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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

Β.



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

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 4

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

QUESTION 5

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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