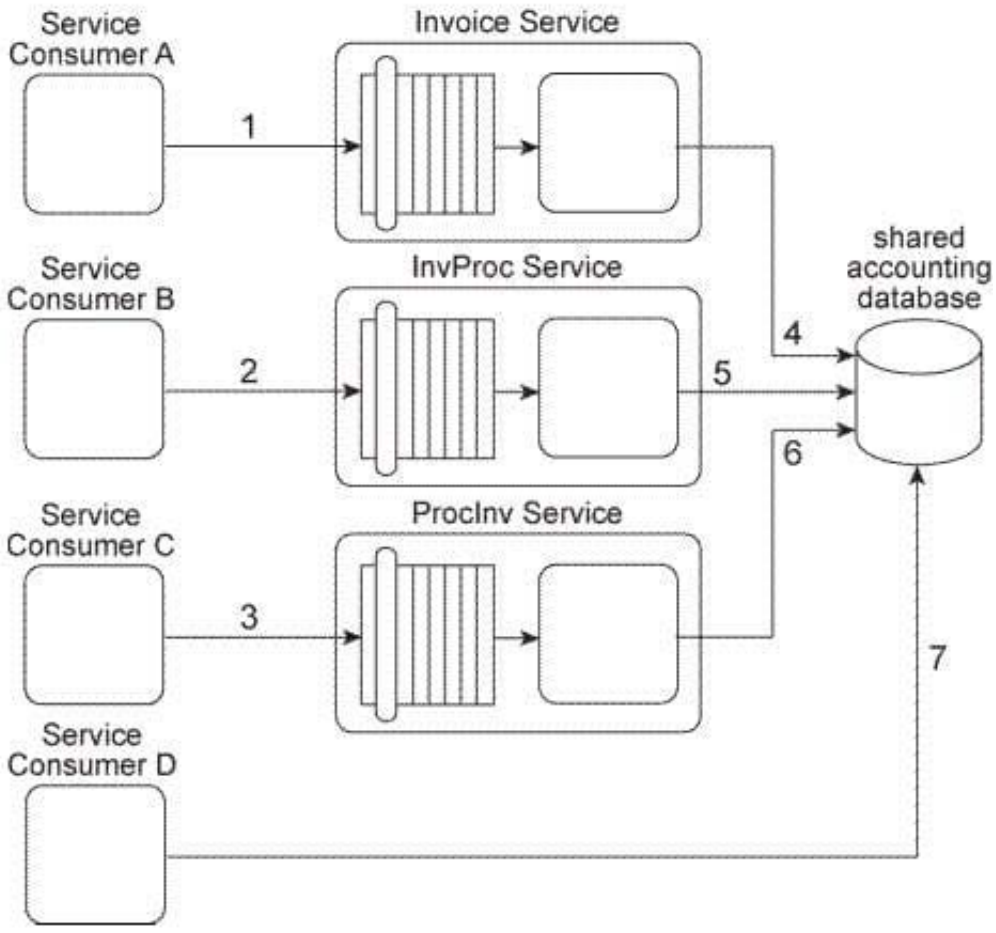
Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 2

Our service inventory contains the following three services that provide invoice-related data access capabilities: Invoice, InvProc, and Proclnv. These services were created at different times by different project teams and were not required to comply to any design standards. Therefore each of these services has a different data model for representing invoice data.

Currently each of these three services has one service consumer: Service Consumer A accesses the Invoice service(1). Service Consumer B (2) accesses the InvProc service, and Service Consumer C (3) accesses the Proclnv service. Each service consumer invokes a data access capability of an invoice-related service, requiring that service to interact with the shared accounting database that is used by all invoice-related services (4, 5, 6).

Additionally, Service Consumer D was designed to access invoice data from the shared accounting database directly (7). (Within the context of this architecture. Service Consumer D is labeled as a service consumer because it is accessing a resource that is related to the illustrated service architectures.)



A project team recently proclaimed that it has successfully applied the Contract Centralization pattern to the service inventory in which the Invoice service, InvProc service, and ProcInv service reside. Upon reviewing the previously described architecture you have doubts that this is true. After voicing your doubts to a manager, you are asked to provide specific evidence as to why the Contract Centralization is not currently fully applied. Which of the following statements provides this evidence?

A. The Contract Centralization pattern is not fully applied to the Invoice, InvProc, and ProcInv services because they are being accessed by different service consumers and because they have redundant logic that introduces denormalization into the service inventory.

B. The Contract Centralization pattern is not fully applied because Service Consumer D is accessing the shared accounting database directly.

C. The Contract Centralization pattern is not fully applied because none of the invoice- related services are carrying out data access logic via a centralized and standardized invoice service. This is primarily because the Standardized Service Contract principle was not consistently applied during the delivery processes of the individual services.

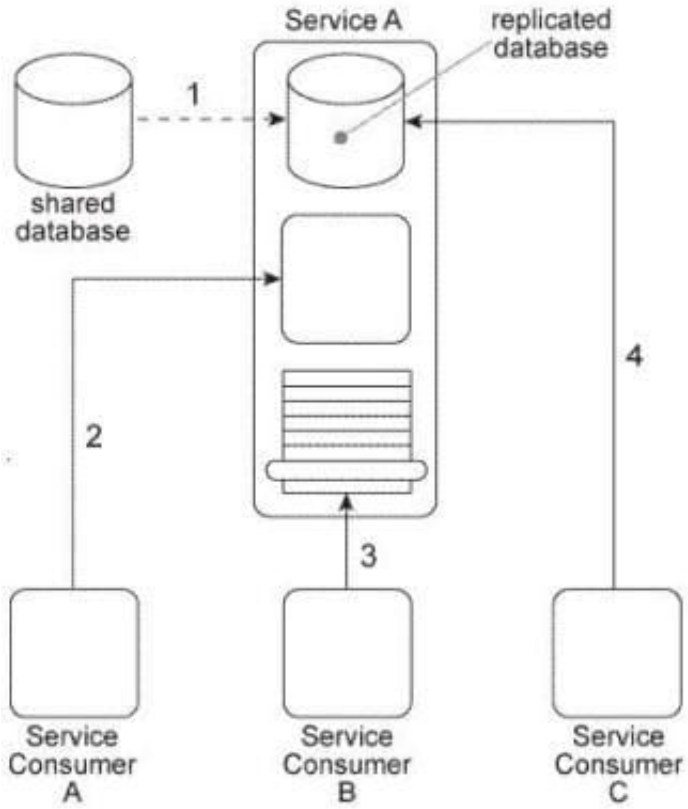
D. None of the above.

Correct Answer: B

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.

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 reason Service Consumers A and C bypass the published Service A service contract is

because, for security reasons, they are not allowed to access a subset of the operations in the WSDL definition that expresses the service contract. How can the Service A architecture be changed to enforce these security restrictions while avoiding negative forms of coupling?

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 architecture 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 consumers to access the Service A architecture via its published service contract only. The Service Loose Coupling principle can then be applied to ensure that the centralized service contract does not contain any content that is dependent on or derived from the underlying service implementation.

C. The Concurrent Contracts pattern can be applied to Service A in order to establish one or more alternative service contracts. This allows service consumers with different levels of security clearance to continue accessing the service logic via its published service contracts.

D. None of the above.

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 4

Upon reviewing these requirements it becomes evident to you that the Orchestration compound pattern will need to be applied. However, there are additional requirements that need to be fulfilled. To build this service composition architecture, which patterns that is not associated with the Orchestration compound pattern need to also be applied? (Be sure to choose only those patterns that relate directly to the requirements described above. Patterns associated with the Orchestration compound pattern include both the required or core patterns that are part of the basic compound pattern and the optional patterns that can extend the basic compound pattern.)

A. Atomic Service Transaction

B. Compensating Service Transaction

C. Data Format Transformation

D. Data Model Transformation

E. Event-Driven Messaging

F. Intermediate Routing

G. Policy Centralization

H. Process Centralization

I. Protocol Bridging

J. Redundant Implementation

K. Reliable Messaging

L. Service Data Replication

M. State Repository

Correct Answer: CL

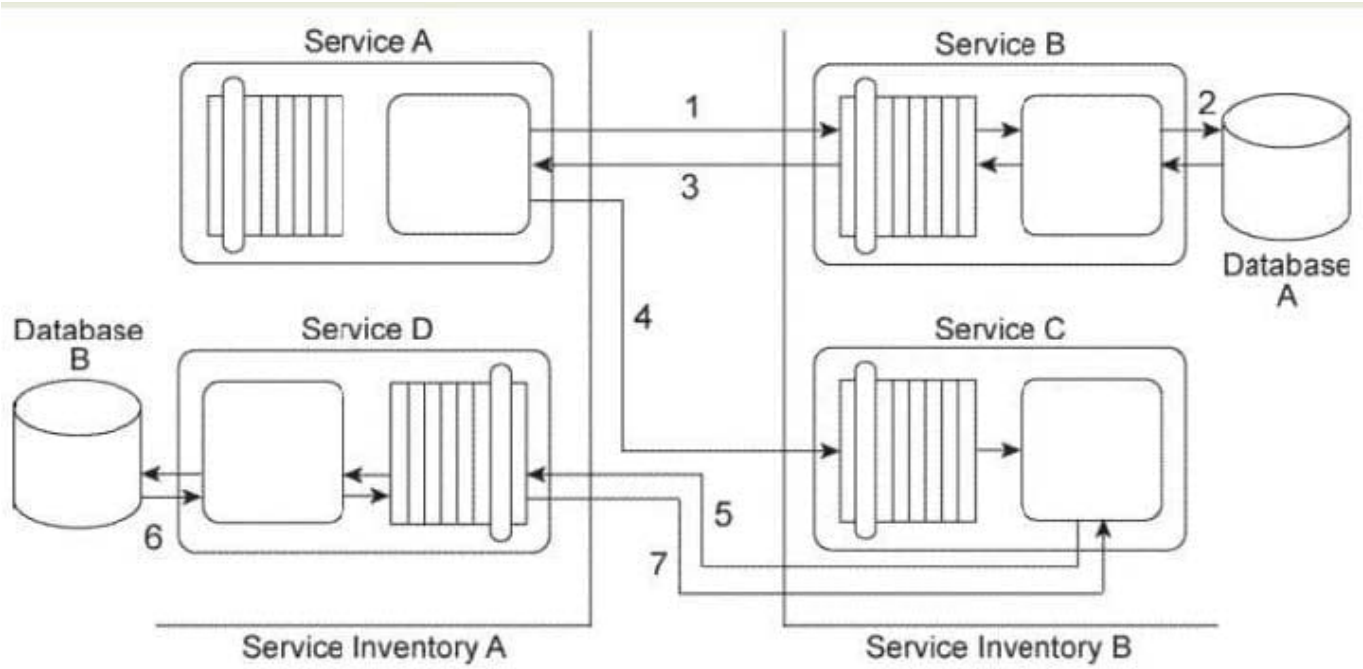
QUESTION 5

Service Consumer A invokes Service A (1). The logic within Service A is required to retrieve three independent data values from Services B, C, and D and to then return these data values back to Service Consumer A.

To accomplish this, Service A begins by sending a request message to Service B (2). After receiving a response message with the first data value from Service B, Service A sends a request message to Service C (3). After it receives a response message with the second data value from Service C, Service A then sends a request message to Service D (4). Upon receiving a response message with the third data value from Service D. Service A finally sends its own response message (containing all three collected data values) back to Service Consumer A.

Service Consumer A and Service A reside in Service Inventory A. Service B and Service C reside in Service Inventory B. Service D is a public service that can be openly accessed via the World Wide Web. The service is also available for purchase so that it can be deployed independently within IT enterprises.

Due to the rigorous application of the Service Abstraction principle within Service Inventory B, the only information that is made available about Service B and Service C are the published service contracts. For Service D, the service contract plus a Service Level Agreement (SLA) are made available. The SLA indicates that Service D has a planned outage every night from 11 PM to midnight.



You are an architect with a project team building services for Service Inventory A . You are told that the owners of Service Inventory A and Service Inventory B are not generally cooperative or communicative. Cross-inventory service composition is tolerated, but not directly supported. As a result, no SLAs for Service B and Service C are available and you have no knowledge about how available these services are. Based on the service contracts you can determine that the services in Service Inventory B use different data models and a different transport protocol than the services in Service Inventory A. Furthermore, recent testing results have shown that the performance of Service D is highly unpredictable due to the heavy amount of concurrent access it receives from service consumers from other organizations. You are also told that there is a concern about how long Service Consumer A will need to remain stateful while waiting for a response from Service A . What steps can be taken to solve these problems?

A. The Event-Driven Messaging pattern is applied so that a subscriber-publisher relationship is established between Service Consumer A and Service A . This gives Service A the flexibility to provide its response to Service Consumer A whenever it is able to collect the three data values without having to require that Service Consumer A remain stateful. The Asynchronous Queuing pattern is applied so that a central messaging queue is positioned between Service A and Service B and between Service A and Service C . The Data Model Transformation and Protocol Bridging patterns are applied to enable communication between Service A and Service B and between Service A and Service C . The Redundant Implementation pattern is applied so that a copy of Service D is brought in- house and made part of Service Inventory A.

B. The Asynchronous Queuing pattern is applied so that a central messaging queue is positioned between Service A and Service B and between Service A and Service C and so that a separate messaging queue is positioned between Service A and Service Consumer

C. The Data Model Transformation and Protocol Bridging patterns are applied to enable communication between Service A and Service B and between Service A and Service C . The Redundant Implementation pattern is applied so that a copy of Service D is brought in- house for fail-over purposes. The Legacy Wrapper pattern is further applied to wrap Service D with a standardized service contract that is in compliance with the design standards used in Service Inventory

A. This wrapper utility service first attempts to access the external service, but if that service is

unavailable it will access the redundant internal service instead.

D. The Reliable Messaging pattern is applied so that a system of acknowledgements is established between Service Consumer A and Service A . This gives Service A the flexibility to provide Service Consumer A with acknowledgements that indicate that the processing steps that are occurring between Service A and Service B, Service C, and Service D are progressing. The Asynchronous Queuing pattern is applied so that a central messaging queue is positioned between Service A and Service B and between Service A and Service C and between Service A and Service D . The Data Model Transformation and Protocol Bridging patterns are applied to enable communication between Service A and Service B and between Service A and Service C .

E. None of the above.

Correct Answer: B