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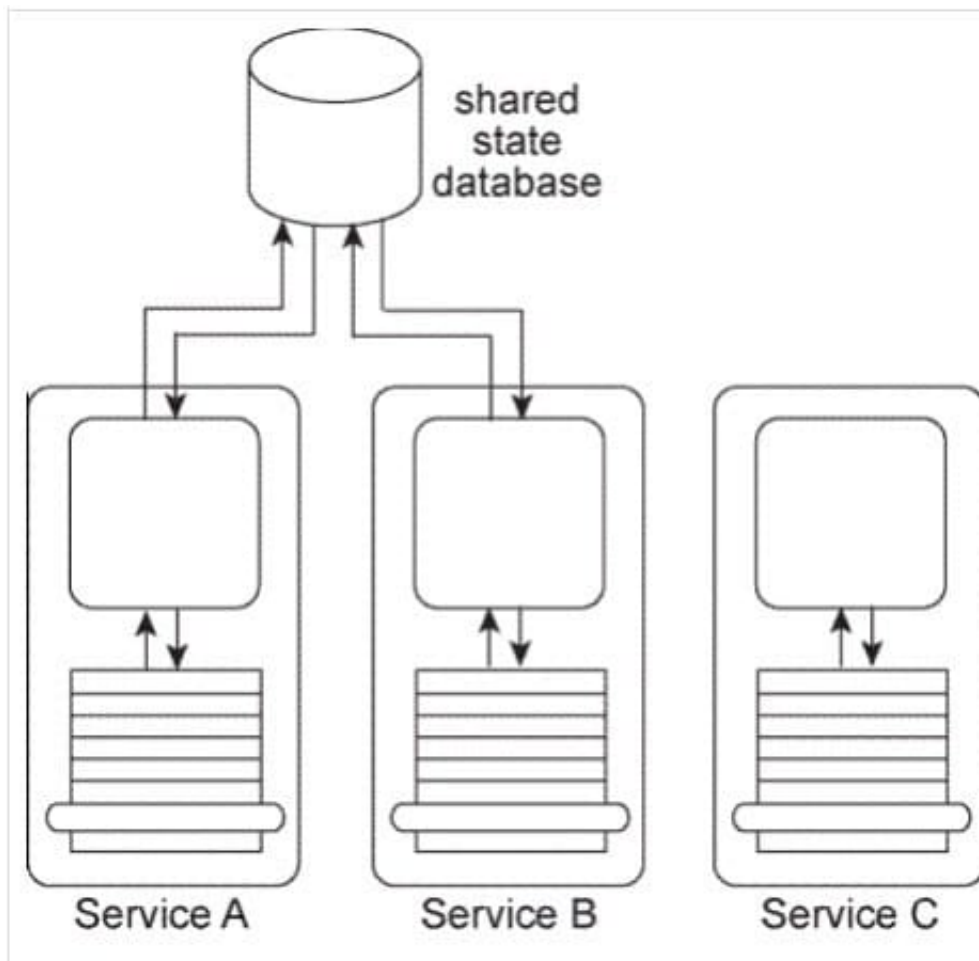
How can the application of the Orchestration pattern improve this architecture?

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

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.
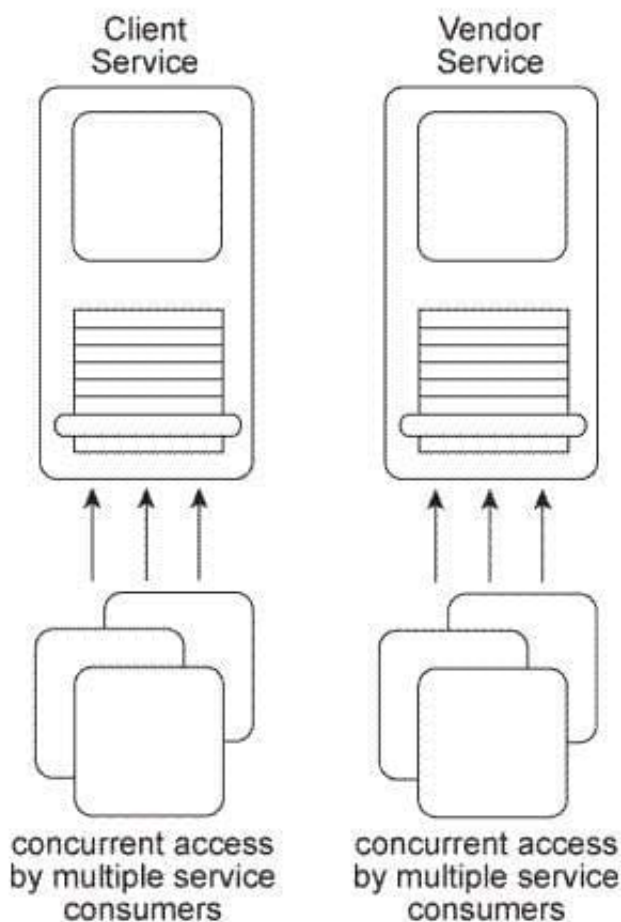
Currently, due to the increasing amount of concurrent access by service consumers, the runtime performance of both the Client and Vendor services has worsened and has therefore reduced their effectiveness as service composition members. What steps can be taken to solve this problem without introducing 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

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 4

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.
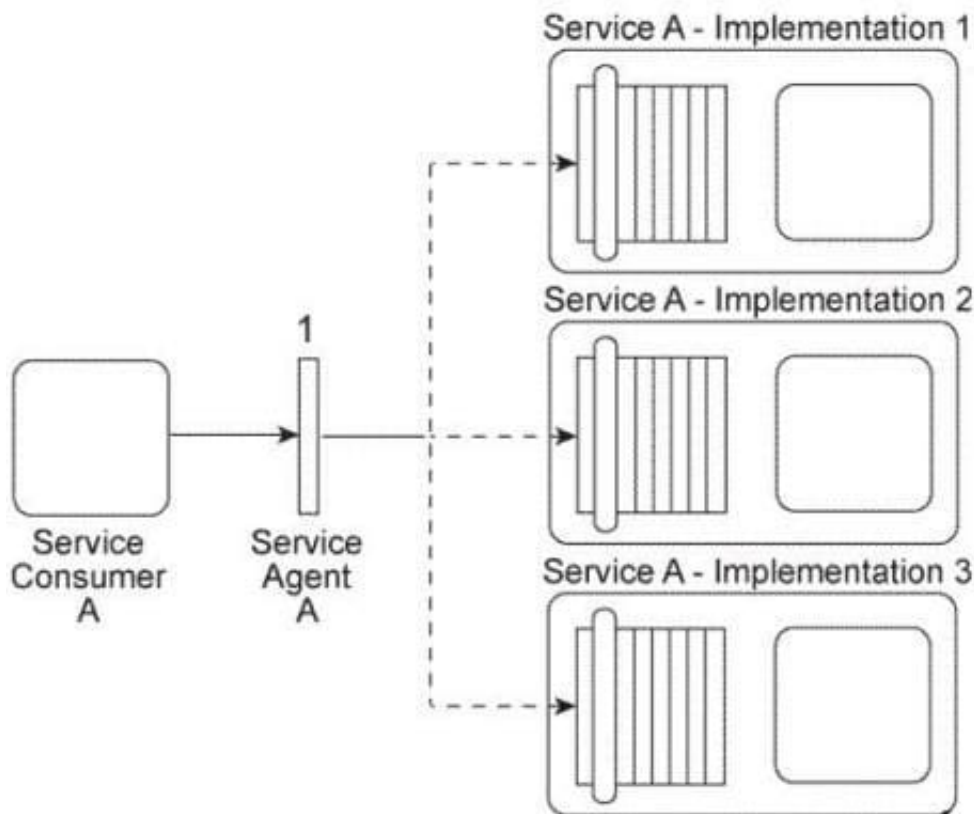
You are told that despite the fact that duplicate implementations of Service A exist, performance is still poor at times. Also, you are informed that a new service capability will soon need to be added to Service A that will introduce functionality that will require access to a shared database that is used by many other clients and applications in the IT enterprise. This is expected to add further performance demands on Service A . How can this service architecture be changed to improve performance in preparation for the addition of the new service capability?

A. The Standardized Service Contract principle is applied to ensure that the new service capability extends the existing service contract in a manner that is compliant with current design standards. The Redundant Implementation pattern is applied to establish separate implementations of Service A that include duplicate databases with copies of the data that Service A requires from the shared database.

B. The Service Autonomy principle is applied to further isolate the individual implementations of Service A by separating them onto different physical servers. When the new service capability is added, the Service Data Replication pattern is applied to give each implementation of Service A its own copy of the data it requires from the shared database.

C. The Service Loose Coupling principle is applied together with the Standardized Service Contract principle to ensure that Service Consumer A is not indirectly coupled to the shared database after the new service capability is added to the service contract. The Legacy Wrapper pattern can be applied to establish a new utility service that will provide standardized data access service capabilities for the shared database.

D. None of the above.

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 5

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.
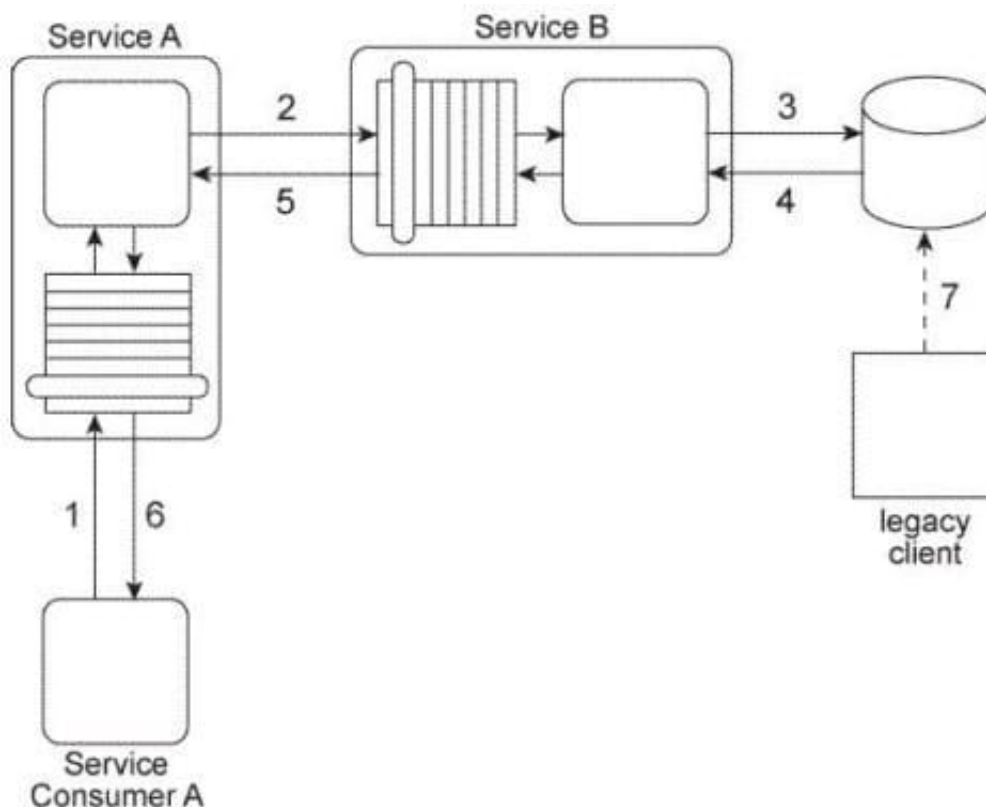
Because Service A and Service B are not always available at the same times, messages are getting lost and several invocation attempts by Service Consumer A fail. What steps can be taken to solve this problem?

A. 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 .

B. The Asynchronous Queuing pattern can be applied so that a messaging queue is established between Service A and Service B . This way, messages are never lost due to the unavailability of Service A or Service B . The Service Agent pattern can be further applied to establish a service agent that makes a log entry and issues a notification when re-transmission attempts by the messaging queue exceeds a pre-determined quantity.

C. The Asynchronous Queuing pattern can be applied so that a messaging queue is established between Service Consumer A and Service A. This way, messages are never lost due to the unavailability of Service A or Service B. The Service Agent pattern can be further applied to establish a service agent that makes a log entry each time a runtime exception occurs.

D. None of the above.

Correct Answer: A

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