

# S90.09<sup>Q&As</sup>

SOA Design & Architecture Lab

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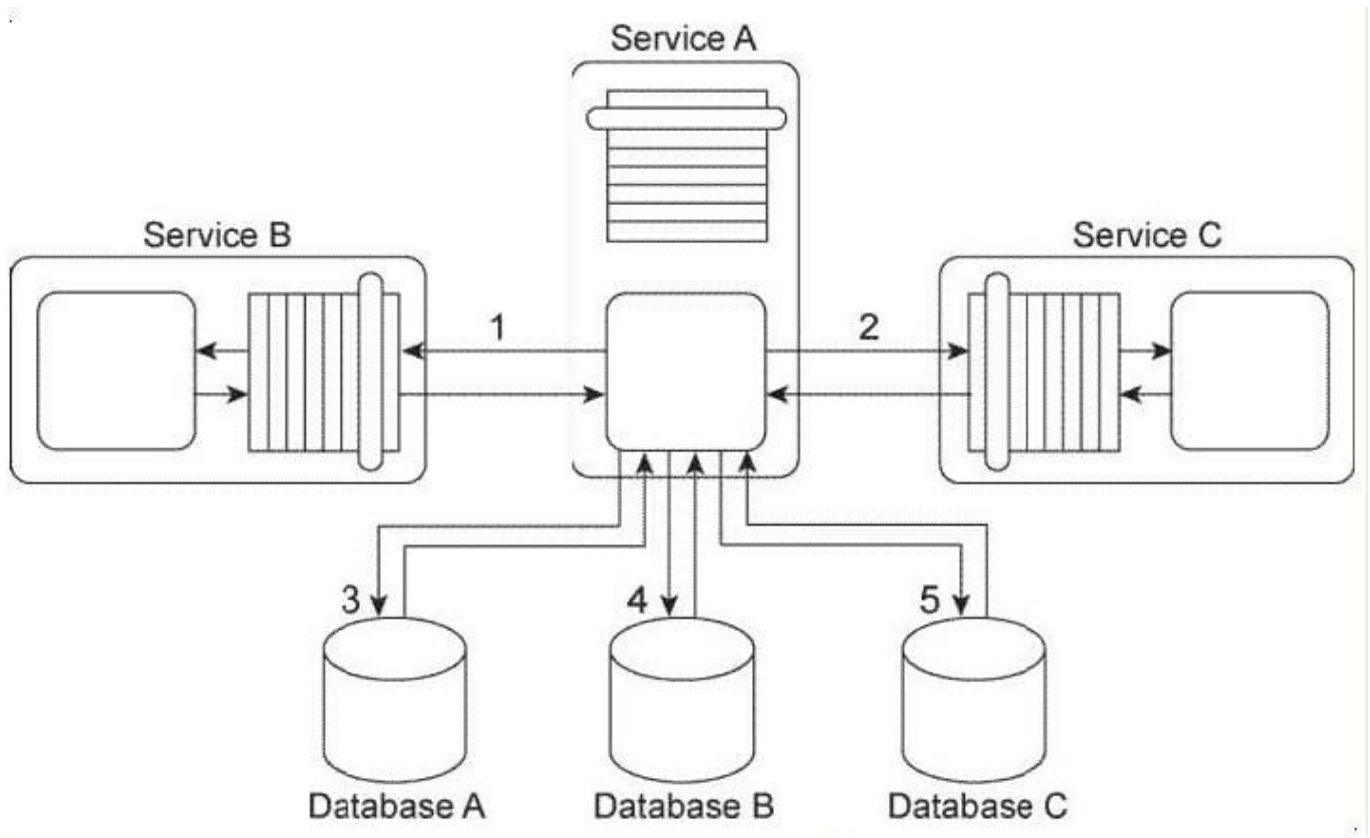
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**QUESTION 1**

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.

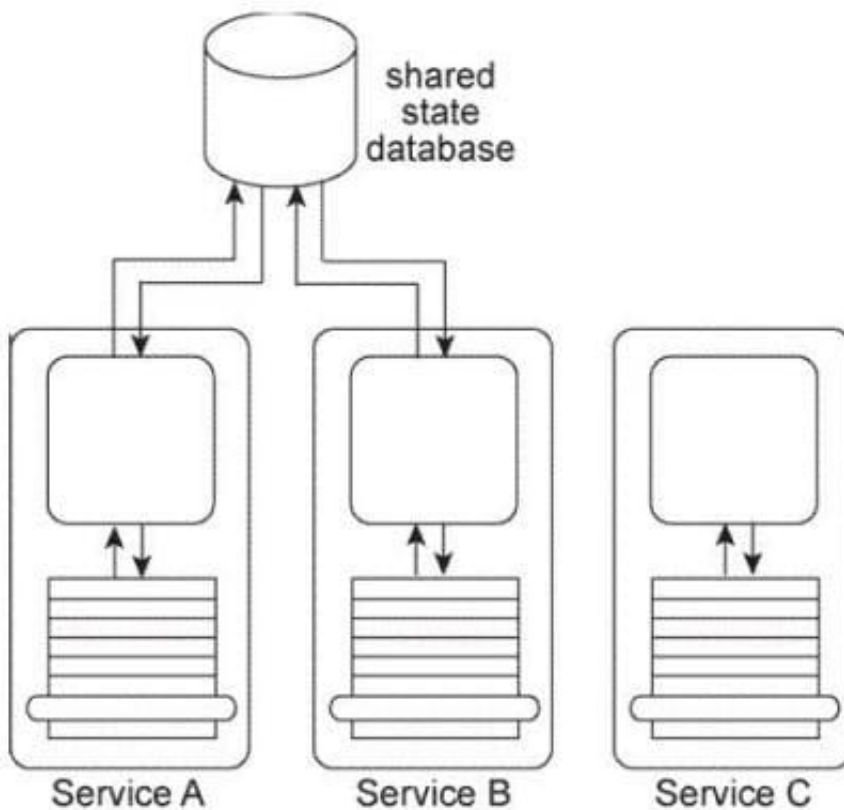
Correct Answer: A

**QUESTION 2**

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.



You are asked to redesign this architecture in order to increase the opportunity for agnostic service logic to be reused and in order to decrease the runtime processing demands so that performance can be improved. What steps can be taken to achieve these goals?

A. The Enterprise Service Bus pattern can be applied to establish an environment whereby the Process Abstraction and Process Centralization patterns are naturally applied, resulting in a clean separation of non-agnostic task services from newly designed agnostic services that are further shaped into reusable services by the application of the Service Reusability principle.

B. The Process Centralization pattern can be applied, resulting in a redesign effort where agnostic logic is removed from the three task services so that they only encapsulate non-agnostic logic. The agnostic logic is then moved to one or more new agnostic services that are shaped into reusable services by the application of the Service Reusability principle. The Process Abstraction pattern is then applied to the redesigned task services Service A and Service B, so that their logic is physically centralized, turning them into orchestrated task services.

C. The Process Abstraction pattern can be applied, resulting in a redesign effort where agnostic logic is removed from the three task services so that they only encapsulate non-agnostic logic. The agnostic logic is then moved to one or more new agnostic services that are shaped into reusable services by the application of the Service Reusability principle. The Orchestration pattern can be further applied to establish an environment whereby the Process Centralization pattern is naturally applied to Services A and B and the State Repository pattern is naturally applied to further help avoid remote communication by providing a local and centralized state database that can be shared by both services.

D. None of the above.

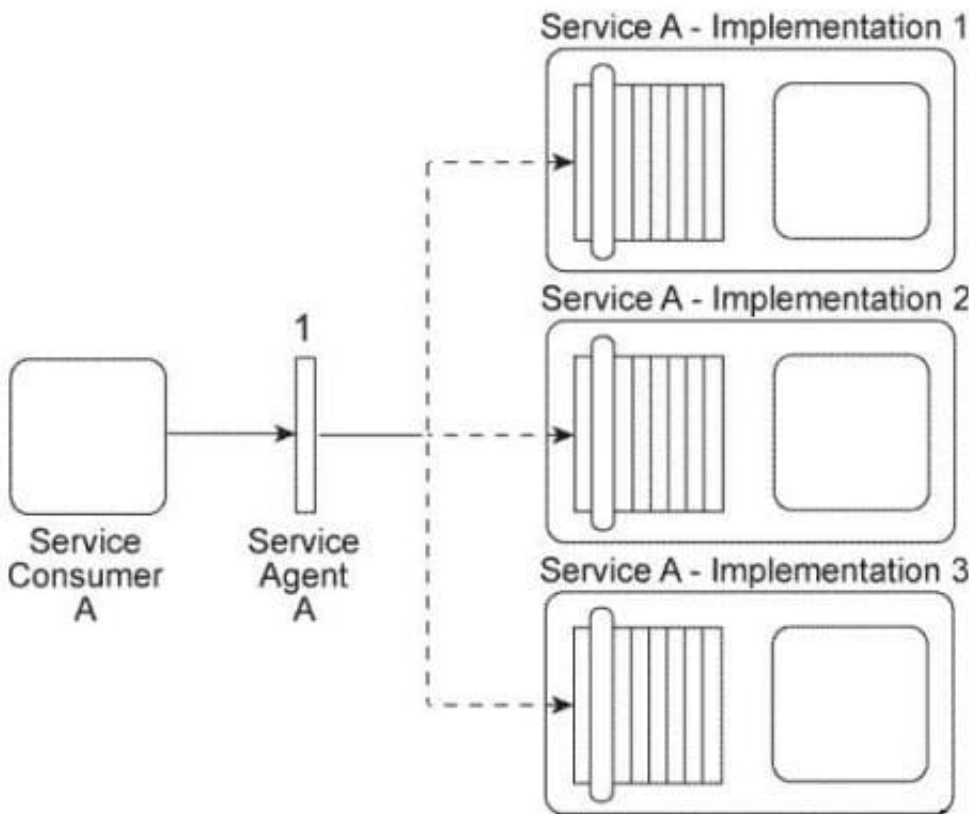
Correct Answer: C

**QUESTION 3**

Service Consumer A sends a message to Service A. There are currently three duplicate implementations of Service A (Implementation 1, Implementation 2, Implementation 3).

The message sent by Service Consumer A is intercepted by Service Agent A (1), which determines at runtime which implementation of Service A to forward the message to.

All three implementations of Service A reside on the same physical server.



You are told that after Service A was deployed, each of its three implementations was claimed by a different IT department, which means each implementation of Service A has a different owner. You are informed that a new service capability will soon need to be added to Service A. This service capability will introduce new business logic specific to Service A as well as logic required to access a shared database. What steps can be taken to ensure that the service owners will each add the service capability in a consistent manner to their respective implementations of Service A?

A. The Contract Centralization pattern can be applied so that when the new service capability is added, the Service A service contract will become the primary contact point for Service A . This will avoid Service Consumer A or any other potential service consumer from being designed to access the shared database directly. The Service Abstraction principle can be applied to further hide the implementation details so that Service Consumer A and other service consumers are unaware of the fact that the shared database is being accessed.

B. The Legacy Wrapper pattern can be applied to establish a new wrapper utility service that will provide standardized data access service capabilities for the shared database. This will avoid Service A from having to access the shared database directly and will further support the application of the Service Loose Coupling principle between Service A and the new utility service. By abstracting the data access logic into the wrapper service, there is no need to add the new service capability to each implementation of Service A .

C. The Standardized Service Contract principle is applied to ensure that the new service capability is consistently added to the service contract of each implementation and that it extends the existing Service A service contract in a manner that is compliant with current design standards. The Service Loose Coupling principle is applied to ensure that the new service capability remains decoupled from the underlying logic and implementation so that Service Consumer A does not become indirectly coupled to any new logic or to the shared database.

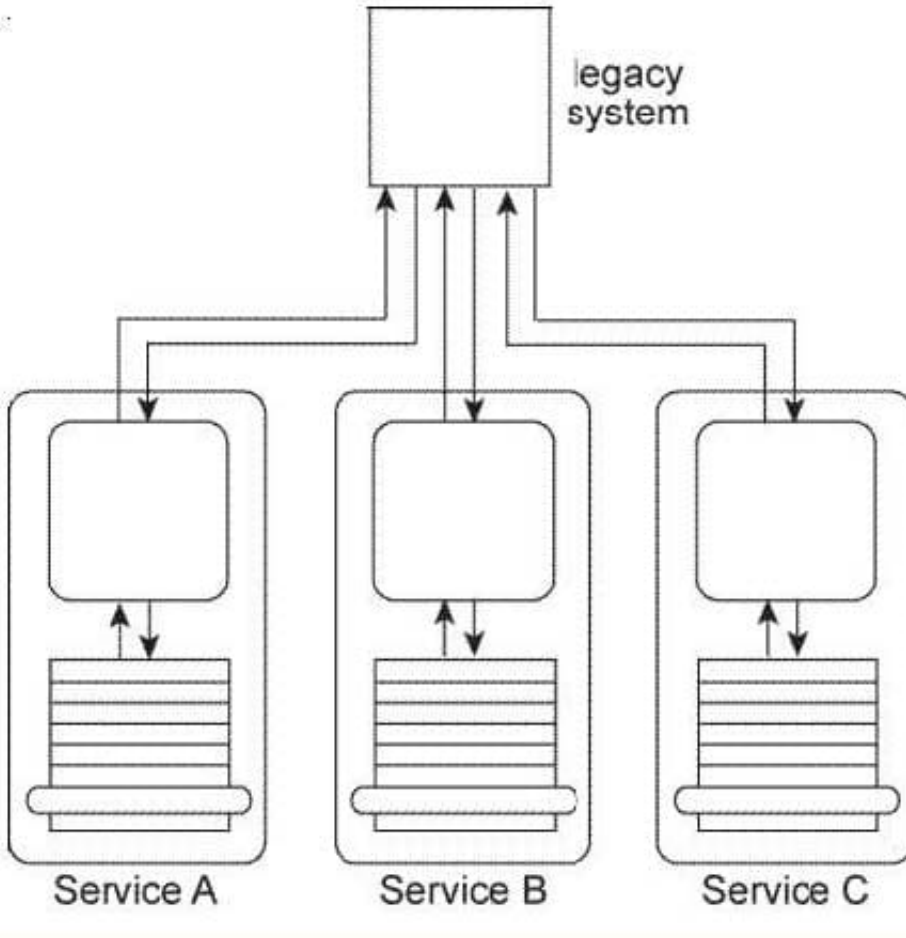
D. None of the above.

Correct Answer: C

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#### QUESTION 4

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.

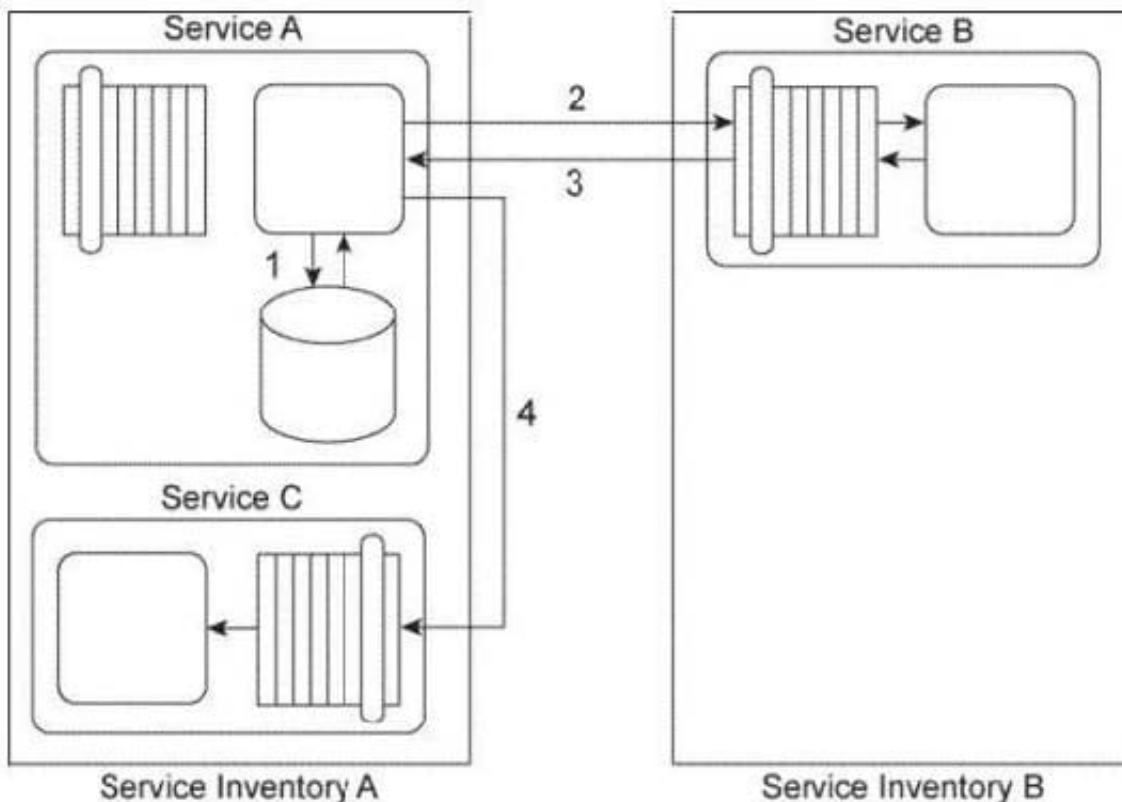
D. None of the above.

Correct Answer: C

**QUESTION 5**

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 are all SOAP-based Web services designed to exchange SOAP 1.1 messages and the services in Service Inventory B are SOAP-based Web services designed to exchange SOAP 1.2 messages. Therefore, Service A and Service B cannot currently communicate. Furthermore, you are told that Service B needs to access a shared database in order to retrieve the data required by Service A. The response time of the database can sometimes be lengthy, which would cause Service A to consume too much resources while it is waiting and keeping the code values in memory. How can this service composition architecture be changed to avoid these problems?



- A. The Protocol Bridging pattern can be applied by establishing an intermediate processing layer between Service A and Service B that can convert SOAP 1.1 messages to SOAP 1.2 messages and vice versa. The Service Data Replication pattern can be applied to Service B so that it is given a dedicated database with its own copy of the data it needs to access. The Service Normalization pattern can then be applied to ensure that the data within the replicated database is normalized with the shared database it is receiving replicated data from.
- B. The Protocol Bridging pattern can be applied by establishing an intermediate processing layer between Service A and Service B that can convert SOAP 1.1 messages to SOAP 1.2 messages and vice versa. 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.
- C. The Protocol Bridging pattern can be applied by establishing an intermediate processing layer between Service A and Service B that can convert SOAP 1.1 messages to SOAP 1.2 messages and vice versa. The Intermediate Routing pattern can be applied to dynamically determine whether Service A should send a message to Service C. The Service Autonomy principle can be applied to Service A to further increase its behavioral predictability by reducing the amount of memory it is required to consume.
- D. None of the above.

Correct Answer: B

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