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QUESTION 1

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 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

QUESTION 2

Service Consumer A invokes Service A (1). The logic within Service A is required to retrieve three independent data values from Services B, C, and D and to then return these data values back to Service Consumer A.

To accomplish this, Service A begins by sending a request message to Service B (2). After receiving a response message with the first data value from Service B, Service A sends a request message to Service C (3). After it receives a response message with the second data value from Service C, Service A then sends a request message to Service D (4). Upon receiving a response message with the third data value from Service D. Service A finally sends its own response message (containing all three collected data values) back to Service Consumer A.

Service Consumer A and Service A reside in Service Inventory A. Service B and Service C reside in Service Inventory B. Service D is a public service that can be openly accessed via the World Wide Web. The service is also available for purchase so that it can be deployed independently within IT enterprises.



Due to the rigorous application of the Service Abstraction principle within Service Inventory B, the only information that is made available about Service B and Service C are the published service contracts. For Service D, the service contract plus a Service Level Agreement (SLA) are made available. The SLA indicates that Service D has a planned outage every night from 11 PM to midnight.



You are an architect with a project team building services for Service Inventory A . You are told that the owners of Service Inventory A and Service Inventory B are not generally cooperative or communicative. Cross-inventory service composition is tolerated, but not directly supported. As a result, no SLAs for Service B and Service C are available and you have no knowledge about how available these services are. Based on the service contracts you can determine that the services in Service Inventory B use different data models and a different transport protocol than the services in Service Inventory A. Furthermore, recent testing results have shown that the performance of Service D is highly unpredictable due to the heavy amount of concurrent access it receives from service consumers from other organizations. You are also told that there is a concern about how long Service Consumer A will need to remain stateful while waiting for a response from Service A . What steps can be taken to solve these problems?

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 Redundant Implementation pattern is applied so that a copy of Service D is brought in- house and made part of Service Inventory A.

B. 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 so that a separate messaging queue is positioned between Service A and Service Consumer

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 Redundant Implementation pattern is applied so that a copy of Service D is brought in- house for fail-over purposes. The Legacy Wrapper pattern is further applied to wrap Service D with a standardized service contract that is in compliance with the design standards used in Service Inventory

A. This wrapper utility service first attempts to access the external service, but if that service is



unavailable it will access the redundant internal service instead.

D. 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 Data Model Transformation and Protocol Bridging patterns are applied to enable communication between Service A and Service B and between C .

E. None of the above.

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 3

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 were designed with service contracts based on different design standards than the services in Service Inventory B. As a result, Service A and Service B use different data models to represent the data they need to exchange. Therefore, Service A and Service B cannot currently communicate. Furthermore, Service C is an agnostic service that is heavily accessed by many concurrent service consumers. Service C frequently reaches its usage thresholds during which it is not available and messages sent to it are not received. How can this service composition architecture be changed to avoid these problems?

A. The Data Model Transformation pattern can be applied by establishing an intermediate processing layer between Service A and Service B that can transform a message from one data model to another at runtime. The Intermediate Routing and Service Agent patterns can be applied so that when Service B sends a response message, a service agent can intercept the message and, based on its contents, either forward the message to Service A or route the message to Service C. The Service Autonomy principle can be further applied to Service C together with the Redundant Implementation pattern to help establish a more reliable and scalable service architecture.

B. The Data Model Transformation pattern can be applied by establishing an intermediate processing layer between Service A and Service B that can transform a message from one data model to another at runtime. The Asynchronous Queuing pattern can be applied to establish an intermediate queue between Service A and Service C so that when Service A needs to send a message to Service C, the queue will store the message and retransmit it to Service C until it is successfully delivered. The Service Autonomy principle can be further applied to Service C together with the Redundant Implementation pattern to help establish a more reliable and scalable service architecture.

C. The Data Model Transformation pattern can be applied by establishing an intermediate processing layer between Service A and Service B that can transform a message from one data model to another at runtime. The Intermediate Routing and Service Agent patterns can be applied so that when Service B sends a response message, a service agent can intercept the message and, based on its contents, either forward the message to Service A or route the message to Service C. 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.

D. None of the above.

Correct Answer: B

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

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 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

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