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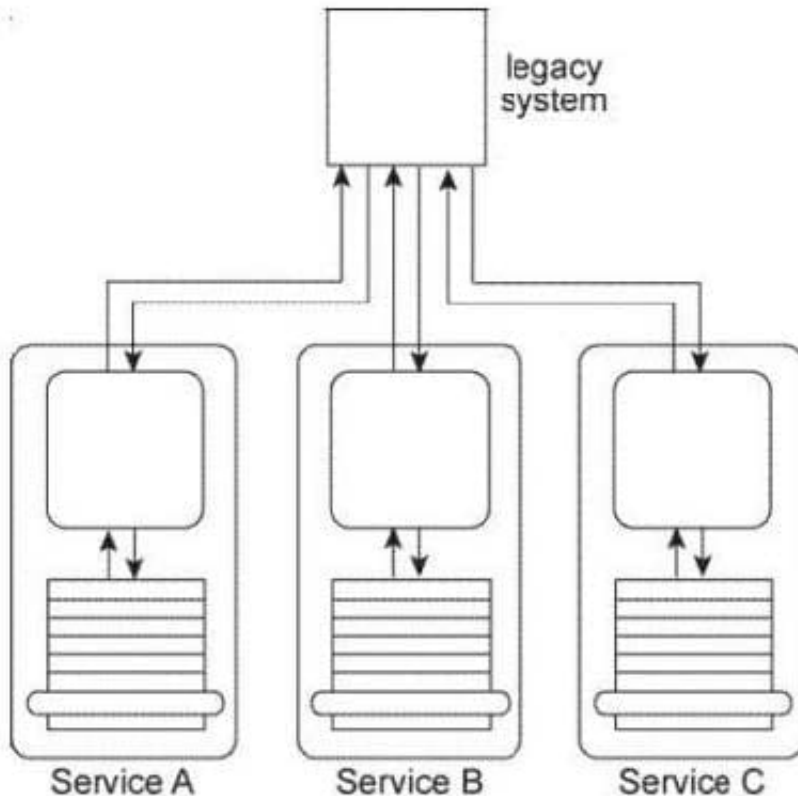
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QUESTION 1

Service A, Service B, and Service C are each designed to access the same shared legacy system. The service contracts for Service A, Service B, and Service C are standardized and decoupled from the underlying service logic. Service A and Service B are agnostic services that are frequently reused by different service compositions. Service C is a non-agnostic task service that requires access to the legacy system in order to retrieve business rules required for the service to make runtime decisions that determine its service composition logic. The legacy system uses a proprietary file format that Services A, B, and C need to convert to and from.



You are told that additional services need to be created, all of which need access to the legacy system. You are also told that the legacy system may be replaced in the near future. What steps can be taken to ensure that the replacement of the legacy system has a minimal impact on Services A, B, and C and any future services that are designed to rely upon it?

A. The Legacy Wrapper pattern can be applied together with the Standardized Service Contract principle to position a standardized service contract between the legacy system and any services that require access to it. This effectively establishes a new utility service dedicated to the encapsulation of the legacy system. When the legacy system is replaced, the utility service can keep its standardized service contract. To build the utility service, the Data Format Transformation pattern is applied to convert between the proprietary legacy system file format and the XML format used in the standardized service contract.

B. The Legacy Wrapper pattern can be applied together with the Official Endpoint pattern so that the Service A service contract is positioned as the sole access point for the legacy system. The Data Format Transformation pattern is applied to enable the conversion between the proprietary legacy system file format and the XML format used in the Service A service contract. Finally, the Contract Centralization pattern is applied so that Service A is forced to only access the legacy system via its

published standardized service contract.

C. The Legacy Wrapper pattern can be applied together with the Data Format Transformation pattern and the Standardized Service Contract principle in order to establish an intermediate layer of standardized transformation logic that is positioned between the legacy system and Services A, B, and C. This way, if the legacy system is replaced, the services will not be affected because of the abstraction established by the standardized transformation layer.

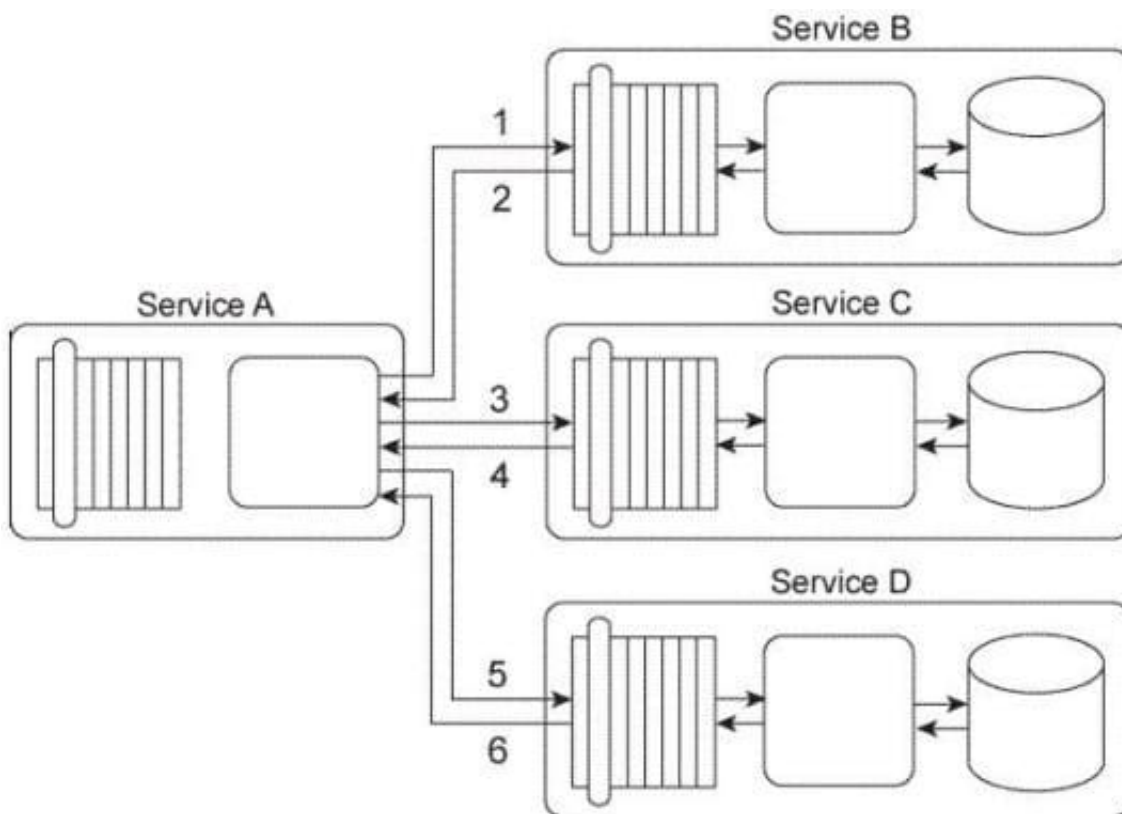
D. None of the above.

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 2

Service A is a task service that is required to carry out a series of updates to a set of databases in order to complete a task. To perform the database updates Service A must interact with three other services, each of which provides standardized data access capabilities.

Service A sends its first update request message to Service B (1), which then responds with a message containing a success or failure code (2). Service A then sends its second update request message to Service C (3), which also responds with a message containing a success or failure code (4). Finally, Service A sends a request message to Service D (5), which responds with its own message containing a success or failure code (6).



You've been asked to change this service composition architecture in order to fulfill a set of new requirements: First, if the database update performed by Service B fails, then it must be logged by Service

A. Secondly, if the database update performed by Service C fails, then a notification e-mail must be sent out to a human administrator. Third, if the database update performed by either Service C or Service D fails, then both of these updates must be reversed so that the respective databases are restored back to their original states. What steps can be taken to fulfill these requirements?

A. Service A is updated to perform a logging routine when Service A receives a response message from Service B containing a failure code. Service A is further updated to send an e-mail notification to a human administrator if Service A receives a response message from Service C containing a failure code. The Atomic Service Transaction pattern is applied so that Services A, C, and D are encompassed in the scope of a transaction that will guarantee that if the database updates performed by either Service C or Service D fails, then both updates will be rolled back.

B. The Compensating Service Transaction pattern is applied to Service B so that it invokes exception handling logic that logs failed database updates before responding with a failure code back to Service

A. Similarly, the Compensating Service Transaction pattern is applied to Service C so that it issues an e-mail notification to a human administrator when a database update fails. The Atomic Service Transaction pattern is applied so that Services A, C, and D are encompassed in the scope of a transaction that will guarantee that if the database updates performed by either Service C or Service D fails, then both updates will be rolled back. The Service Autonomy principle is further applied to Service A to ensure that it remains consistently available to carry out this sequence of actions.

C. The Atomic Service Transaction pattern is applied so that Services A, C, and D are encompassed in the scope of a transaction that will guarantee that if the database updates performed by either Service C or Service D fails, then both updates will be rolled back. The Compensating Service Transaction pattern is then applied to all services so that the scope of the compensating transaction includes the scope of the atomic transaction. The compensating exception logic that is added to Service D automatically invokes Service B to log the failure condition and Service C to issue the e-mail notification to the human administrator. This way, it is guaranteed that the compensating logic is always executed together with the atomic transaction logic.

D. None of the above.

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 3

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. Additionally, a review of the logic of both services has revealed that some of the business rules used by the Client and Vendor services are actually the same. What steps can be taken to improve performance and reduce redundant business rule logic?

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, thereby reducing the redundancy of business rules logic. The Redundant Implementation pattern can then be applied to establish a scalable Rules service that is capable of supporting concurrent access from many service consumers.

B. The Redundant Implementation pattern can be applied to the Client and Vendor services, thereby establishing duplicate service 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 to isolate business rules logic into a central and reusable Rules service. Additionally, the Service Abstraction principle can be applied to hide the implementation details of new the Rules service.

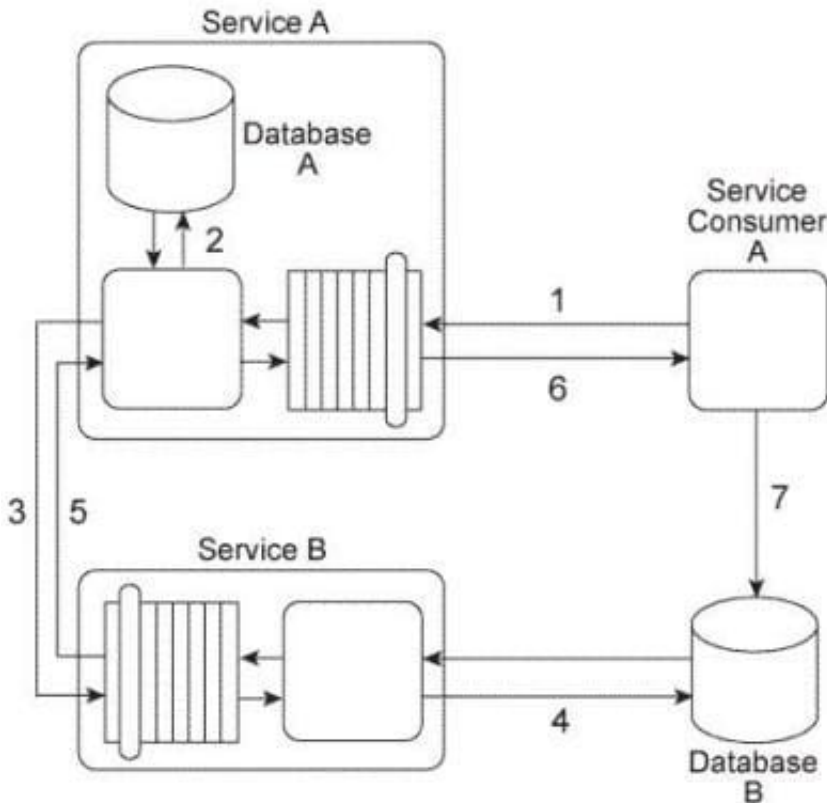
D. None of the above.

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.

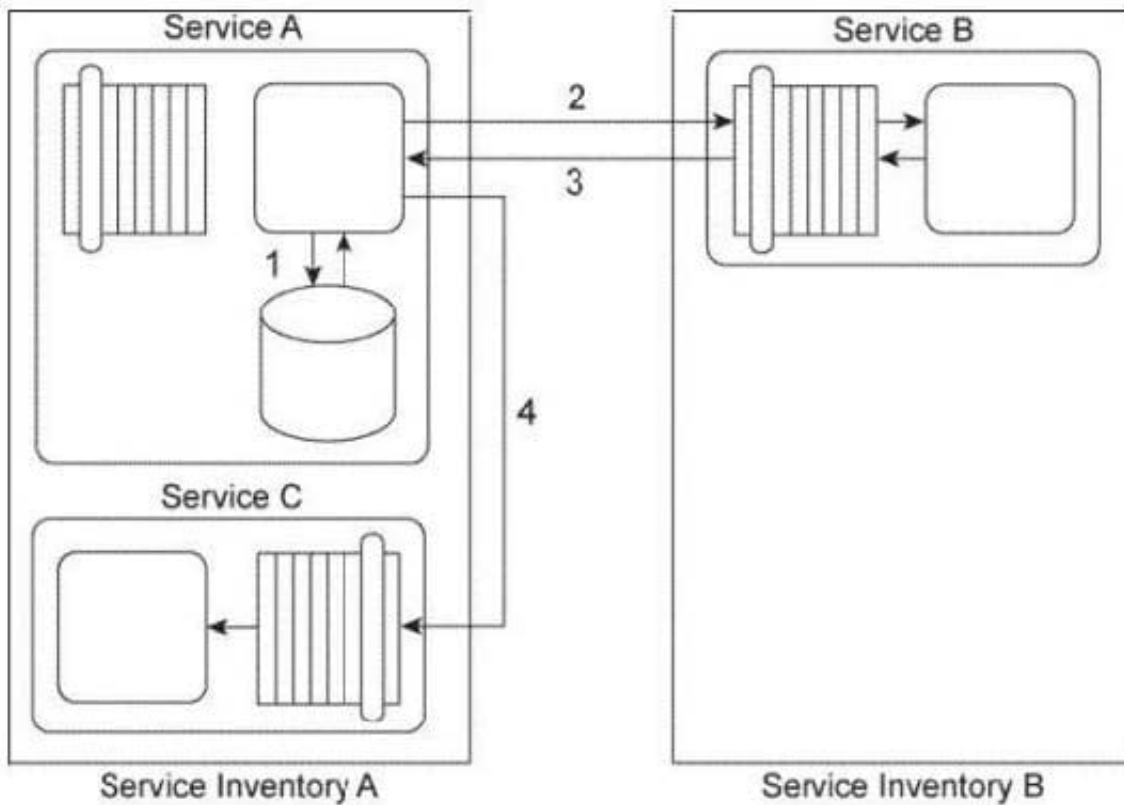
D. None of the above.

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 5

Service 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

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