S90.09^Q&As

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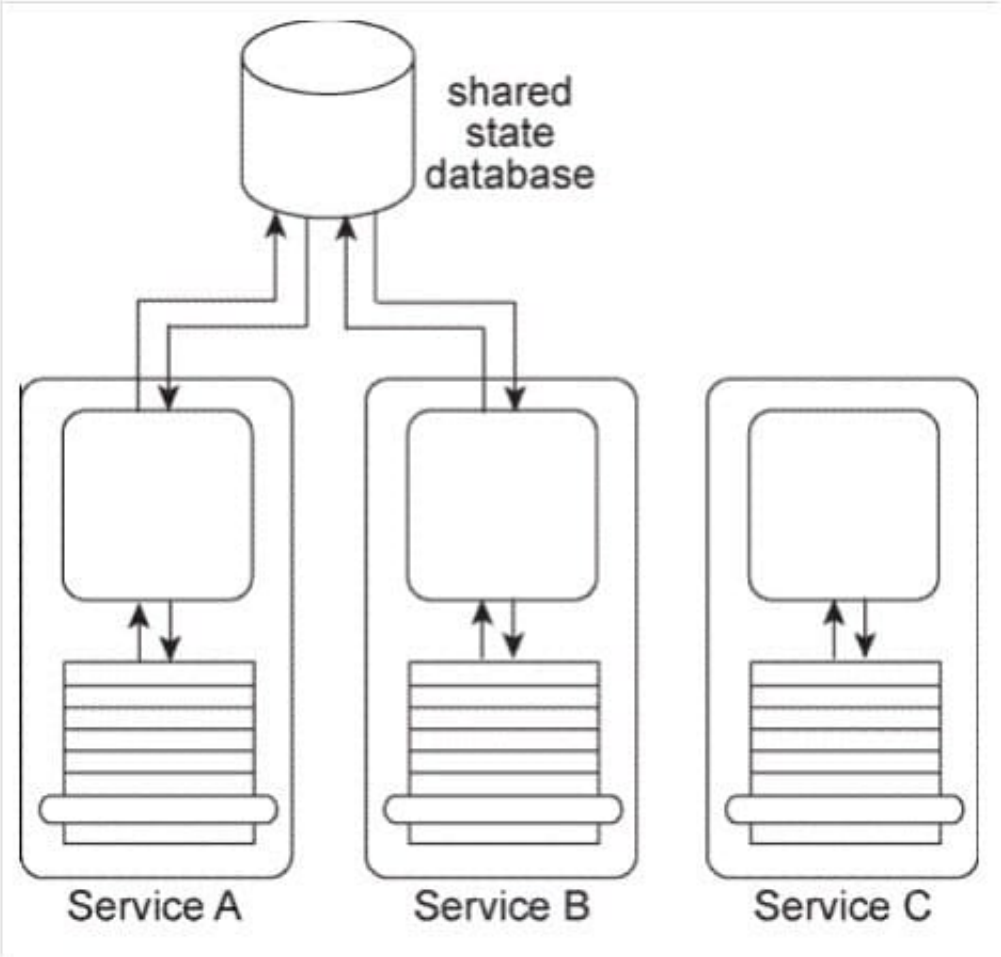
QUESTION 1

Services A, B, and C are non-agnostic task services. Service A and Service B use the same shared state database to defer their state data at runtime.

An assessment of these three services reveals that each contains some agnostic logic, but because it is bundled together with the non-agnostic logic, the agnostic logic cannot be made available for reuse.

The assessment also determines that because Service A and Service B and the shared state database are each located in physically separate environments, the remote communication required for Service A and Service B to interact with the shared state database is causing an unreasonable decrease in runtime performance.



How can the application of the Orchestration pattern improve this architecture?

A. The application of the Orchestration pattern will result in an environment whereby the State Repository and Service Data Replication patterns are naturally applied, allowing the shared state database to be replicated for Services A and B so that each task service can have its own dedicated state database. The Process Centralization pattern can also be applied to Services A and B, so that their logic is physically centralized, turning them into orchestrated task services.

B. The application of the Orchestration pattern will result in an environment whereby the Process Abstraction and Process Centralization patterns are naturally applied to Services A, B, and C, resulting in a clean separation of non-agnostic task services from newly designed agnostic services with reuse potential. Also, the State Repository pattern can be applied by the availability of a central state database that can be shared by Services A and

C. This database can be made available as a local part of the environment so that Services A and B can avoid remote communication.

D. The application of the Orchestration pattern will result in an environment whereby the Compensating Service Transaction is naturally applied, resulting in the opportunity to create sophisticated exception logic that can be used to compensate for the performance problems caused by Services A and B having to remotely access the state database. The Process Abstraction and Service Broker patterns are also naturally applied, enabling the separation of non-agnostic logic and agnostic logic while providing common transformation functions required to overcome any disparity in the service contracts that will need to be created for the new agnostic services.

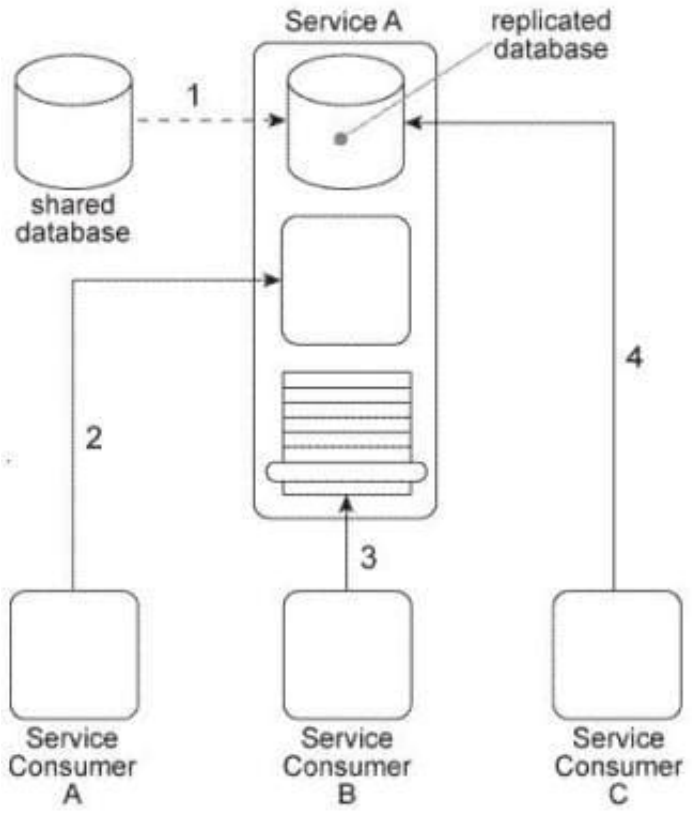
E. None of the above.

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 2

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.

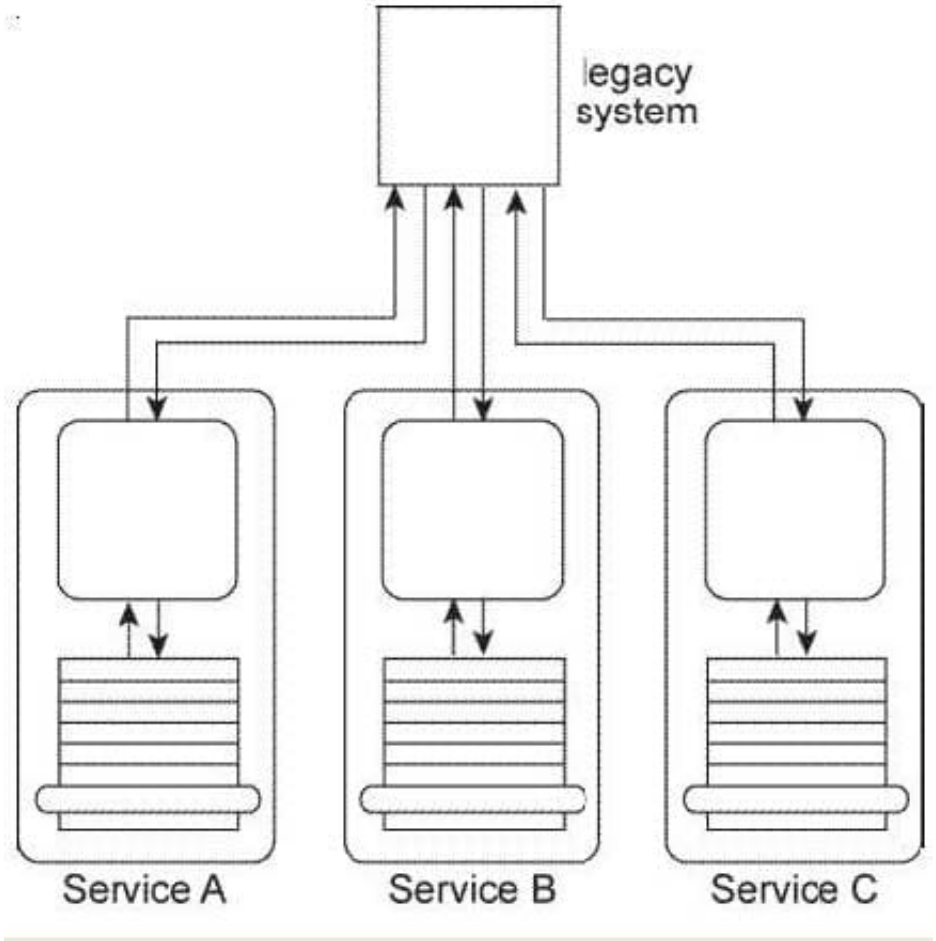
C. The Concurrent Contracts pattern can be applied to Service A in order to establish one or more alternative service contracts. This allows service consumers with different levels of security clearance to continue accessing the service logic via its published service contracts.

D. None of the above.

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 3

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.



Service A is an agnostic utility service that is used by other services to gain access to the legacy system. Services B and C were not designed to access the legacy system via Service A because the Service A service contract was derived from the legacy system API and is therefore not standardized and exhibits negative contract-to-implementation coupling. 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 B and C and any future services that are designed to rely upon it?

A. The Service Abstraction, Service Reusability, and Service Autonomy principles need to be applied in order to support the application of the Official Endpoint pattern to Service A . This would position Service A as the official utility service through which the legacy system can be accessed. Service B will need to be redesigned to access Service A instead of accessing the legacy

system directly. Due to the dependency on business rules embedded within the legacy system the

option of applying the Rules Centralization pattern is not available. Service C will therefore need to

continue accessing the legacy system directly.

B. The Standardized Service Contract and Service Loose Coupling principles can be applied in order to establish a standardized service contract for Service A that will eliminate its negative contract coupling. Service B will need to be redesigned to access Service A instead of accessing the legacy system directly. Due to the dependency on business rules embedded within the legacy system the option of applying the Rules Centralization pattern is not available. Service C will therefore need to continue accessing the legacy system directly.

C. The Legacy Wrapper pattern can be applied together with the Standardized Service Contract principle in order to

establish a standardized service contract for Service A that will eliminate its negative contract coupling. The Official Endpoint pattern can then be applied to position Service A as the official utility service through which the legacy system can be accessed. Services B and C will need to be redesigned to access Service A instead of accessing the legacy system directly.

D. None of the above.

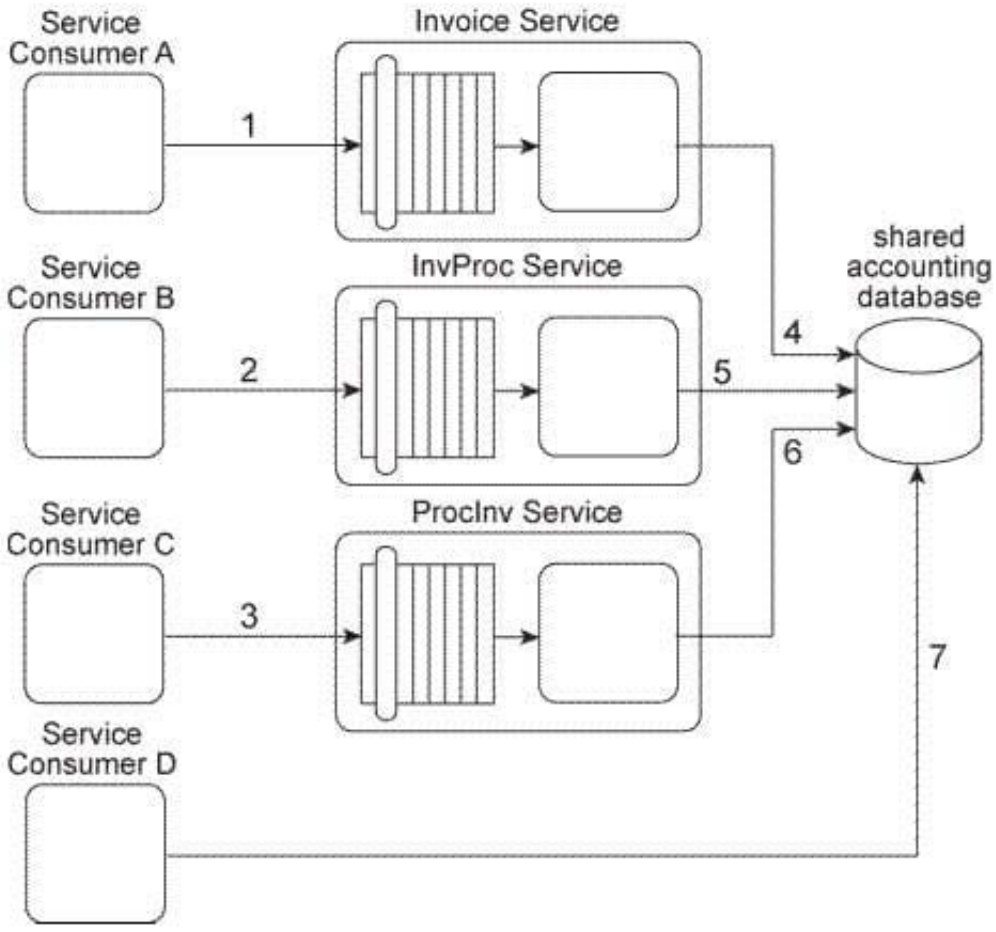
Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 4

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.)



Assuming that the Invoice service, InvProc service, and ProcInv service are part of the same service inventory, what steps would be required to fully apply the Official Endpoint pattern?

A. One of the invoice-related services needs to be chosen as the official service providing invoice data access capabilities. Service Consumers A, B, and C then need to be redesigned to only access the chosen invoice-related service. Because Service Consumer D does not rely on an invoice-related service, it is not affected by the Official Endpoint pattern and can continue to access the accounting database directly. The Service Abstraction principle can be further applied to hide the existence of the shared accounting database and other implementation details from current and future service consumers.

B. One of the invoice-related services needs to be chosen as the official service providing invoice data access capabilities. Service Consumers A, B, and C then need to be redesigned to only access the chosen invoice-related service. Service Consumer D also needs to be redesigned to not access the shared accounting database directly, but to also perform its data access by interacting with the official invoice-related service. The Service Abstraction principle can be further applied to hide the existence of the shared accounting database and other implementation details from current and future service consumers.

C. Because Service Consumers A, B, and C are already carrying out their data access via published contracts, they are not affected by the Official Endpoint pattern. Service Consumer D needs to be redesigned to not access the shared accounting database directly, but to perform its data access by interacting with the official invoice-related service. The Service Abstraction principle can be further applied to hide the existence of the shared accounting database and other implementation details from current and future service consumers.

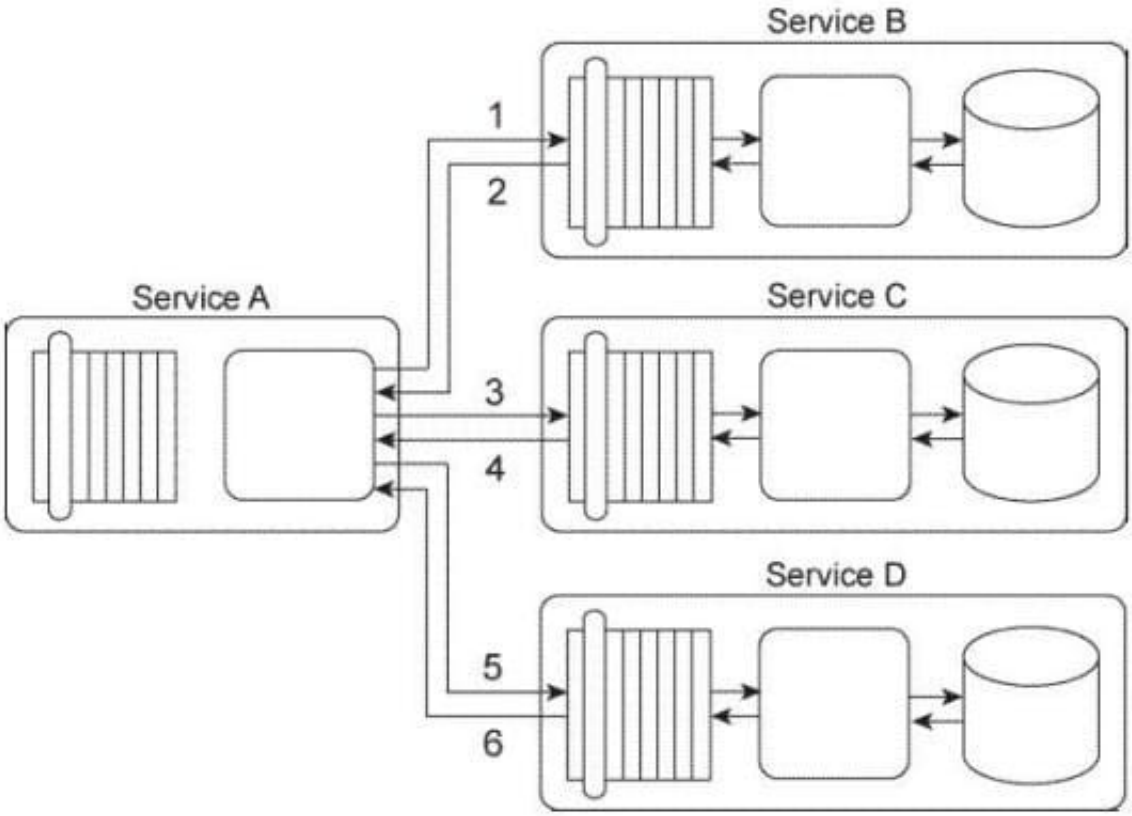
D. None of the above.

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 5

Service A is a task service that is required to carry out a series of updates to a set of databases in order to complete a task. To perform the database updates Service A must interact with three other services, each of which provides standardized data access capabilities.

Service A sends its first update request message to Service B (1), which then responds with a message containing a success or failure code (2). Service A then sends its second update request message to Service C (3), which also responds with a message containing a success or failure code (4). Finally, Service A sends a request message to Service D (5), which responds with its own message containing a success or failure code (6).



You\\'ve been given a requirement that all database updates must either be completed successfully or not at all. This means that if any of the three response messages received by Service A contain a failure code, all of the updates carried out until that point must be reversed. Note that if Service A does not receive a response message back from Services B, C, or D, it must assume that a failure has occurred. How can this service composition architecture be changed to fulfill these requirements?

A. The Reliable Messaging pattern can be applied to guarantee the delivery of positive or negative acknowledgements. This way, Service A will always be informed of whether a failure condition has occurred with any of the database updates performed by Services B, C, and D. Furthermore, the Service Loose Coupling principle can be applied to ensure that the request and response messages exchanged by the services do not contain any implementation details that would indirectly couple Service A to any of the databases.

B. The Atomic Service Transaction pattern can be applied individually to Services B, C, and D so that each of these services performs its own database update within the scope of an atomic transaction. If anyone update fails, that change can be rolled back on that database. Furthermore, the Service Loose Coupling principle can be applied to ensure that Service A is kept out of the scope of the atomic transaction so that it is not negatively coupled to the proprietary database technologies that are required to enable the atomic transaction functionality.

C. The Compensating Service Transaction can be applied to Service A so that when any one response message containing a failure code is received by Service A, it can invoke exception handling logic that will log the failed database updates. The Service Loose Coupling principle can be further applied to ensure that Services B, C, or D are not indirectly coupled to the exception handling logic, especially if Service A requires additional access to Services B, C, or D in order to collect more information for logging purposes.

D. None of the above.

Correct Answer: D

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