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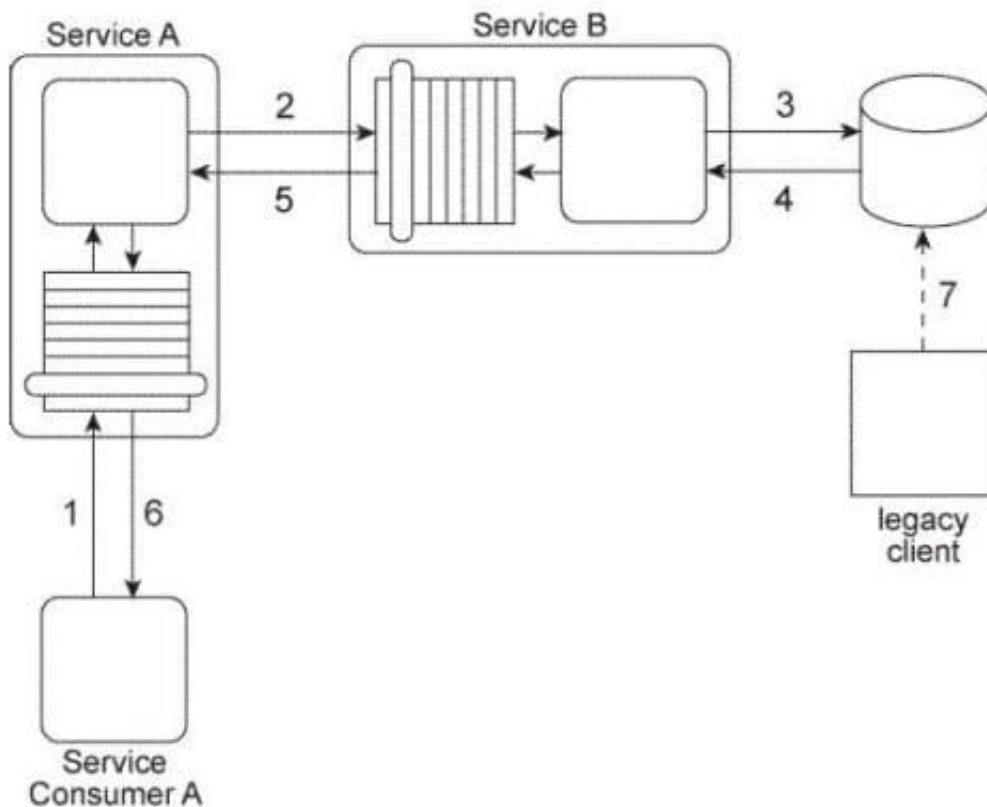
QUESTION 1

Service A is an entity service that provides a Get capability that returns a data value that is frequently changed.

Service Consumer A invokes Service A in order to request this data value (1). For Service A to carry out this request, it must invoke Service B (2), a utility service that interacts (3,4) with the database in which the data value is stored. Regardless of whether the data value changed, Service B returns the latest value to Service A (5), and Service A returns the latest value to Service Consumer A (6).

The data value is changed when the legacy client program updates the database (7) When this change happens is not predictable. Note also that Service A and Service B are not always available at the same time.

Any time the data value changes. Service Consumer A needs to receive it as soon as possible. Therefore, Service Consumer A initiates the message exchange shown in the Figure several times a day. When it receives the same data value as before, the response from Service A is ignored. When Service A provides an updated data value, Service Consumer A can process it to carry out its task.



The current service composition architecture is using up too many resources due to the repeated invocation of Service A by Service Consumer A and the resulting message exchanges that occur with each invocation. What steps can be taken to solve this problem?

A. The Event-Driven Messaging pattern can be applied by establishing a subscriber- publisher relationship between Service A and Service B . This way, every time the data value is updated, an event is triggered and Service B, acting as the publisher, can notify Service A, which acts as the subscriber. The Asynchronous Queuing pattern can be applied between Service A and Service B so that the event notification message sent out by Service B will be received by Service A, even when Service A is unavailable.

B. The Event-Driven Messaging pattern can be applied by establishing a subscriber- publisher relationship between



Service Consumer A and Service A . This way, every time the data value is updated, an event is triggered and Service A, acting as the publisher, can notify Service Consumer A, which acts as the subscriber. The Asynchronous Queuing pattern can be applied between Service Consumer A and Service A so that the event notification message sent out by Service A will be

received by Service Consumer A, even when Service Consumer A is unavailable.

C. The Asynchronous Queuing pattern can be applied so that messaging queues are established between Service A and Service B and between Service Consumer A and Service A . This way, messages are never lost due to the unavailability of Service A or Service B.

D. None of the above.

Correct Answer: D

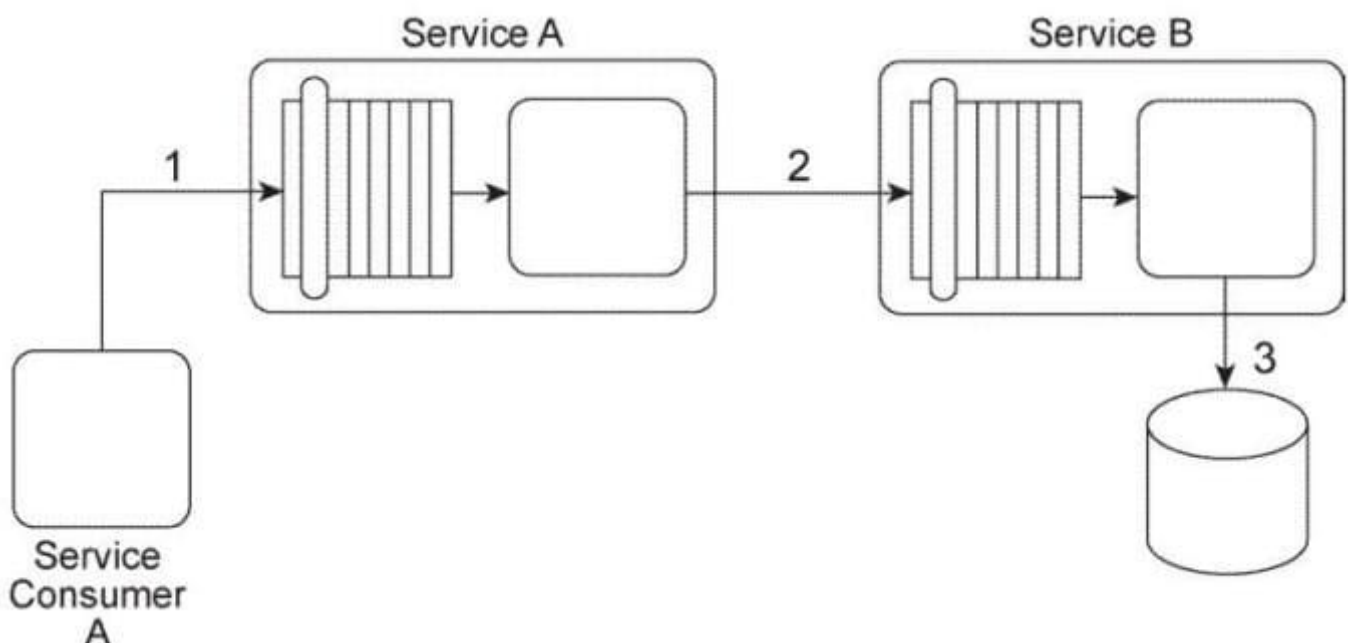
QUESTION 2

Service A is an entity service with a functional context dedicated to invoice-related processing. Service B is a utility service that provides generic data access to a database.

In this service composition architecture, Service Consumer A sends a SOAP message containing an invoice XML document to Service A(1). Service A then sends the invoice XML document to Service B (2), which then writes the invoice document to a database.

The data model used by Service Consumer A to represent the invoice document is based on XML Schema

A. The service contract of Service A is designed to accept invoice documents based on XML Schema B. The service contract for Service B is designed to accept invoice documents based on XML Schema A. The database to which Service B needs to write the invoice record only accepts entire business documents in Comma Separated Value (CSV) format.



Due to the incompatibility of XML schemas used by the services, the sending of the invoice document from Service Consumer A through to Service B cannot be accomplished using the services as they currently exist. Assuming that the



Contract Centralization and Logic Centralization patterns are being applied, what steps can be taken to enable the sending of the invoice document from Service Consumer A to the database without adding logic that will increase the runtime performance of the service composition?

A. The Data Model Transformation pattern can be applied so that the invoice document sent by Service Consumer A is transformed into an invoice document that is compliant with the XML Schema B used by Service A . The Data Model Transformation pattern can be applied again to ensure that the invoice document sent by Service A is compliant with XML Schema A used by Service B.

B. The service composition can be redesigned so that Service Consumer A sends the invoice document directly to Service B. Because Service Consumer A and Service B use XML Schema A, the need for transformation logic is avoided. This naturally applies the Service Loose Coupling principle because Service Consumer A is not required to send the invoice document in a format that is compliant with the database used by Service B.

C. The Standardized Service Contract principle can be applied to the service contract of Service A so that it is redesigned to use XML Schema A. This would make it capable of receiving the invoice document from Service Consumer A and sending the invoice document to Service B without the need to further apply the Data Model Transformation pattern.

D. None of the above.

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 3

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

QUESTION 4

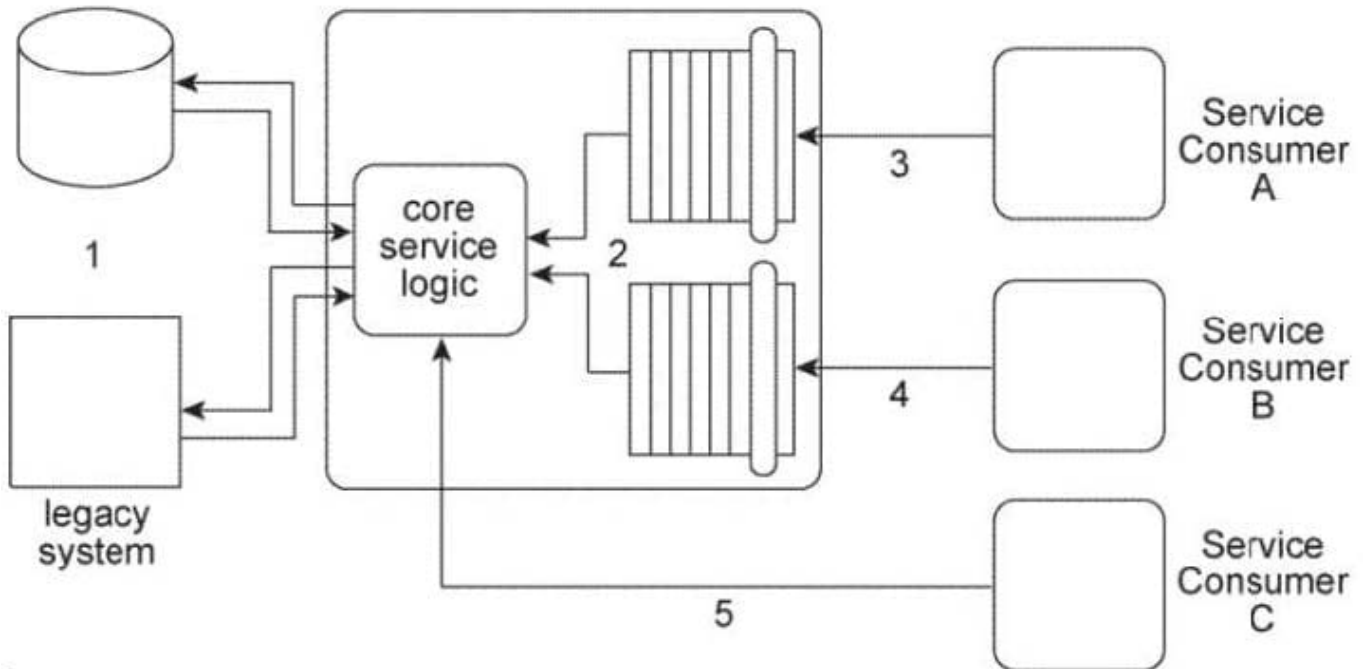
The architecture for Service A displayed in the Figure shows how the core logic of Service A has expanded over time to connect to a database and a proprietary legacy system (1) and to support two separate service contracts (2) that are



accessed by different service consumers.

The service contracts are fully decoupled from the service logic. The service logic is therefore coupled to the service contracts and to the underlying implementation resources (the database and the legacy system).

Service A currently has three service consumers. Service Consumer A and Service Consumer B access Service A's two service contracts (3, 4). Service Consumer C bypasses the service contracts and accesses the service logic directly (5).



You are told that the database and legacy system that are currently being used by Service A are being replaced with different products. The two service contracts are completely decoupled from the core service logic, but there is still a concern that the introduction of the new products will cause the core service logic to behave differently than before. What steps can be taken to change the Service A architecture in preparation for the introduction of the new products so that the impact on Service Consumers A, B, and C is minimized?

A. The Service Abstraction principle can be applied to hide the implementation details from the core service logic of Service A, thereby shielding this logic from changes to the implementation. In support of this, the Service Facade pattern can be applied to position Facade components between the core service logic and Service Consumers A and B. These Facade components will be designed to regulate the behavior of Service A. The Contract Centralization pattern can be applied to force Service Consumer C to access Service A via one of its existing service contracts.

B. A third service contract can be added together with the application of the Contract Centralization pattern. This will force Service Consumer C to access Service A via the new service contract. The Service Facade pattern can be applied to position a Facade component between the new service contract and Service Consumer C in order to regulate the behavior of Service A. The Service Abstraction principle can be applied to hide the implementation details of Service A so that no future

service consumers are designed to access any of Service A's underlying resources directly.

C. The Service Facade pattern can be applied to position Facade components between the core service logic and the two service contracts. These Facade components will be designed to regulate the behavior of Service A. The Contract Centralization pattern can also be applied to force Service Consumer C to access Service A via one of its existing



service contracts.

D. None of the above.

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 5

You are an architect with a project team building services for Service Inventory A . You are told that no SLAs for Service B and Service C are available. You cannot determine how available these services will be, but it has been confirmed that both of these services support atomic transactions and the issuance of positive and negative acknowledgements. However, you also find out that the services in Service Inventory B use different data models than the services in Service Inventory A. Furthermore, recent testing results have shown that the performance of Service D is steady and reliable. However, Service D uses a different transport protocol than the services in Service Inventory A. The response time of Service A is not a primary concern, but Service Consumer A does need to be able to issue request messages to Service A 24 hours a day without disruption. What steps can be taken to fulfill these requirements?

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 Service Autonomy principle is further applied to Service A in order to improve its overall runtime behavioral predictability.

B. 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 Redundant Implementation pattern is applied so that a copy of Service D is brought in- Upon reviewing these requirements it becomes D with a standardized service contract that is in compliance with the design standards used in Service Inventory A.

C. 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 and so that a separate messaging queue is positioned between Service A and Service Consumer A. The Data Model Transformation pattern is applied to enable communication between Service A and Service B and between Service A and Service C . The Protocol Bridging pattern is applied to enable communication between Service A and Service D .

D. None of the above.

Correct Answer: C

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