S90.09$^{Q\&As}$

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QUESTION 1

Service A sends a message to Service B (1). After Service B writes the message contents to Database A

(2) it issues a response message back to Service A (3). Service A then sends a message to Service C (4). Upon receiving this message, Service C sends a message to Service D (5), which then writes the message contents to Database B (6) and issues a response message back to Service C (7).

Service A and Service D are in Service Inventory A. Service B and Service C are in Service Inventory B.
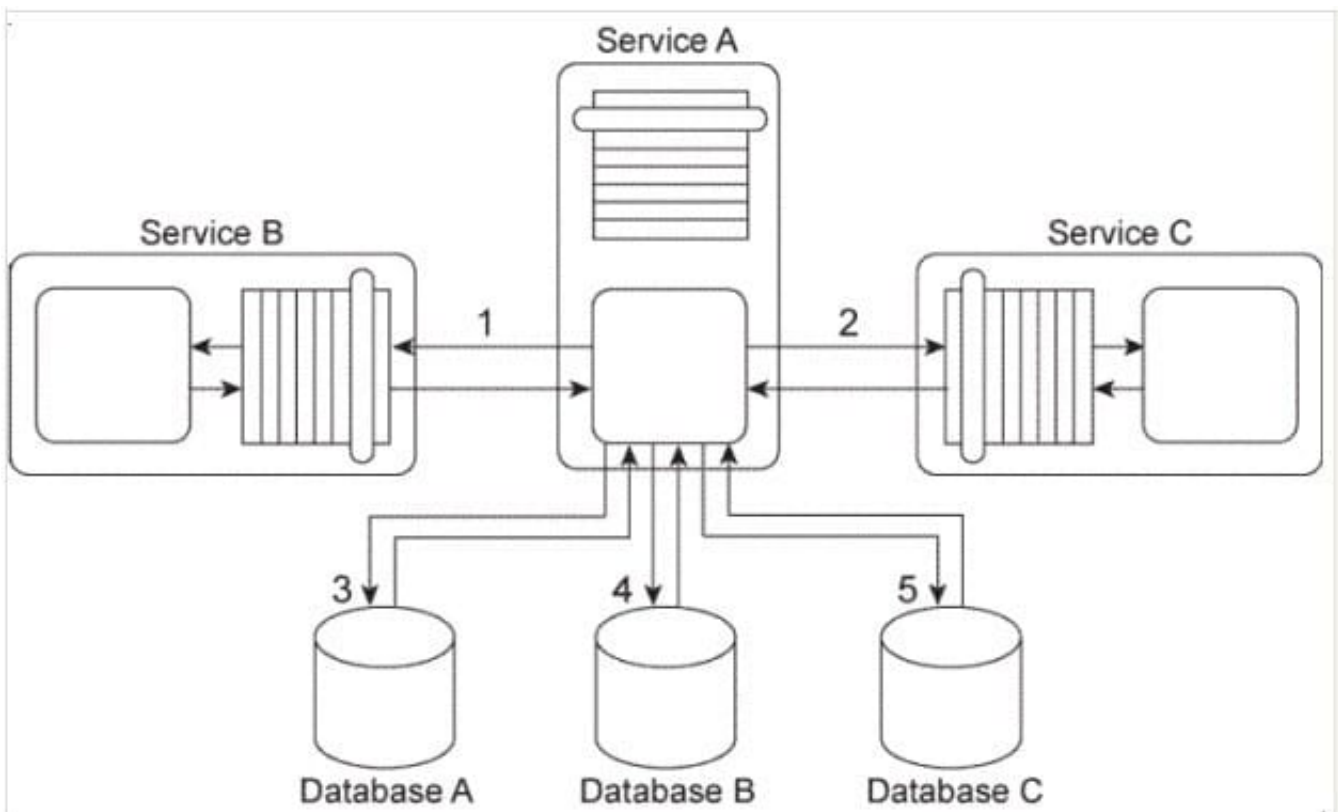
You are told that in this service composition architecture, all four services are exchanging invoice-related data in an XML format. However, the services in Service Inventory A are standardized to use a different XML schema for invoice data than the services in Service Inventory B. Also, Database A can only accept data in the Comma Separated Value (CSV) format and therefore cannot accept XML formatted data. Database B only accepts XML formatted data. However, it is a legacy database that uses a proprietary XML schema to represent invoice data that is different from the XML schema used by services in Service Inventory A or Service Inventory B. 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 C and Service D, and between the Service D logic and Database B. The Data Format Transformation pattern can be applied so that data format transformation logic is positioned between Service A and Service C, and between the Service B

logic and Database A.

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

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

D. None of the above.

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 2

The Client and Vendor services are agnostic services that are both currently part of multiple service compositions. As a result, these services are sometimes subjected to concurrent access by multiple service consumers.

The Client service is an entity service that primarily provides data access logic to a client database but also provides some calculation logic associated with determining a client\'s credit rating. The Vendor service is also an entity service that provides some data access logic but can also generate various dynamic reports.

After reviewing historical statistics about the runtime activity of the two services, it was discovered that the majority of concurrent runtime access is related to the processing of business rules. With the Client service, it is the calculation logic that is frequently required and with the Vendor service it is the dynamic reporting logic that needs to be accessed separately from the actual report generation.
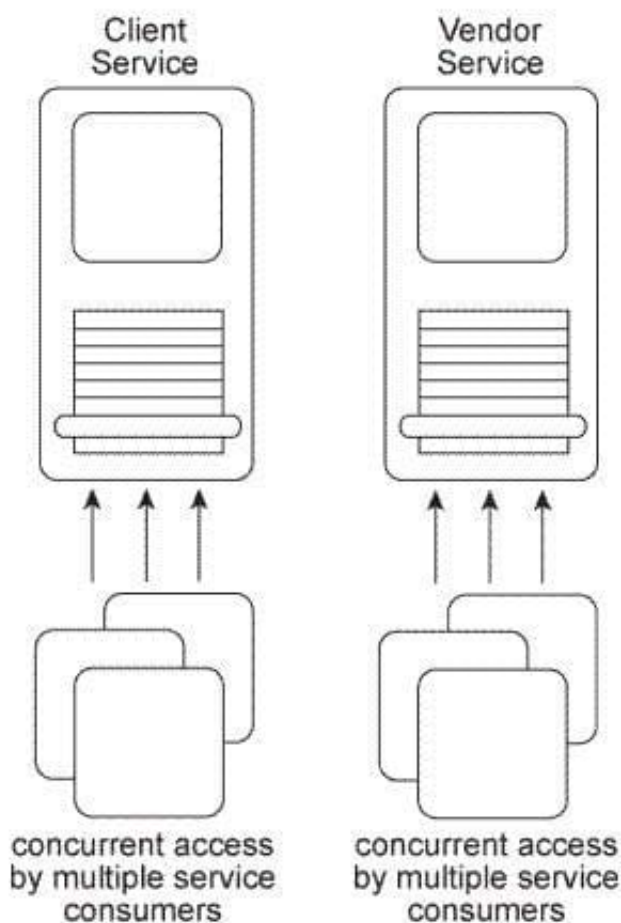
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Currently, due to the increasing amount of concurrent access by service consumers, the runtime performance of both the Client and Vendor services has worsened and has therefore reduced their effectiveness as service composition members. What steps can be taken to solve this problem without introducing new services?

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. This will naturally improve the runtime performance of the Client and Vendor services because they will no longer be subjected to the high concurrent access of service consumers that require access to the business rules logic.

B. The Redundant Implementation pattern can be applied to the Client and Vendor services, thereby establishing duplicate 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 together with the Redundant Implementation pattern to establish a scalable Rules service that is redundantly implemented and therefore capable of supporting high concurrent access from many service consumers. The Service Abstraction principle can be further applied to hide the implementation details of the Rules service.

D. None of the above.

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 3

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.
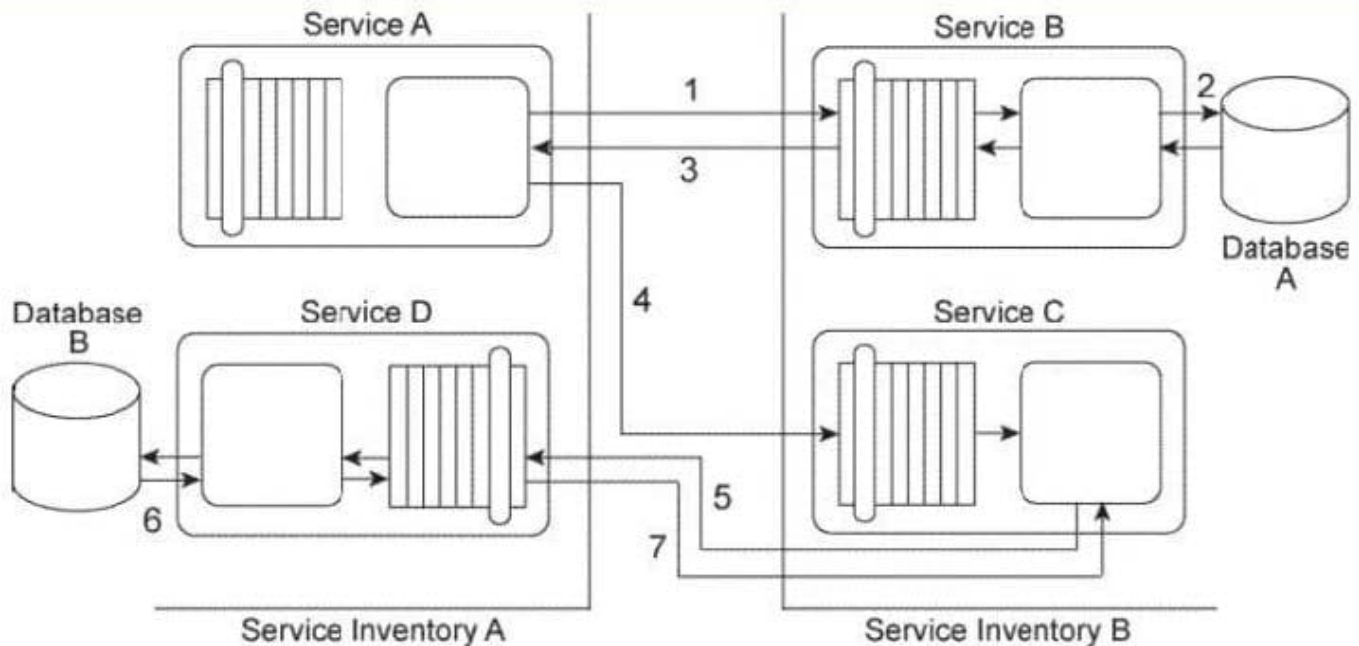
You are an architect with a project team building services for Service Inventory A . You are told that the owners of Service Inventory A and Service Inventory B are not generally cooperative or communicative. Cross-inventory service composition is tolerated, but not directly supported. As a result, no 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

QUESTION 4

Our service inventory contains the following three services that provide invoice-related data access capabilities: Invoice, InvProc, and ProcInv. 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 ProcInv 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.)
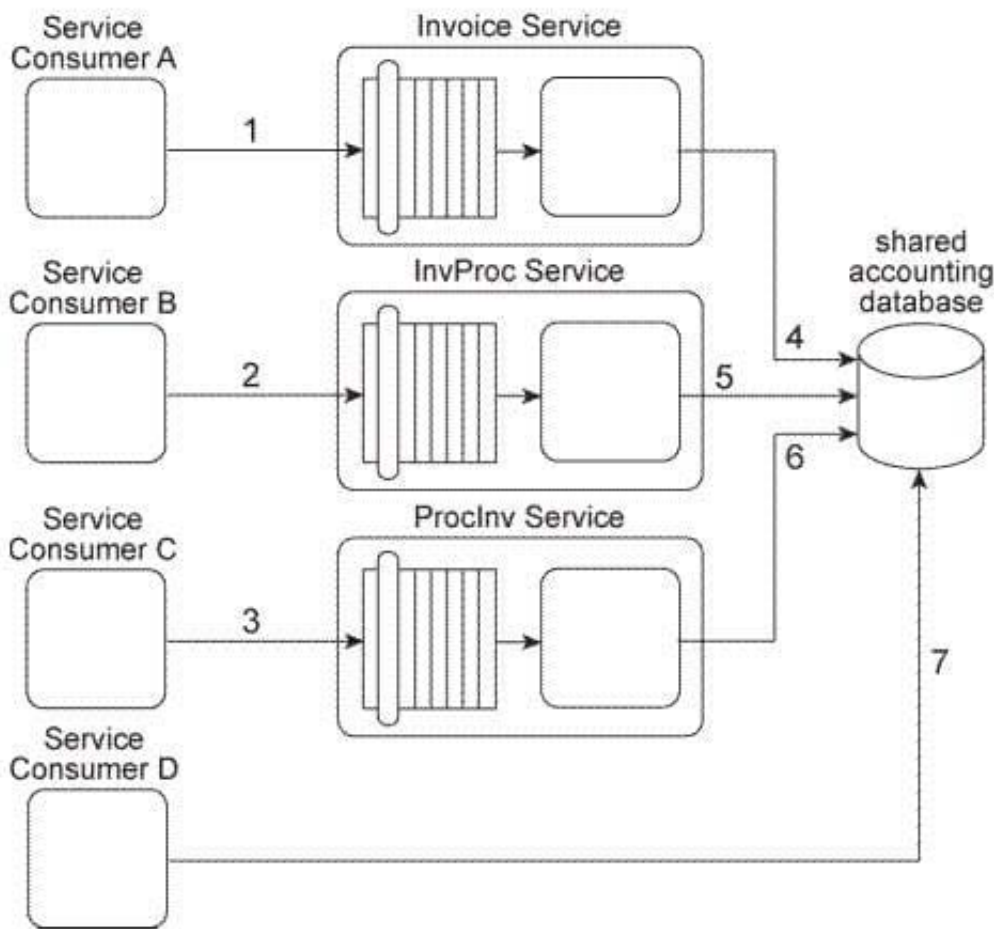
A project team recently proclaimed that it has successfully applied the Contract Centralization pattern to the service inventory in which the Invoice service, InvProc service, and ProcInv service reside. Upon reviewing the previously described architecture you have doubts that this is true. After voicing 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 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

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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).
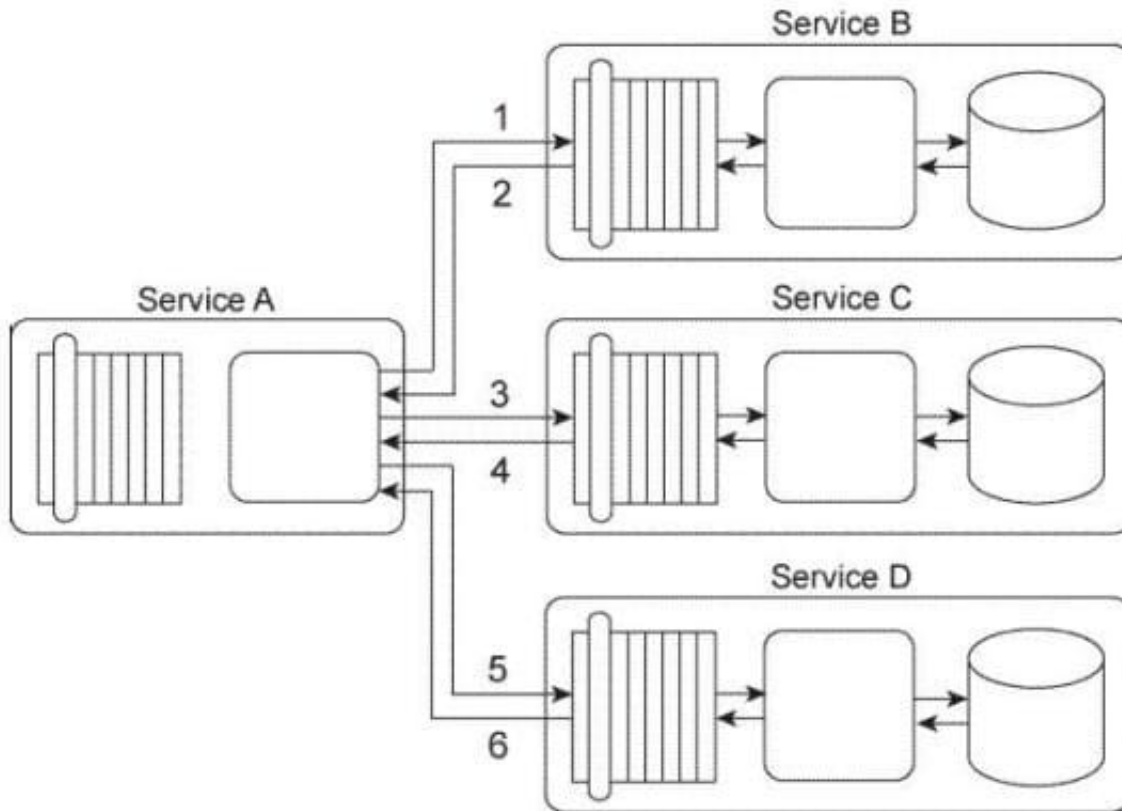
You\'ve been given a requirement that all database updates must either be completed successfully or not at all. This means that if any of the three response messages received by Service A contain a failure code, all of the updates carried out until that point must be reversed. Note that if Service A 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

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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