SOA S90-03A

SOA Design & Architecture

Practice Test

Version: 14.20

QUESTION NO: 1

Which of the following is not a meta abstraction type associated with the Service Abstraction principle? Select the correct answer.

A. functional
B. technology
C. programmatic
D. state

Answer: D
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 2

Which of the following statements is false? Select the correct answer.

A. A sub-controller capability is responsible for composing nested composition logic.
B. A sub-controller capability is responsible for composing other service capabilities.
C. A sub-controller capability composes other service capabilities while it itself is also composed by other service capabilities.
D. A sub-controller can only compose other service capabilities but it cannot itself be composed.

Answer: D
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 3

As the quantity of services in service inventories increase, the potential for service compositions to become larger and more complex increases also. Select the correct answer.

A. True
B. False

Answer: A
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 4

Which of the following statements correctly explains the difference between the Service Abstraction and Service Loose Coupling principles? Select the correct answer.

A. Service Abstraction is focused on dependencies that exist between the service contract and its underlying logic, whereas Service Loose Coupling is focused on fostering "loose state" in support of runtime state deferral

B. Service Abstraction is focused on agnostic service logic only in order to establish an agnostic abstraction layer, whereas Service Loose Coupling is focused on the relationship between the service contract and service consumers.

C. Service Abstraction is focused on hiding information about service implementation details, whereas Service Loose Coupling is focused on the positioning of the service contract in relation to the service implementation and service consumers.

D. There is no difference between these two principles. One principle name is used instead of the other depending on whether you are building loose or tight service abstraction layers.

Answer: C
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 5

Which of the following statements reveal common misunderstandings about service-orientation and SOA? SELECT ALL THAT APPLY

A. In order for an enterprise to be successful with SOA, enterprise-wide standardization is required.

B. Service-orientation is a revolutionary paradigm that is incompatible with existing paradigms and practices.

C. Adoption of service-orientation will return an immediate ROI due to its focus on tactical (short-term) requirements fulfillment.

D. In order for an enterprise to be successful with SOA, an understanding of service-orientation is required.

Answer: A,B,C
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 6

The decoupling of a service contract from the service's underlying implementation results in a(n) _____ in the service's level of abstraction because _____ serviceimplementation details helps prevent service consumers from being designed to indirectly couple to the underlying service implementation. Select the correct answer.

_____

A. increase, hiding
B. increase, publishing
C. decrease, hiding
D. decrease, publishing

Answer: A
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 7

Fill in the blanks for the following definition of the Service Discoverability design principle: "Services are supplemented with communicative metadata by which they can be effectively _____ and _____." Select the correct answer.

A. designed, discovered
B. discovered, interpreted
C. discovered, refactored
D. discovered, deployed

Answer: B
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 8

Which of the following is a common reason as to why the Standardized Service Contract principle is not followed in some organizations? Select the correct answer.

A. Development tools are used to auto-generate the details of the technical service contract.
B. Developers ignore service contract design standards.
C. Developers are required to use pre-defined third-party service contracts obtained with the purchase of legacy system adapters.
D. All of the above.

Answer: D
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 9

Which of the following statements describes service re-composability, as it relates to the Service

Composability principle? Select the correct answer.

A. I have a service that is part of a service composition.
B. I have a service composition with 5 services.
C. I have a service that is part of 2 service compositions.
D. I have 2 service compositions that are part of 2 service inventories.

Answer: C
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 10

Which of the following statements are true? SELECT ALL THAT APPLY

A. The adoption of service-orientation can result in an increased overall time and cost for the initial delivery of service logic.
B. The adoption of service-orientation can result in increased design complexity due to a constant emphasis on reuse.
C. The adoption of service-orientation can result in an emphasis on tactical (short-term) rather than strategic (long-term) planning in order to justify a quick ROI.
D. The adoption of service-orientation can result in a need to introduce a governance structure that may introduce new organizational roles and processes.

Answer: A,B,D
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 11

Which of the following is not a state deferral option that is commonly used in support of applying the Service Statelessness principle? Select the correct answer.

A. database
B. utility service
C. messages
D. service registry

Answer: D
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 12

The design principle most associated with an approach whereby the technical interface or contract of a service is designed prior to its underlying logic is: Select the correct answer.

A. Service Autonomy
B. Service Reusability
C. Service Composability
D. Standardized Service Contract

Answer: D
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 13

A company is about to release a service for worldwide usage. As a result, the service contract receives a great deal of attention. After a review it is decided to limit the service contract content to only what is deemed absolutely necessary and to further have the service's Service Level Agreement (SLA) translated into several different languages so that the service can be easily located by those who may want to use it. Which pair of service-orientation principles directly supports these design-time considerations? Select the correct answer.

A. Service Autonomy, Service Reusability
B. Service Statelessness, Standardized Service Contract
C. Service Discoverability, Service Abstraction
D. Service Reusability, Service Statelessness

Answer: C
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 14

Each time our corporate development team makes a change to the service logic it is required to publish a new version of the service contract. Our customers are complaining because their service consumer programs become incompatible with new service contract versions and therefore no longer work. Which of the following service-orientation principles is most likely to help us solve this on-going problem? Select the correct answer.

A. Service Reusability
B. Service Statelessness
C. Service Loose Coupling

D. Service Autonomy

Answer: C
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 15

When applying the Service Loose Coupling design principle, we want to _____
the coupling of the service logic to the service contract because that allows the service contract to
remain _____ from the service logic. Select the correct answer.

A. increase, decoupled
B. reduce, decoupled
C. increase, coupled
D. reduce, coupled

Answer: A
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 16

Which of the following service-orientation principles support the application of the Service
Composability principle? SELECT ALL THAT APPLY

A. Standardized Service Contract
B. Service Autonomy
C. Service Integration
D. Service Statelessness

Answer: A,B,D
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 17

The composition member is the runtime role assumed by a service with a capability that is
executing the parent composition logic required to compose capabilities within other services.
Select the correct answer.