S90.09^{Q&As}

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

SOA Design & Architecture Lab

Pass SOA S90.09 Exam with 100% Guarantee

Free Download Real Questions & Answers **PDF** and **VCE** file from:

https://www.pass4itsure.com/s90-09.html

100% Passing Guarantee
100% Money Back Assurance

Following Questions and Answers are all new published by SOA Official Exam Center

⚙ **Instant Download** After Purchase

⚙ **100% Money Back** Guarantee

⚙ **365 Days** Free Update

⚙ **800,000+** Satisfied Customers

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED
100%
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

QUESTION 1

Service Consumer A sends a message to Service A (1), which then forwards the message to Service B (2). Service B forwards the message to Service C (3), which finally forwards the message to Service D (4).

Services A, B, and C each contain logic that reads the content of the message and, based on this content, determines which service to forward the message to. As a result, what is shown in the Figure is one of several possible runtime scenarios.
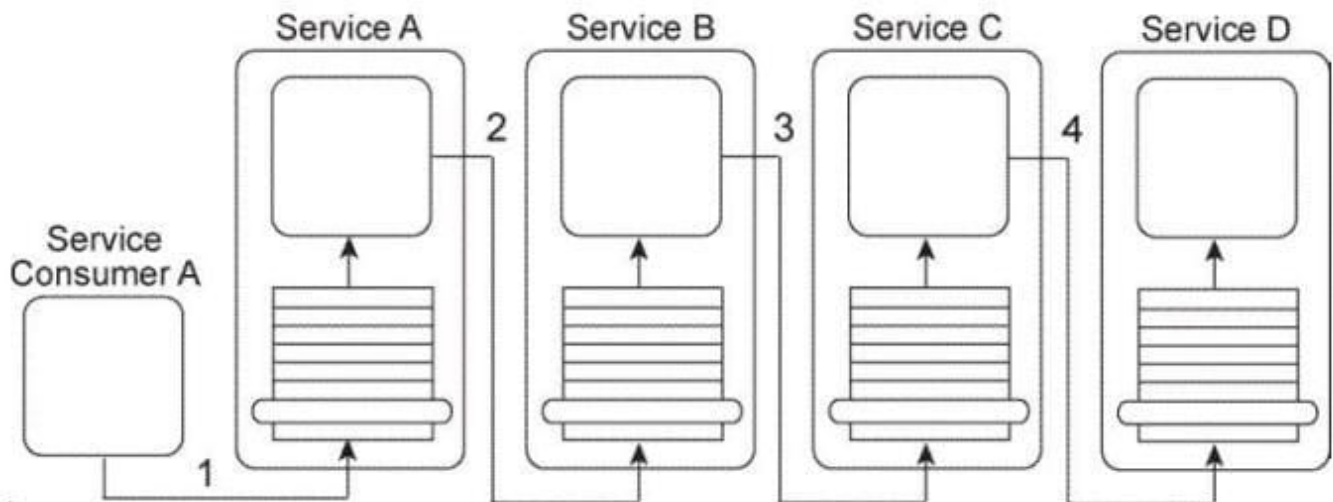
Currently, this service composition architecture is performing adequately, despite the number of services that can be involved in the transmission of one message. However, you are told that new logic is being added to Service A that will require it to compose one other service in order to retrieve new data at runtime that Service A will need access to in order to determine where to forward the message to. The involvement of the additional service will make the service composition too large and slow. What steps can be taken to improve the service composition architecture while still accommodating the new requirements and avoiding an increase in the amount of service composition members?
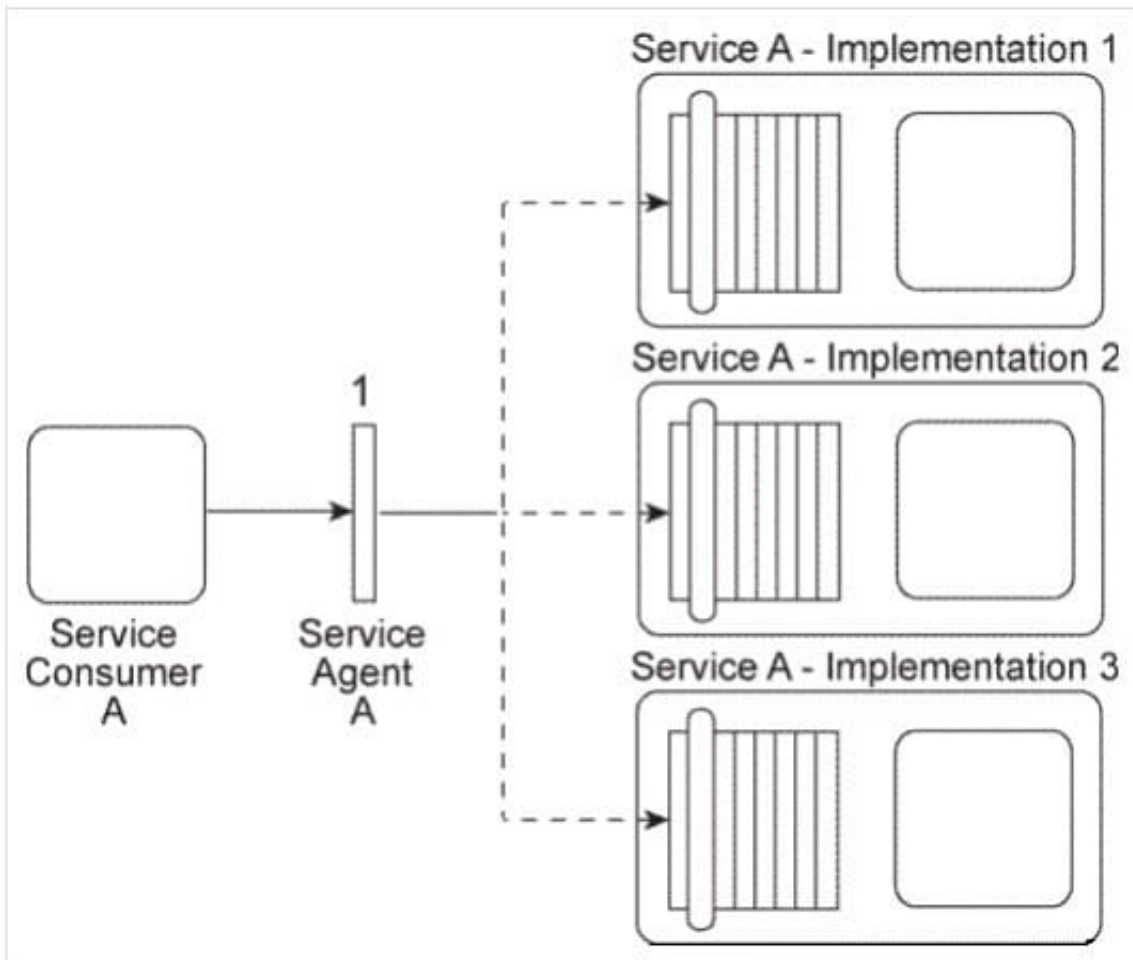
A. The Rules Centralization pattern can be applied to establish a centralized service that contains routing-related business rules. This new Rules service would replace Service B and could be accessed by Service A and Service C in order for Service A and Service C to determine where to forward a message to at runtime. The Service Composability principle can be further applied to ensure that all remaining services are designed as effective service composition participants.

B. The Asynchronous Queuing pattern can be applied together with the Rules Centralization pattern to establish a Rules service that encapsulates a messaging queue. This new Rules service would replace Service B and could be accessed by Service A and Service C in order for Service A and Service C to determine where to forward a message to at runtime. The Service Composability principle can be further applied to ensure that all remaining services are designed as effective service composition participants.

C. The Intermediate Routing pattern can be applied together with the Service Agent pattern by removing Service B or Service C from the service composition and replacing it with a service agent capable of intercepting and forwarding the message at runtime based on predefined routing logic. The Service Composability principle can be further applied to ensure that all remaining services are designed as effective service composition participants.

D. None of the above.

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 2

It has been confirmed that Policy A and Policy B are, in fact, the same policy and that the security credential check performed by Service Agent B also needs to be carried out on messages sent to Service

B .

How can this service composition architecture be changed to reduce the redundancy of policy content and fulfill the new security requirement?

A. The Policy Centralization pattern can be applied so that Policy A and Policy B are combined into the same policy. The policy enforcement logic is removed from Service Agent C and Service Agent A is then used to enforce the policy for messages sent to Service A and Service B . Service Agent B can be used to perform the security credential check for Service A and Service B .

B. The Policy Centralization pattern can be applied so that Policy A and Policy B are combined into the same policy. The Service Agent pattern is then applied to introduce a new service agent (called Service Agent D) which carries out the validation and enforcement of Policy A and Policy B. Service Agent B can be moved so that it performs the security credential check for Service B, but not for Service A .

C. The Policy Centralization pattern can be applied so that Service Agent A is changed to enforce the policy for messages sent to Service A and Service B and to perform the security credential check for Service A and Service B .

D. None of the above.

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 3

Service Consumer A sends a message to Service A (1), which then forwards the message to Service B (2). Service B forwards the message to Service C (3), which finally forwards the message to Service D (4).

Services A, B, and C each contain logic that reads the content of the message and, based on this content, determines which service to forward the message to. As a result, what is shown in the Figure is one of several possible runtime scenarios.
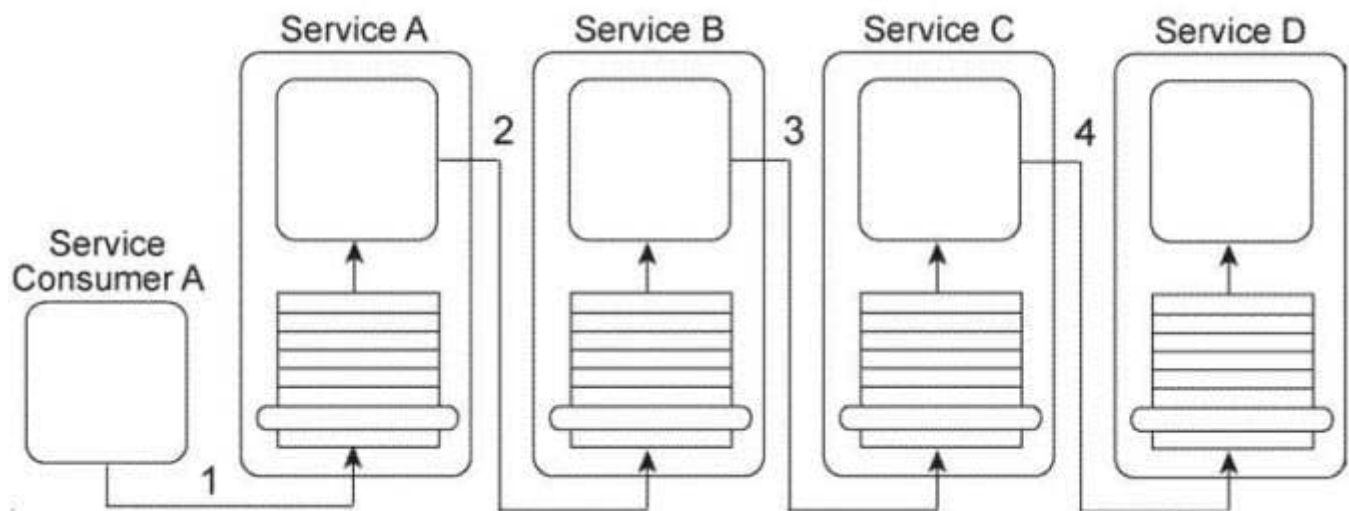
You are told that the current service composition architecture is having performance problems because of two specific reasons. First, too many services need to be explicitly invoked in order for the message to arrive at its destination. Secondly, because each of the intermediary services is required to read the entire message contents in order to determine where to forward the message to, it is taking too long for the overall task to complete. What steps can be taken to solve these problems without sacrificing any of the functionality that currently exists?

A. The Intermediate Routing pattern can be applied together with the Service Agent pattern in order to establish a set of service agents capable of intercepting and forwarding the message based on predefined routing logic. To avoid the need for service agents to read the entire message contents, the Messaging Metadata pattern can be applied so that content relevant to the routing logic is placed in the header of a message. This way, only the message header content needs to be read by the service agents.

B. The Intermediate Routing pattern can be applied together with the Service Agent pattern in order to establish a set of service agents capable of intercepting and forwarding the message based on predefined routing logic. To avoid the need for service agents to read the entire message contents, the Rules Centralization pattern can be applied so that content relevant to the routing logic is isolated into a separate Rules service. This way, service agents are only required to access the Rules service in order to determine where to forward messages to. The Standardized Service Contract principle will need to be applied to ensure that the new Rules service and the new service agents provide service contracts that are compliant to existing design standards.

C. The Intermediate Routing pattern can be applied together with the Service Agent pattern in order to establish a set of service agents capable of intercepting and forwarding the message based on predefined routing logic. The Service Discoverability principle can be applied to improve the communications quality of message contents, which will reduce the time required by service agents to

read the message contents at runtime.

D. None of the above.

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 4

When Service A receives a message from Service Consumer A(1),the message is processed by Component A. This component first invokes Component B (2), which uses values from the message to query Database A in order to retrieve additional data. Component B then returns the additional data to Component A.

Component A then invokes Component C (3), which interacts with the API of a legacy system to retrieve a new data value. Component C then returns the data value back to Component A.

Next, Component A sends some of the data it has accumulated to Component D (4), which writes the data to a te>X file that is placed in a specific folder. Component D then waits until this file is imported into a different system via a regularly scheduled batch import. Upon completion of the import, Component D returns a success or failure code back to Component A.

Component A finally sends a response to Service Consumer A (5) containing all of the data collected so far and Service Consumer A writes all of the data to Database B (6).

Components A, B, C. and D belong to the Service A service architecture. Database A, the legacy system, and the file folders are shared resources within the IT enterprise.
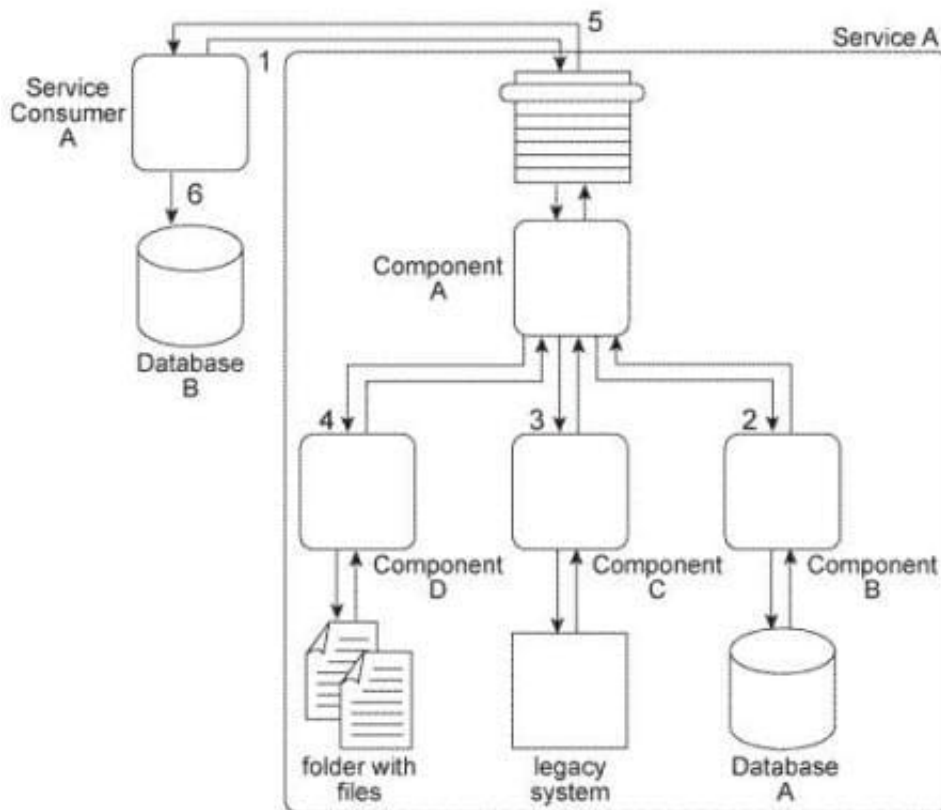
Service A is an entity service with a service architecture that has grown over the past few years. As a result of a service inventory-wide redesign project, you are asked to revisit the Service A service architecture in order to separate the logic provided by Components B, C, and D into three different utility services without disrupting the behavior of Service A as it

relates to Service Consumer A . What steps can be taken to fulfill these requirements?

A. The Legacy Wrapper pattern can be applied so that Component B is separated into a separate wrapper utility service that wraps the shared database. The Asynchronous Queuing pattern can be applied so that a messaging queue is positioned between Component A and Component C, thereby enabling communication during times when the legacy system may be unavailable or heavily accessed by other parts of the IT enterprise. The Service Facade pattern can be applied so that a Facade component is added between Component A and Component D so that any change in behavior can be compensated. The Service Autonomy principle can be further applied to Service A to help make up for any performance loss that may result from splitting the component into a separate wrapper utility service.

B. The Legacy Wrapper pattern can be applied so that Component B is separated into a separate utility service that wraps the shared database. The Legacy Wrapper pattern can be applied again so that Component C is separated into a separate utility service that acts as a wrapper for the legacy system API. The Legacy Wrapper pattern can be applied once more to Component D so that it is separated into another utility service that provides standardized access to the file folder. The Service Facade pattern can be applied so that three Facade components are added: one between Component A and each of the new wrapper utility services. This way, the Facade components can compensate for any change in behavior that may occur as a result of the separation. The Service Composability principle can be further applied to Service A and the three new wrapper utility services so that all four services are optimized for participation in the new service composition. This will help make up for any performance loss that may result from splitting the three components into separate services.

C. The Legacy Wrapper pattern can be applied so that Component B is separated into a separate utility service that wraps the shared database. The Legacy Wrapper pattern can be applied again so that Component C is separated into a separate utility service that acts as a wrapper for the legacy system API. Component D is separated into a separate service and the Event-Driven Messaging pattern is applied to establish a publisher-subscriber relationship between this new service and Component A. The interaction between Service Consumer A and Component A is then redesigned so that Component A first interacts with Component B and the new wrapper service. Service A then issues a final message back to Service Consumer A. The Service Composability principle can be further applied to Service A and the three new wrapper utility services so that all four services are optimized for participation in the new service composition. This will help make up for any performance loss that may result from splitting

the three components into separate services.

D. None of the above.

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 5

Service A has become increasingly difficult to maintain. Its core service logic has become bloated and convoluted because it has been updated numerous times during which additional functionality was added to interact with the database and the legacy system and to support interaction with Service Consumers A and B (via the two service contracts) as well as interaction directly with Service Consumer C.
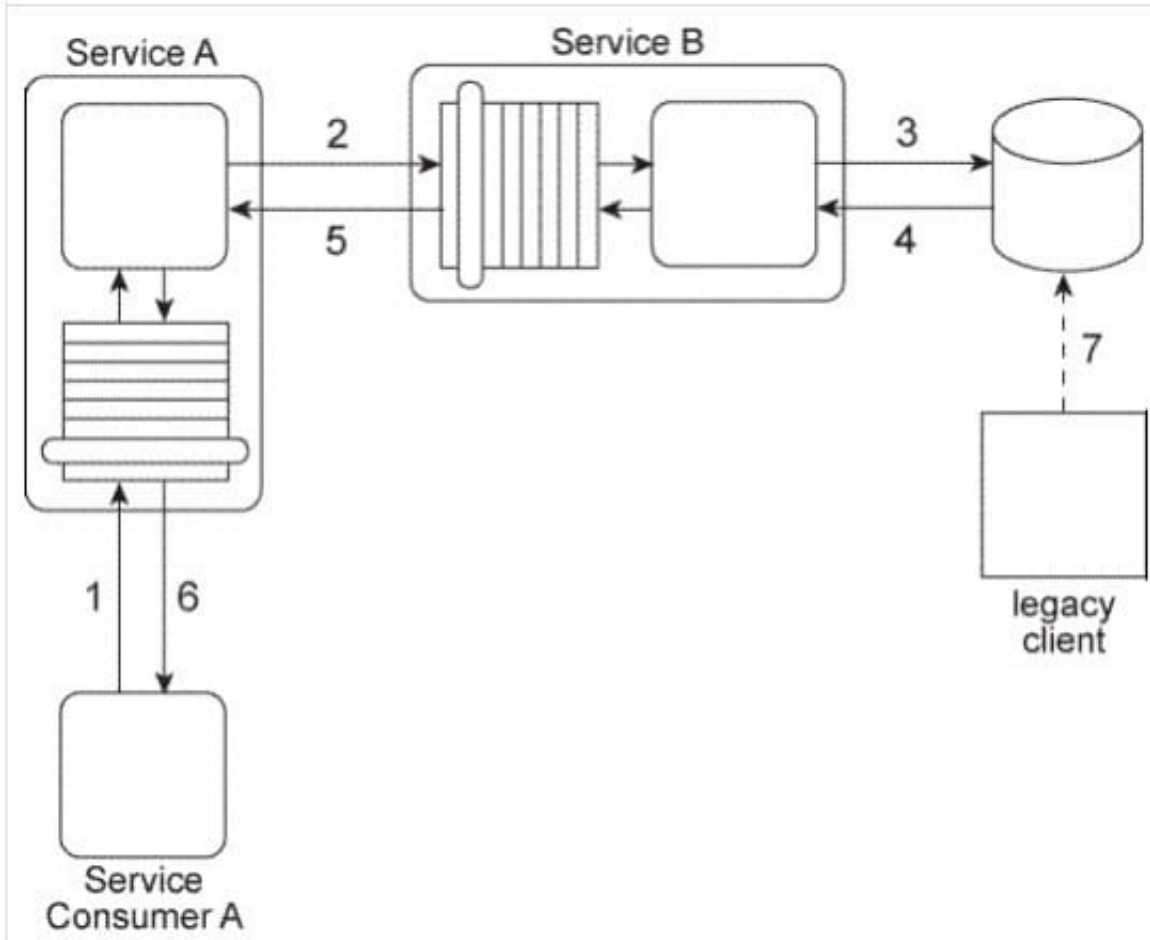
What steps can be taken to solve these problems and to prevent them from happening again in the future?

A. The Service Facade pattern can be applied to position a Facade component between the core service logic and the implementation resources (the database and the legacy system) and to also position a Facade component between the two service contracts and Service Consumers A and

B. The Official Endpoint pattern can be applied to limit access to Service A to one of its two published service contracts. The Service Loose Coupling principle can be applied so that Service Consumer C does not negatively couple itself directly to the core service logic of Service A . B. The Service Facade pattern can be applied to position a Facade component between the core service logic and the implementation resources (the database and the legacy system) and to position a faade component between the core service logic and the two service contracts. The Contract Centralization pattern can be applied to limit access to Service A to one of its two published service contracts. The Service Abstraction principle can be applied to hide the implementation details of Service A from service consumers.

C. The Service Faade pattern can be applied to position a Facade component between the core service logic and the two service contracts. The Contract Centralization pattern can be applied to limit access to Service A to one of its two published service contracts. The Service Loose Coupling principle can be applied so that Service Consumer C does not negatively couple itself directly to the core service logic of Service A .

D. None of the above.

Correct Answer: B

S90.09 PDF Dumps   S90.09 VCE Dumps   S90.09 Exam Questions