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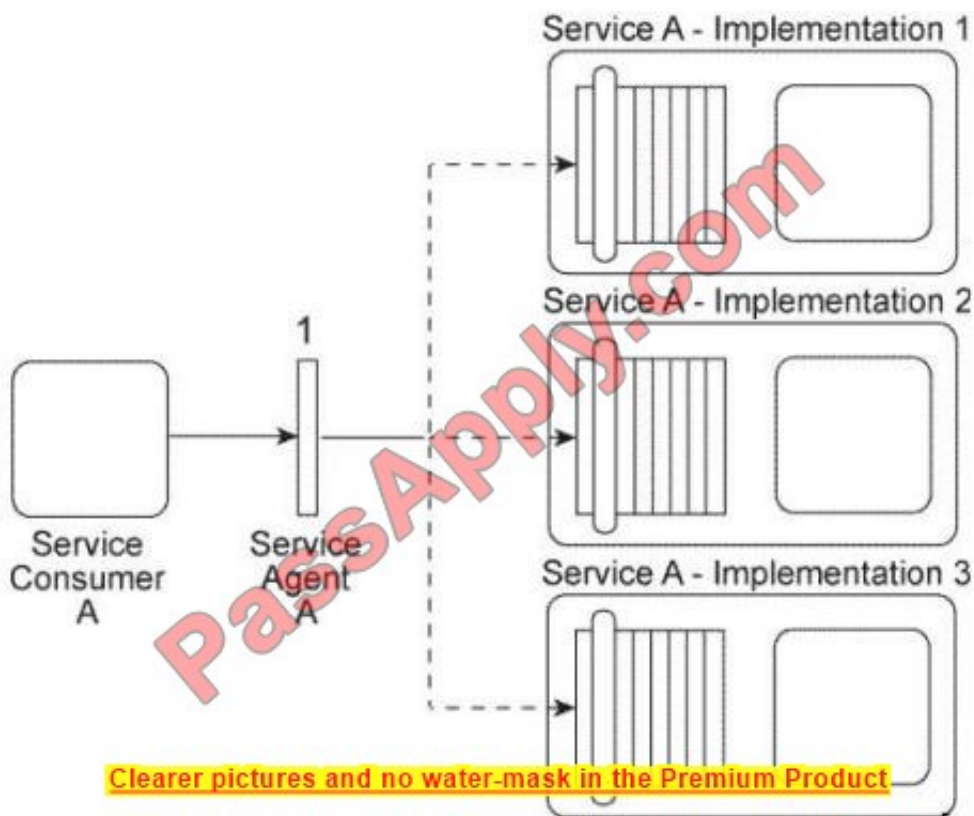
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QUESTION 1

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

QUESTION 2

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

QUESTION 3

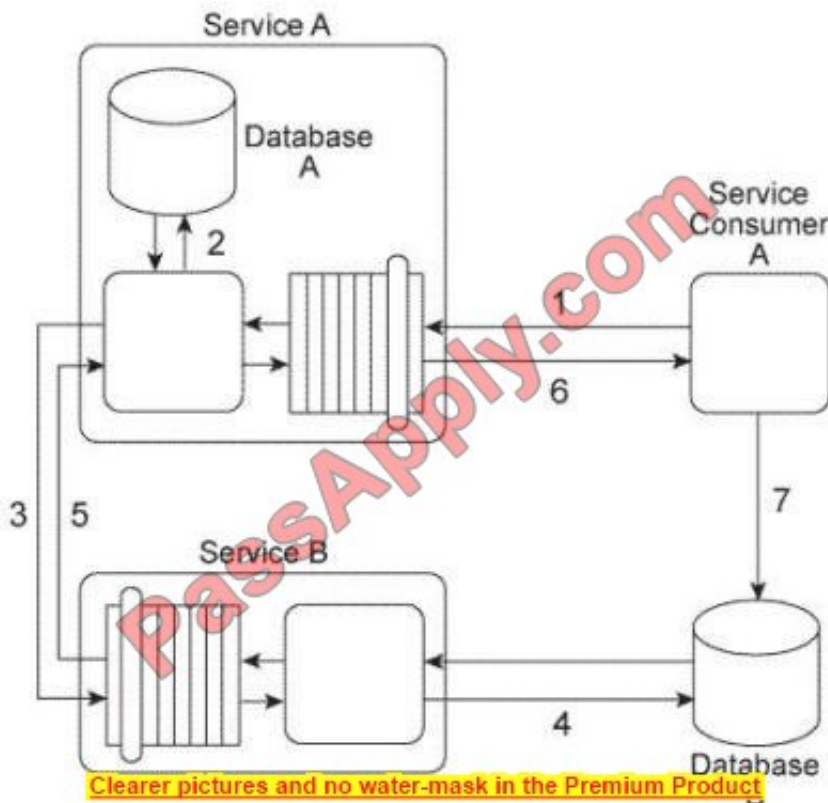
Service Consumer A sends a message with a business document to Service A (1), which writes the business document to Database A (2). Service A then forwards the business document to Service B (3), which writes the business document to Database B (4).

Service B then responds to Service A with a message containing a failure or success code (5) after which Service A



responds to Service Consumer A with a message containing a failure or success code (6). Upon receiving the message, Service Consumer A updates a log table in Database B (7). The log entry is comprised of the entire business document.

Database A is dedicated to the Service A service architecture and Database B is a shared database.



There are two problems with this service composition architecture that you are asked to address: First, both Service Consumer A and Service B need to transform the business document data from an XML format to a proprietary Comma Separated Value (CSV) in order to write the data to Database B. This has led to redundant data format transformation logic that has been difficult to keep in synch when Database B changes. Secondly, Service A is an entity service that is being reused by several other service compositions. It has lately developed reliability problems that have caused the service to become unavailable for extended periods. What steps can be taken to solve these problems?

A. The Legacy Wrapper pattern can be applied so that data access to Database B is separated into a new wrapper utility service. This way, the Data Format Transformation pattern only needs to be applied within the logic of this new service which will expose a standardized contract that both Service Consumer A and Service B can access. The Asynchronous Queuing pattern can be applied so that messaging queues are established between Service Consumer A and Service A and between Service A and Service B. The Service Autonomy principle can be further applied to Service A in order to establish a more isolated and reliable surrounding infrastructure.

B. The Legacy Wrapper pattern can be applied so that data access to Database B is separated into a new wrapper utility service. This way, the Data Format Transformation pattern only needs to be applied within the logic of this new service which will expose a standardized contract that both Service Consumer A and Service B can access. The Reliable Messaging pattern can be applied so that acknowledgements are passed between Service Consumer A and Service A and between Service A and Service B. The Service Composability principle can be further applied to Service A in order to optimize its service architecture for improved participation in multiple service compositions.

C. The service composition can be redesigned with the application of the Contract Centralization pattern so that instead of writing the business document to Database B, Service Consumer A sends the business document to Service B



instead. This way, Service B would provide the only location where data format transformation logic for Database B needs to be carried out, which further supports the application of the Service Reusability principle. The Reliable Messaging pattern can be applied so that acknowledgements are passed between Service Consumer A and Service A and between Service A and Service B. The Service Composability principle can be further applied to Service A in order to optimize its service architecture for improved participation in multiple service compositions.

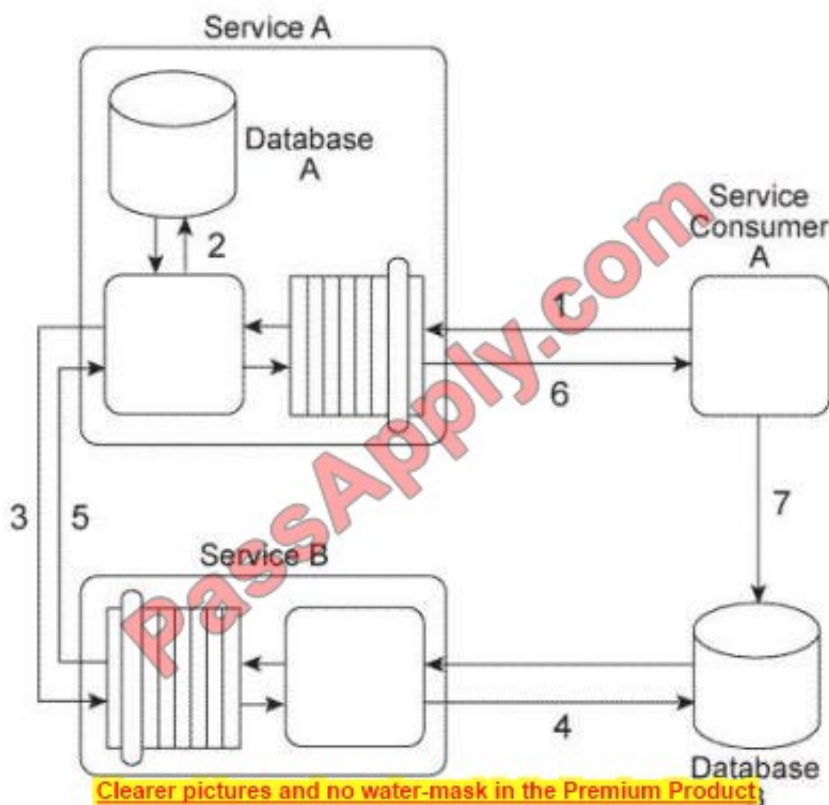
D. None of the above.

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 4

Service Consumer A sends a message with a business document to Service A (1), which writes the business document to Database A (2). Service A then forwards the business document to Service B (3), which writes the business document to Database B (4).

Service B then responds to Service A with a message containing a failure or success code (5) after which Service A responds to Service Consumer A with a message containing a failure or success code (6). Upon receiving the message, Service Consumer A updates a log table in Database B (7). The log entry is comprised of the entire business document. Database A is dedicated to the Service A service architecture and Database B is a shared database.



You are told that the database updates performed by Service A and Service B must be either both successful or they cannot happen at all. The database update performed by Service Consumer A must happen after it is given the outcome of the database updates performed by Service A and Service B. Given that Service Consumer A must also update Database B as part of this service composition architecture, how is it possible to fulfill these requirements?

A. The State Repository pattern can be applied so that Service A writes the business document data to a separate state



database until it receives a response message from Service B . If the response message contains a success code, Service A writes the business document to Database A. If the response contains a failure code, Service A discards the data that was written to the state database.

B. The Service Data Replication pattern can be applied to Service Consumer A and Service B so that separate dedicated databases can be established allowing Service Consumer A to make updates independently of Service B . Service A is simply redesigned to not write the business document to Database A until after it receives a message containing a success code from Service B.

C. The Atomic Service Transaction pattern can be applied to encompass Service A, Service B and Service Consumer A. This will guarantee that all of the actions performed by the service composition participants will either be successful or will be rolled back if anyone is not successful.

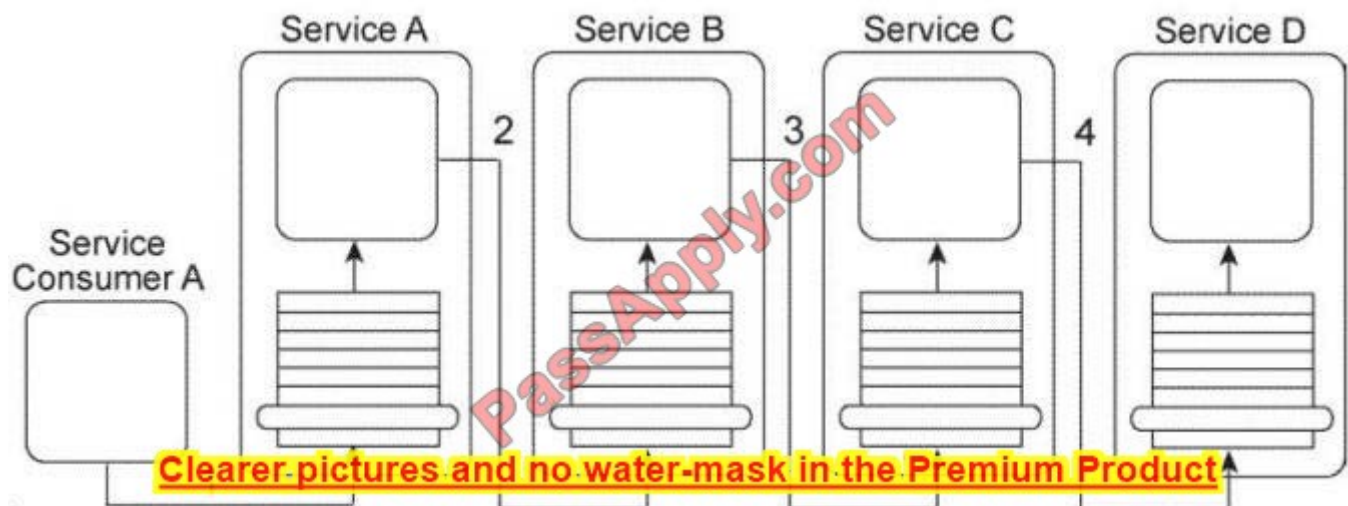
D. None of the above.

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 5

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 pre-defined 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 pre-defined 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 pre-defined 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.

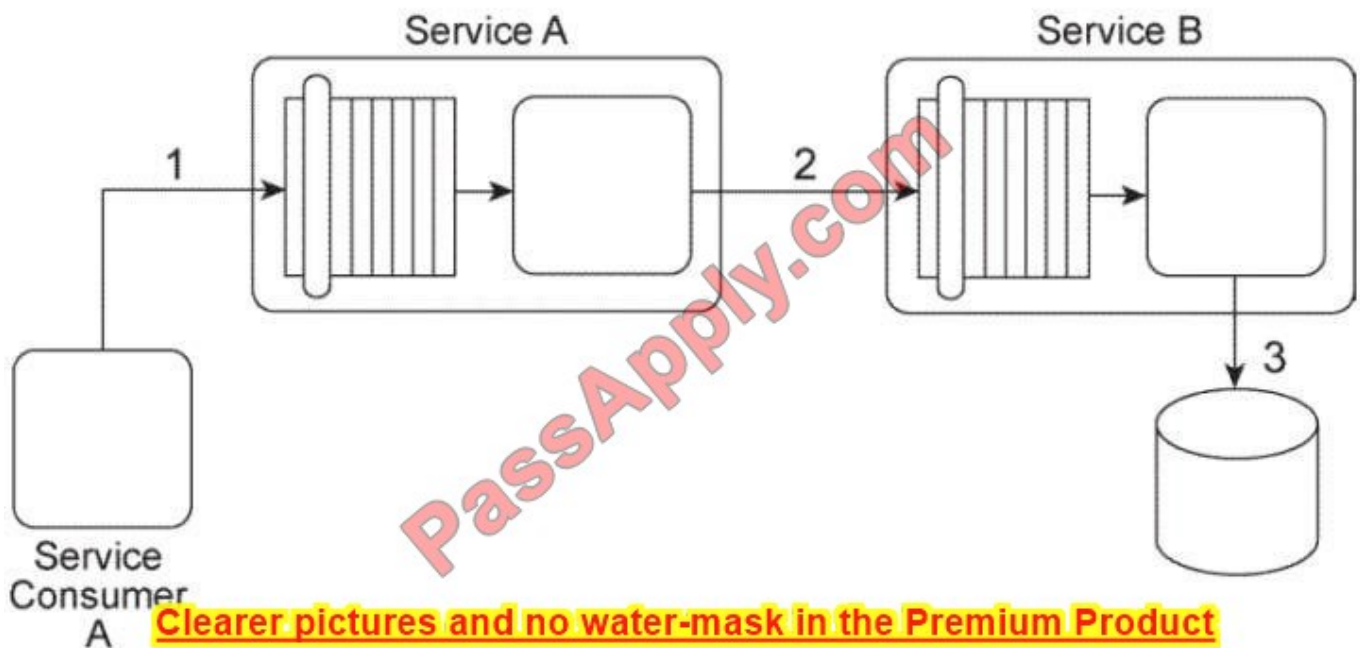
Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 6

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.



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Due to the incompatibility of the 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 pattern is being applied and that the Logic Centralization is not 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 requirements of the service composition?

A. Service Consumer A can be redesigned to use XML Schema B so that the SOAP message it sends is compliant with the service contract of Service A . The Data Model Transformation pattern can then be applied to transform the SOAP message sent by Service A so that it conforms to the XML Schema A used by Service B. The Standardized Service Contract principle must then be applied to Service B and Service Consumer A so that the invoice XML document is optimized to avoid unnecessary validation.

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. Service Consumer A can be redesigned to write the invoice document directly to the database. This reduces performance requirements by avoiding the involvement of Service A and Service B . It further supports the application of the Service Abstraction principle by ensuring that Service Consumer A hides the details of the data access logic required to write to the database.

D. None of the above.

Correct Answer: B

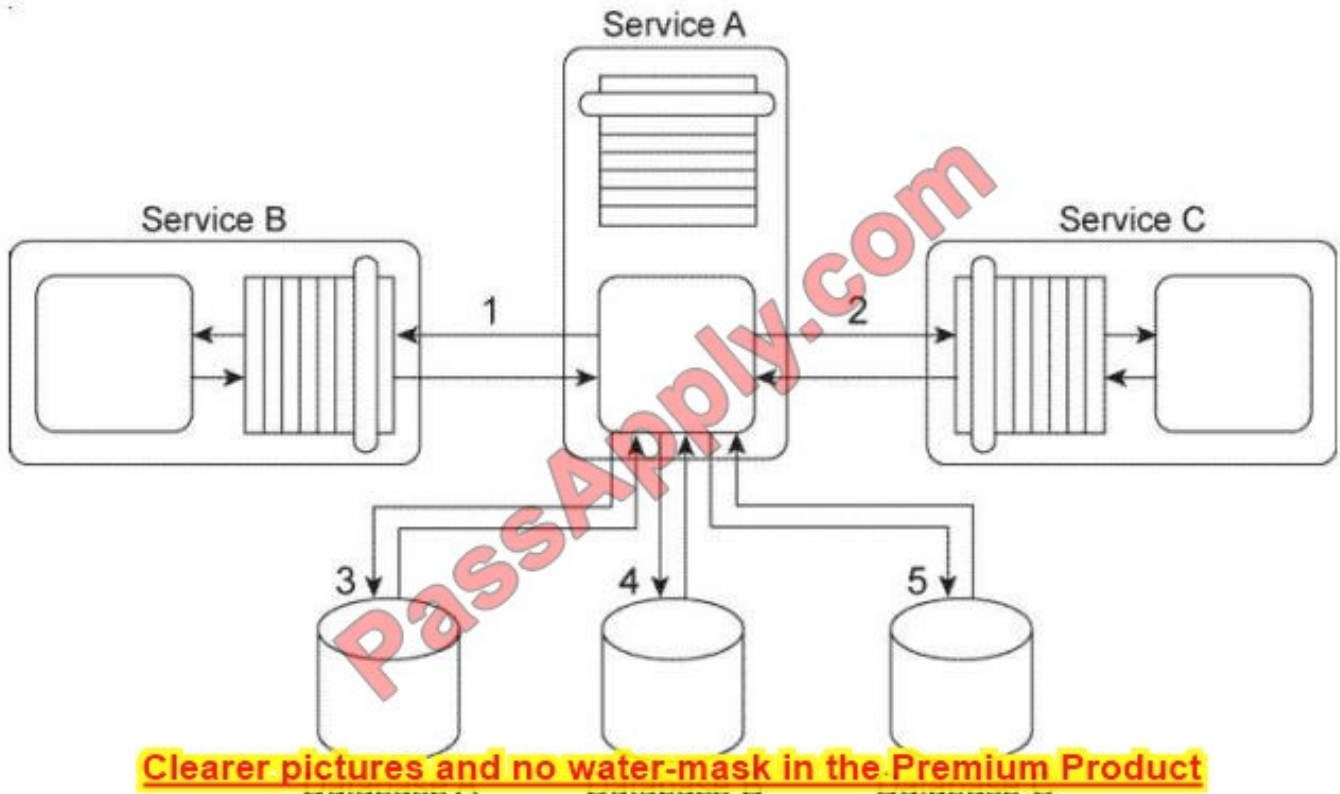
QUESTION 7

Service A is an entity service that provides a set of generic and reusable service capabilities. In order to carry out the functionality of any one of its service capabilities, Service A is required to compose Service B (1) and Service C (2) and Service A is required to access Database A (3), Database B (4), and Database C (5). These three databases are shared by other applications within the IT enterprise.

All of service capabilities provided by Service A are synchronous, which means that for each request a service consumer makes. Service A is required to issue a response message after all of the processing has completed.

Depending on the nature of the service consumer request, Service A may be required to hold data it receives in memory until its underlying processing completes. This includes data it may receive from either Service A or Service B or from any of the three shared databases.

Service A is one of many entity services that reside in a highly normalized service inventory. Because Service A provides agnostic logic, it is heavily reused and is currently part of many service compositions.



You are told that Service A has recently become unstable and unreliable. The problem has been traced to two issues with the current service architecture. First, Service B, which is also an entity service, is being increasingly reused and has itself become unstable and unreliable. When Service B fails, the failure is carried over to Service A. Secondly, shared Database B has a complex data model. Some of the queries issued by Service A to shared Database B can take a very long time to complete. What steps can be taken to solve these problems without compromising the normalization of the service inventory?

A. The Redundant Implementation pattern can be applied to Service A, thereby making duplicate deployments of the service available. This way, when one implementation of Service A is too busy, another implementation can be accessed by service consumers instead. The Service Data Replication pattern can be applied to establish a dedicated database that contains an exact copy of the data from shared Database B that is required by Service A.

B. The Redundant Implementation pattern can be applied to Service B, thereby making duplicate deployments of the service available. This way, when one implementation of Service B is too busy, another implementation can be accessed by Service A instead. The Service Data Replication pattern can be applied to establish a dedicated database that contains an exact copy of the data from shared Database B that is required by Service A.

C. The Redundant Implementation pattern can be applied to Service B, thereby making duplicate deployments of the service available. This way, when one implementation of Service B is too busy, another implementation can be accessed by Service A instead. The Service Data Replication pattern can be applied to establish a dedicated database that contains a copy of the data from shared Database B that is required by Service A. The replicated database is designed with an optimized data model in order to improve query execution performance.

D. None of the above.

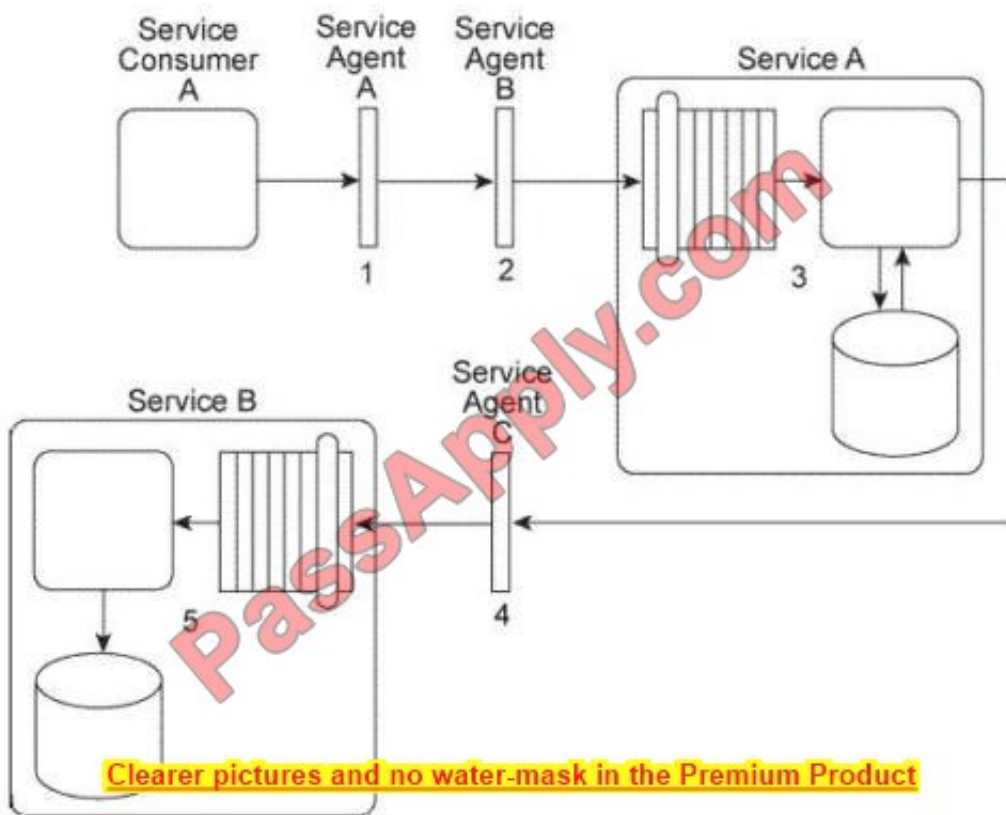
Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 8



Service Consumer A sends a message to Service A. Before the message arrives with Service A, it is intercepted by Service Agent A (1), which checks the message for compliance to Policy A that is required by Service A. If the message fails compliance, Service Agent A will not allow it to proceed and will instead write the message contents to a log. If the message does comply to the policy, it continues to be transmitted toward Service A, but before it arrives it is intercepted by Service Agent B (2), which validates the security credentials in the message header. If the security credential validation fails, the message is rejected and a runtime exception is raised. If the security credentials are validated, the message is sent to Service A.

Upon receiving the message, Service A retrieves a data value from a database and populates the message header with this data value (3) prior to forwarding the message to Service B. Before the message arrives at Service B, it is intercepted by Service Agent C (4) which checks the message for compliance with two policies: Policy B and Policy C. Policy B is identical to Policy A that was checked by Service Agent A. To check for compliance to Policy C, Service Agent C uses the data value added by Service A. If the message complies with both of the policies, it is forwarded to Service B (5), which stores the message contents in its own database.



You are told that Policy B and Policy C have changed. Also, in order to carry out the compliance check of Policy C, Service Agent C will now require a new data value from the Service B database. How can this service composition architecture be changed to fulfill these new requirements?

- A. The Policy Centralization pattern can be applied so that only one service agent is used to enforce Policy A and Policy B. Service A is redesigned to first query Service B for the value required by Service Agent C to check the compliance of the updated Policy C. If the compliance check is successful, the message is sent to Service B .
- B. The Policy Centralization pattern can be applied so that only one service agent is used to enforce Policy A and Policy B. Service Consumer A is redesigned to first query Service B for the value required by Service Agent C. This way, Service Consumer A can include this value in the message header prior to sending the message to Service A .
- C. The Policy Centralization pattern can be applied so that only one service agent is used to enforce Policy A and Policy B. The policy enforcement logic for Policy C is removed from Service Agent C and instead embedded within the logic of Service B . This way, Service B can itself retrieve the value required to check compliance with Policy C. If the message



received is not in compliance, Service B will reject it.

D. None of the above.

Correct Answer: D

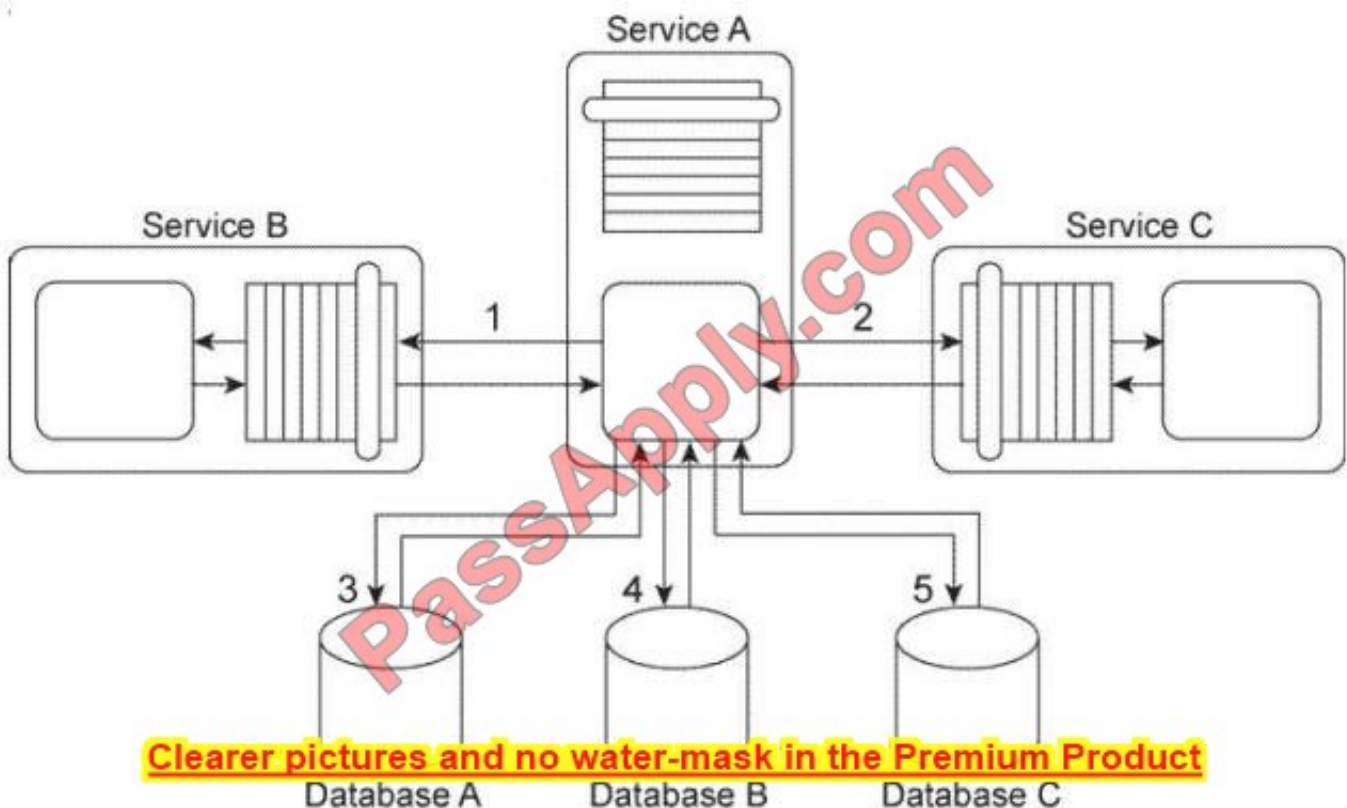
QUESTION 9

Service A is an entity service that provides a set of generic and reusable service capabilities. In order to carry out the functionality of any one of its service capabilities, Service A is required to compose Service B (1) and Service C (2) and Service A is required to access Database A (3), Database B (4), and Database C (5). These three databases are shared by other applications within the IT enterprise.

All of service capabilities provided by Service A are synchronous, which means that for each request a service consumer makes. Service A is required to issue a response message after all of the processing has completed.

Depending on the nature of the service consumer request, Service A may be required to hold data it receives in memory until its underlying processing completes. This includes data it may receive from either Service B or Service C or from any of the three shared databases.

Service A is one of many entity services that reside in a highly normalized service inventory. Because Service A provides agnostic logic, it is heavily reused and is currently part of many service compositions.



You are told that Service A has recently become unstable and unreliable and several of the service consumers that access it have had to raise runtime exceptions due to these problems. What steps can be taken to solve these problems without compromising the normalization of the service inventory?

A. The Service Autonomy principle can be applied to increase the physical isolation of Service A and to reduce



dependencies Service A has on external resources. In support of this, the Service Data Replication pattern can be applied in order to establish a dedicated database that contains replicated data from shared Databases A, B, and C . Furthermore, the Redundant Implementation pattern can be applied so that the logic Service A requires from Services B and C can be redundantly placed inside of Service A . This way, Service A avoids having to separately compose Services B and C

B. The Service Statelessness principle can be applied with the help of the State Repository pattern in order to establish a state database that Service A can use to defer state data it may be required to hold for extended periods. The Service Autonomy principle can also be applied in order to increase the physical isolation of Service A and to reduce dependencies Service A has on external resources. In support of this, the Service Data Replication pattern can be applied in order to establish a dedicated database that contains replicated data from shared Databases A, B, and C.

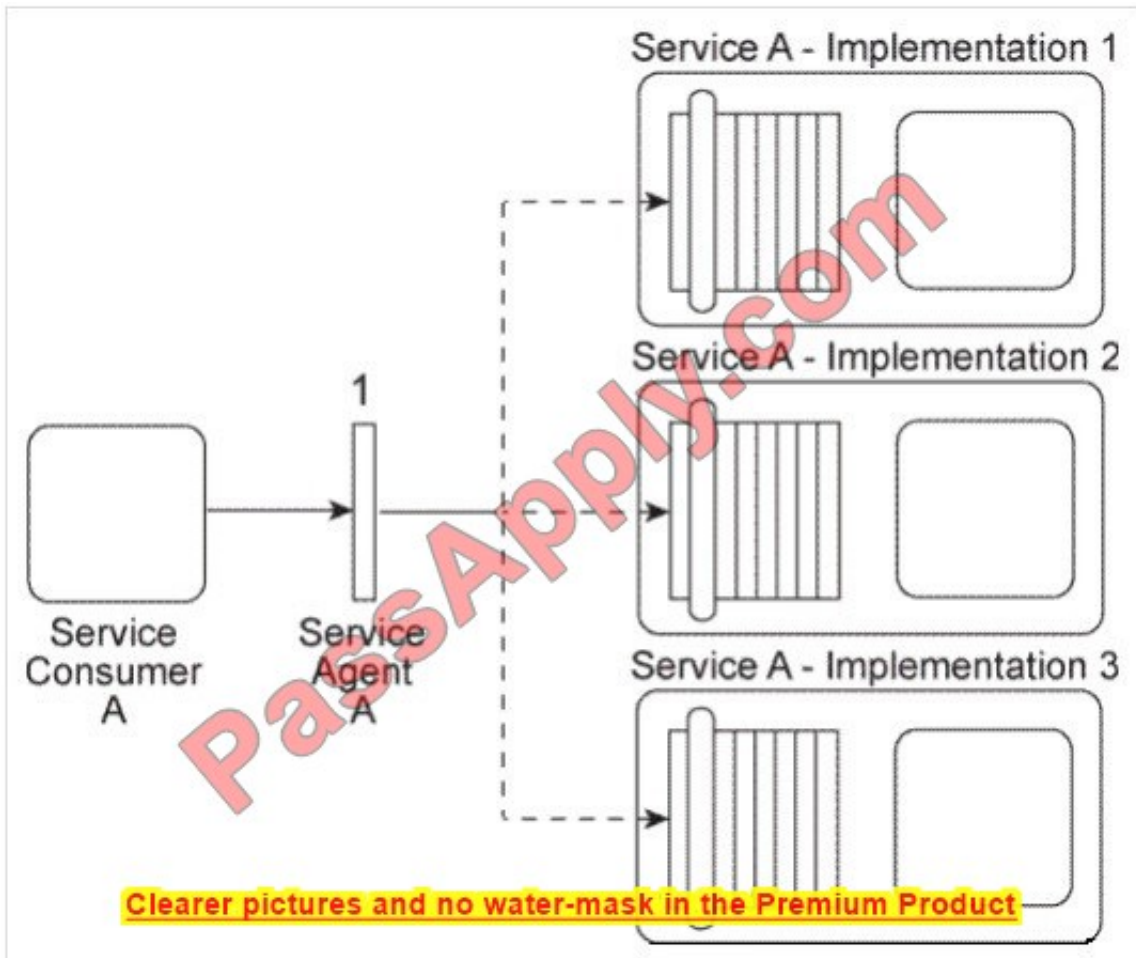
C. The Service Loose Coupling and Standardized Service Contract principles can be applied by introducing a separate utility service that provides centralized data access to the Databases A, B, and C, and exposes a standardized service contract that can be used by Service A . This will prevent Service A from direct dependencies on the shared databases in case any of them are replaced in the future. By following this approach, the Legacy Wrapper pattern is effectively applied via the introduction of the new utility service.

D. None of the above.

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 10

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



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