

## S90-01A Fundamental SOA & Service-Oriented Computing

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## Exam A

### QUESTION 1

Which of the following statements does not make sense?

- A. Intrinsic interoperability is important because it helps increase the quantity of integration projects that may be required to accommodate new business requirements, thereby fostering agility.
- B. Intrinsic interoperability is important because it enables services to exchange data without having to resort to transformation technologies.
- C. Intrinsic interoperability is important because it is fundamental to enabling services to be repeatedly composed.
- D. Intrinsic interoperability is important because one of the goals of service-oriented computing is to increase intrinsic interoperability.

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

### QUESTION 2

Which of the following statements is true.?

- A. To apply service-orientation requires the use of Web services.
- B. Web services are required in order to build service-oriented solutions.
- C. When discussing SOA and service-oriented computing, the term "Web service" must always be synonymous with (have the same meaning as) the term "service".
- D. None of these statements are true.

**Correct Answer:** D

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

### QUESTION 3

Which of the following statements is true?



- A. "Contract first" design is important to SOA because it makes you think about service contract design options at the same time that you are building the underlying service logic.
- B. "Contract first" design is important to SOA because it forces you to establish standardized service contracts prior to the development of the underlying service logic.
- C. "Contract first" design is important to SOA because without a contract, services cannot be invoked. However, there is no preference as to when, during the service delivery lifecycle, the contract should be designed or established.
- D. "Contract first" design is an unproven design technique that is not commonly employed when delivering service-oriented solutions and is therefore not considered important to SOA.

**Correct Answer:** B

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### QUESTION 4

Which of the following statements is false?

- A. A service is a unit of logic to which service-orientation has been applied to a meaningful extent.
- B. Services are designed to increase the need for integration.
- C. Services are the fundamental building blocks of service-oriented solutions.
- D. A service composition is comprised of services.

**Correct Answer:** B

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### QUESTION 5

Which of the following statements accurately describes the strategic benefit of Increased Federation?

- A. A target state whereby all services are always consistently delivered as Web services.
- B. A target state in which the entire enterprise has been successfully service-oriented.
- C. A target state whereby the enterprise has adopted SOA by replacing all legacy environments with custom-developed services.

D. A target state whereby standardized service contracts have been established to express a consistent and unified service endpoint layer.

**Correct Answer:** D

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

### QUESTION 6

In order to achieve \_\_\_\_\_ we have traditionally required \_\_\_\_\_ projects. With service-orientation, we aim to establish an intrinsic level of \_\_\_\_\_ within each service so as to reduce the need for \_\_\_\_\_ effort.

- A. vendor diversity, integration, vendor diversity, design
- B. agility, development, scalability, development
- C. interoperability, integration, interoperability, integration
- D. autonomy, integration, statelessness, integration

**Correct Answer:** C

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**



### QUESTION 7

Below are four statements about business and technology alignment, as it pertains to service-oriented computing. Which of these statements is false?

- A. Business and technology alignment represents the extent to which an IT enterprise and its automated systems can mirror and evolve in alignment with the business.
- B. Service-oriented computing promotes the abstraction and accurate encapsulation and expression of business logic in services. This supports business and technology alignment.
- C. The pursuit of business and technology alignment can be supported by the collaboration of business analysts and technology experts during analysis and modeling phases.
- D. In order for an IT enterprise to increase business and technology alignment, its business analysts must become more technical and assume the responsibilities of technology experts so that they can independently design quality business services that take both business and technology considerations into account.

**Correct Answer:** D

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 8**

Which of the following is not a benefit of maintaining a vendor-neutral and business-driven context for a service-oriented architecture?

- A. Establish a technology architecture with a fixed scope and purpose that remains unchanged, regardless of how the business may need to change over time.
- B. Avoid establishing a technology architecture that will need to be replaced in the near future when it no longer adequately fulfills business requirements.
- C. Leverage new technological innovation in order to maximize the fulfillment of business requirements.
- D. Establish a technology architecture that can stay in alignment with how the business may need to change over time.

**Correct Answer: A**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**



**QUESTION 9**

Which of the following statements is false?

- A. The design standardization of service contracts helps increase interoperability between services.
- B. Design standardization can introduce organizational and cultural challenges because it requires that the design standards be regularly enforced.
- C. The design standardization of service contracts helps avoid the need for transformation technologies.
- D. Design standardization is not relevant to the design of service compositions. It is only relevant to the design of individual services.

**Correct Answer: D**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 10**

Which of the following statements is false?

- A. The governance burden of services is not impacted by the SOA project delivery approach.

- B. The bottom-up approach to SOA project delivery results in less up-front impact, but will usually increase the eventual governance burden of services.
- C. Alternative approaches exist that provide a compromise between bottom-up and top-down SOA project delivery approaches.
- D. Up-front analysis as part of a top-down SOA project delivery approach helps reduce the eventual governance burden of services.

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### QUESTION 11

What is wrong with this statement: "We delivered two services last year. Even though each service was delivered by a separate project team in a different location and at a different time, I am confident that the services will be reasonably interoperable because each project team was asked to use the same design standards."



- A. The statement is incorrect because services should never be delivered by different project teams.
- B. The statement is incorrect because services rely on post-implementation integration effort in order to achieve interoperability, not design standards.
- C. The statement is incorrect because SOA delivery projects require that services be created at exactly the same time in order to guarantee interoperability.
- D. There is nothing wrong with this statement.

**Correct Answer:** D

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### QUESTION 12

Which of the following statements is false?

- A. Industry standards are usually produced by standards organizations.

- B. Industry standards are usually created by standards committees so that they do not favor any one vendor or organization.
- C. The use of industry standards alone automatically results in fully standardized service-oriented solutions.
- D. XML is an example of an industry standard.

**Correct Answer:** C

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### QUESTION 13

You can create \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_ service inventories.

- A. process-specific, process-wide
- B. domain, enterprise
- C. domain, process-specific
- D. enterprise, process-specific

**Correct Answer:** B

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**



#### QUESTION 14

\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ are used to classify and organize services within a service inventory.

- A. service compositions, service-oriented solutions
- B. service capabilities, service compositions
- C. service models, service layers
- D. service contracts, service capabilities

**Correct Answer:** C

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 15**

The standardization of services within a service inventory supports the repeated \_\_\_\_\_ of services, thereby increasing their potential reuse.

- A. integration
- B. composition
- C. definition
- D. expression

**Correct Answer: B**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 16**

Solution logic is classified as "service-oriented" after:

- A. it has been built using Web services
- B. it has been built using RPC technologies
- C. it has been performance tested to a meaningful extent
- D. service-orientation has been applied to a meaningful extent



**Correct Answer: D**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 17**

A \_\_\_\_\_ can be part of a/an \_\_\_\_\_ which can be assembled from \_\_\_\_\_ within a/an \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. component, object, enterprises, service
- B. service inventory, service, enterprises, service composition
- C. service, service composition, services, service inventory

D. service inventory, service, service compositions, enterprise

**Correct Answer:** C

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### QUESTION 18

Two common, yet opposing SOA delivery approaches are:

- A. bottom-up and upside-down
- B. top-down and left-to-right
- C. upside-down and left-to-right
- D. none of the above

**Correct Answer:** D

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**



#### QUESTION 19

When designing service-oriented architectures, it is important to take the strategic goal of Increased Vendor Diversity Options into account, because this goal:

- A. encourages you to commit to one vendor platform and stick with that platform, which fosters long-term flexibility
- B. encourages you to retain the constant option of using proprietary vendor features and extensions so that they can be entrenched into your service-oriented architectures for long-term flexibility
- C. encourages you to retain the constant option to extend or replace parts of your service-oriented architectures with different vendor technologies or products, which fosters long-term flexibility
- D. encourages you to bridge disparity between vendor platforms by using modern transformation technologies for long-term flexibility

**Correct Answer:** C

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 20**

Services can be referred to as \_\_\_\_\_ because of the enterprise-centric design considerations of service-orientation and SOA.

- A. enterprise architectures
- B. enterprise resources
- C. enterprise definitions
- D. enterprise-centric business models

**Correct Answer: B**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 21**

A service inventory is considered to have normalized services when:

- A. its scope does not overlap with any existing databases
- B. service boundaries within the service inventory do not overlap with each other
- C. each service within the service inventory is not used by more than one service composition
- D. legacy systems within the service inventory boundary do not overlap with each other

**Correct Answer: B**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 22**

Service metadata can be centrally registered within a \_\_\_\_\_ for discoverability purposes.

- A. service inventory
- B. service composition
- C. service registry

D. service model

**Correct Answer:** C

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### **QUESTION 23**

When planning a transition toward SOA, we are usually required to balance the \_\_\_\_\_ goals with the \_\_\_\_\_ requirements.

- A. strategic (long-term), tactical (short-term)
- B. strategic (long-term), unimportant (low priority)
- C. tactical (short-term), unimportant (low priority)
- D. unimportant (low priority), important (high priority)

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**



#### **QUESTION 24**

Services are ideally designed to be:

- A. agnostic and reusable
- B. unidirectional and semi-granular
- C. linear and logistically decomposable
- D. returnable and non-standardized

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 25**

The ROI (return on investment) potential of services is increased by:

- A. increasing the amount of agnostic services within an inventory
- B. increasing the amount of non-agnostic services within an inventory
- C. increasing the amount of legacy systems within an enterprise
- D. decreasing the scope of a service inventory

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 26**

Which of the following is not the result of achieving the strategic goal of Reduced IT Burden?

- A. a reduction in waste and redundancy among automation solutions (compared to a traditional silo-based IT enterprise)
- B. a reduction in the quantity of services (compared to a traditional silo-based IT enterprise)
- C. a reduction in the overhead associated with IT governance and evolution (compared to a traditional silo-based IT enterprise)
- D. a reduction in size and operational cost of IT as a whole (compared to a traditional silo-based IT enterprise)

**Correct Answer:** B

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 27**

Which of the following statements is true?

- A. Organizational agility can be viewed as the ability of IT to rapidly produce new legacy applications on-demand.
- B. Organizational agility can be viewed as a state whereby the organization increases its responsiveness with the support of a more agile IT enterprise.
- C. Organizational agility can be viewed as a tactical benefit that empowers the organization to respond to new business requirements by building new applications from scratch each time.

D. Organizational agility can be viewed as the ability of IT project managers to rapidly replace slow performing programmers without jeopardizing project delivery schedules.

**Correct Answer:** B

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

### QUESTION 28

To qualify as a service composition, at least \_\_\_\_\_ participating services need to be present. Otherwise, the service interaction only represents a point-topoint exchange.

- A. two
- B. four
- C. six
- D. eight

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**



### QUESTION 29

There are two basic types of service-oriented solution logic: \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_

- A. services, service registries
- B. services, service compositions
- C. service candidates, service registries
- D. top-down service models, bottom-up service models

**Correct Answer:** B

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 30**

Which of the following statements is false?

- A. Service-orientation is a design paradigm that must be applied on an enterprise-wide basis in order to be successful.
- B. Service-orientation is a design paradigm comprised of a set of design principles.
- C. Service-orientation is an evolutionary design paradigm that has been influenced by older, established IT paradigms and platforms.
- D. Service-orientation is applied to logic in order to create service-oriented logic.

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 31**

When an organization cannot implement a single enterprise service inventory, it has the option to organize collections of services into multiple service inventories referred to as \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. domain service inventories
- B. sub-inventories
- C. sectional service inventories
- D. service inventory subsets



**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 32**

A part of a service contract that is commonly standardized is the \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. data model
- B. service agent
- C. service registry

D. data agent

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

### QUESTION 33

Service-oriented computing advocates a concept based on the creation of a service layer with standardized and unified endpoints (service contracts) while allowing individual service implementations to remain disparate and independently governed. This concept is known as:

- A. interoperability
- B. transformation
- C. federation
- D. isolation

**Correct Answer:** C

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**



### QUESTION 34

Service-oriented computing aims to increase an organization's responsiveness by allowing it to adapt to change more efficiently and effectively. This is known as:

- A. organizational diversity
- B. organizational agility
- C. organizational federation
- D. organizational interoperability

**Correct Answer:** B

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 35**

One of the fundamental characteristics of service-oriented architecture is:

- A. business-driven
- B. integration-centric
- C. inventory-neutral
- D. silo-driven

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 36**

By applying a \_\_\_\_\_ strategic scope to the technology architecture, it can be kept in constant synch with how the business evolves over time.

- A. consistently decreasing
- B. middleware-centric
- C. vendor-driven
- D. None of the above answers correctly complete this sentence.



**Correct Answer:** D

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 37**

Why is it recommended to establish a service-oriented architectural model that is vendor-neutral?

- A. Because a vendor-neutral architectural model provides you with the opportunity to fully leverage and form dependencies on proprietary (vendor-specific) vendor features.
- B. Because a vendor-neutral architectural model provides you with the opportunity to build service-oriented solutions only with open source technologies, thereby avoiding the use of vendor technologies altogether.

- C. Because a vendor-neutral architectural model provides you with the freedom to diversify its implementation by leveraging multiple vendor technologies as required.
- D. A vendor-neutral service-oriented architectural model is not recommended.

**Correct Answer:** C

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

### QUESTION 38

Service Autonomy, Service Statelessness, and Service Loose Coupling are examples of:

- A. service-oriented architecture types
- B. service-orientation design principles
- C. service models
- D. none of the above

**Correct Answer:** B

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**



### QUESTION 39

Which of the following statements is true?

- A. Service-orientation is a revolutionary design paradigm comprised solely of new design techniques and practices never before used in IT's history.
- B. The only known historical influence of the service-orientation design paradigm is procedural programming.
- C. The service-orientation design paradigm has been influenced by several established design paradigms and platforms.
- D. None of the above statements are true.

**Correct Answer:** C

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 40**

When enterprise-wide standardization is unattainable, multiple domain service inventories may need to be created instead of:

- A. multiple enterprise service inventories
- B. a single enterprise service inventory
- C. multiple enterprise service registries
- D. a single enterprise service registry

**Correct Answer:** B

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 41**

The use of \_\_\_\_\_ services tends to \_\_\_\_\_ the size of service compositions.



- A. autonomous, increase
- B. stateless, decrease
- C. scalable, decrease
- D. agnostic, increase

**Correct Answer:** D

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 42**

The distinct ownership and governance requirements introduced by agnostic services can introduce the need for more \_\_\_\_\_ staff and less \_\_\_\_\_ staff.

- A. management-centric, administration-centric
- B. development-centric, quality assurance-centric
- C. enterprise-centric, project-centric
- D. development-centric, communication-centric

**Correct Answer:** C

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### **QUESTION 43**

XML and XML Schema are examples of:

- A. custom design standards commonly used by service-oriented solutions
- B. custom design characteristics commonly found in service-oriented solutions
- C. industry standards commonly used by service-oriented solutions
- D. industry characteristics commonly found in service-oriented solutions

**Correct Answer:** C

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### **QUESTION 44**

A product or technology that is key to facilitating service discovery and service governance in general is a:

- A. visual service development tool
- B. business analysis tool
- C. service registry
- D. none of the above

**Correct Answer:** C

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### **QUESTION 45**

Administering, maintaining, and evolving the services and service inventories that you build and own can be broadly referred to as:

- A. federated SOA ownership
- B. SOA standardization
- C. SOA governance
- D. SOA enforcement

**Correct Answer:** C

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**



#### **QUESTION 46**

A primary focus of service modeling is the encapsulation and abstraction of business logic in support of defining business service candidates." What is wrong with this statement?

- A. Service modeling is a phase dedicated to defining non-business service logic only.
- B. There is no such thing as a business service when creating service-oriented solutions.
- C. The service modeling process results in the implementation of services, not the definition of service candidates.
- D. There is nothing wrong with this statement.

**Correct Answer:** D

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### **QUESTION 47**

Which of the following statements is true?

- A. Integration is the effort required to enable interoperability. A goal of service-oriented computing is to increase intrinsic integration, thereby reducing the need for interoperability.
- B. Interoperability is the effort required to enable integration. A goal of service-oriented computing is to increase intrinsic integration, thereby reducing the need for interoperability.
- C. Integration is the effort required to enable interoperability. A goal of service-oriented computing is to increase intrinsic interoperability, thereby reducing the need for integration.
- D. Interoperability is the effort required to enable integration. A goal of service-oriented computing is to increase intrinsic interoperability, thereby reducing the need for integration.

**Correct Answer:** C

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### **QUESTION 48**

Project Team Alpha delivers Service A for Solution

1. Project Team Beta delivers Service B for Solution
2. Some time later, Project Team Omega wants to reuse Service A and Service B for its new Solution
3. How would Services A and B need to have been designed in order for Project Team Omega to successfully reuse these services without having to resort to a major integration project?

- A. Services always require the use of transformation technologies in order to communicate. Therefore, major integration effort is unavoidable in this scenario.
- B. Services A and B need to reside on the same physical server or workstation, thereby allowing them to be reused without the need for major integration effort.
- C. Services A and B need to be standardized and designed with an emphasis on intrinsic interoperability so that they are compatible regardless of when or by which project team they are delivered.
- D. Service A needs to be designed using a different vendor platform than Service B. This enables vendor diversity, thereby guaranteeing interoperability.

**Correct Answer:** C

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### **QUESTION 49**

A fundamental means of achieving business and technology alignment in support of service-oriented computing is:

- A. through the use of a service registry because this allows business and technology-centric services to be located in the same place
- B. through the creation of business services because this enables services to encapsulate and express business logic
- C. through the use of a business registry because this allows for the centralized registration of business analysts
- D. through the creation of a vendor-specific architecture because this supports both the vendor-neutral and business-driven SOA characteristics

**Correct Answer:** B

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### **QUESTION 50**

Service composition is important to the success of SOA initiatives because:

- A. You can only create service-oriented solutions as service compositions.
- B. Services that compose multiple legacy systems can be designed to leverage only the parts of each system that are relevant to the functional context of the service.
- C. Service compositions enable the service-oriented computing goal of Increased Federation by guaranteeing that service endpoints are consistently designed and developed.
- D. Services that can be composed and recomposed support several service-oriented computing goals, including Increased ROI and Increased Organizational Agility.

**Correct Answer:** D

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### **QUESTION 51**

A software program that invokes and interacts with a service is referred to as a:

- A. service contract
- B. service inventory
- C. service container
- D. none of the above

**Correct Answer:** D

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 52**

The ability of one service to \_\_\_\_\_ another service forms the basis of service \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. divert, diversification
- B. register, registries
- C. consume, composition
- D. integrate, integration

**Correct Answer:** C

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**



**QUESTION 53**

Which of the following statements is true?

- A. For a service consumer to interact with a service it must comply to the requirements of the service contract.
- B. The service contract is used to express meta data about a service for human consumption only, and compliance to the service contract by service consumers is therefore not required.
- C. Service contracts are only used to access a service when the service consumer itself is not a service.
- D. All of these statements are true.

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 54**

Which of the following statements is false?

- A. The standardization of service contracts supports the strategic goal of Increased Intrinsic Interoperability.
- B. The standardization of service contracts supports the strategic goal of Increased Governance Integration.
- C. The standardization of service contracts is supported by service-orientation.
- D. The standardization of service contracts supports the strategic goal of Increased Federation.

**Correct Answer:** B

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### **QUESTION 55**

If a service can have one or more service capabilities, then how can a service consumer interact with a service?

- A. It can't. The service must only provide one service capability in order for it to be accessible by service consumers.
- B. Each service capability represents a function that the service has to offer. The service consumer can invoke and interact with one service capability at a time, thereby only using a subset of the service's overall functionality.
- C. Service capabilities are designed to be composed together, which means that in order for a service consumer to interact with a service, it must be designed to invoke all of its service capabilities at the same time.
- D. Services do not have service capabilities that are explicitly invoked. Services almost always exist as event-driven programs that transparently intercept service consumer messages at runtime.

**Correct Answer:** B

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### **QUESTION 56**

An IT enterprise proceeds with an SOA initiative that is based on the creation of a single enterprise service inventory. However, conflicts arise when different IT departments disagree on who will own the services and how they will be governed. Which of the following alternative approaches could be chosen to address these conflicts?

- A. The top-down approach is chosen. This allows services to be modeled subsequent to their design, thereby enabling each service to be governed by multiple owners.

- B. It is decided to proceed with the creation of multiple domain service inventories. This allows collections of services to be independently governed by different owners, while still enabling the IT enterprise as a whole to transition toward SOA.
- C. The established "contract last" approach is chosen, allowing different IT managers to focus on contract-related governance issues after the services are deployed and in use.
- D. Because SOA projects absolutely require enterprise-wide standardization and further demand the creation of an enterprise service inventory, the IT managers have no choice than to cancel the project.

**Correct Answer: B**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### **QUESTION 57**

Project Team A delivers Domain Service Inventory A with 20 services. If Project Team B delivers Domain Service Inventory B with 50 services, how many services are in the Enterprise Service Inventory?

- A. 20
- B. 50
- C. 70
- D. An enterprise service inventory is not comprised of domain service inventories.



**Correct Answer: D**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### **QUESTION 58**

What is the minimum number of domain service inventories you need in order to create a single enterprise service inventory?

- A. two
- B. three
- C. one for each business domain
- D. An enterprise service inventory is not comprised of domain service inventories.

**Correct Answer:** D

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### **QUESTION 59**

Four IT managers from different organizations have chosen to adopt SOA. When subsequently interviewed, each was asked to explain why this decision was made. One of the IT managers is confused and chose to adopt SOA for the wrong reasons. Study the following responses and select the one that is not accurate:

- A. "SOA will help us increase the responsiveness of the organization as a whole. When our business encounters change, our IT department will be able to adapt and respond to this change more efficiently and effectively than before."
- B. "SOA will help us increase the amount of value we get from the software programs we build as reusable services. Over time, this will allow us to improve the cost-effectiveness of IT as a whole."
- C. "SOA will help us streamline our IT enterprise. Our goal, ultimately, is to turn the IT department into a part of the organization that provides increased value to the business while reducing its overall burden."
- D. "SOA will help our IT department overcome cultural challenges we've traditionally had with the ownership of EAI (Enterprise Application Integration) platforms. Through the use of proven bridging and transformation technologies introduced by SOA, any IT staff that have historically disagreed with each other about ownership issues, will now be able to overcome their differences."

**Correct Answer:** D

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### **QUESTION 60**

Below are excerpts from four different SOA adoption strategy documents. Based on your understanding of SOA, service-orientation, and the goals of service-oriented computing, select the adoption strategy that is clearly the most likely to succeed:

- A. "As part of our planned transition toward service-orientation, we will continue to extend the existing legacy applications with transformation-centric middleware that will enable seamless integration and runtime conversion between the different data models and data formats used by these applications."
- B. "Each of our existing legacy applications already establishes a domain boundary that is defined by the purpose of the application. We are confident that by leveraging these pre-defined silo-based boundaries we can create a series of effective domain service inventories, each with a scope that corresponds to a legacy application boundary."

- C. "Our strategy fully supports the tactical (short-term) nature of service-oriented computing by de-emphasizing standardization and allowing different project teams to deliver services optimized to their respective requirements. This not only speeds the initial delivery of services, it further supports interoperability by enabling services to leverage established integration technologies."
- D. "Our strategy is to make the consistent application of service-orientation principles a priority in order to support the attainment of the goals of service-oriented computing. The primary justification for this approach is the fact that we have identified the goals of service-oriented computing to be in alignment with our own business goals."

**Correct Answer:** D

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### **QUESTION 61**

Which of the following is an expected result of successfully adopting SOA?

- A. A natural increase in runtime performance that you will gain as a result of the fact that service compositions will often be comprised of a greater amount of individually participating programs (services) than traditional distributed applications.
- B. The fact that the existing IT organizational structure will not have to change because of how well a service-oriented enterprise fits into traditional IT departmental structures that are focused on project-centric application delivery.
- C. The tactical (short-term) focus of service-orientation, which allows for the initial rapid delivery of services without concerns about their subsequent governance.
- D. The strategic (long-term) target state that is attainable when many of the services delivered are interoperable and reusable, thereby allowing for them to be repeatedly composed in response to new and changing business requirements.

**Correct Answer:** D

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### **QUESTION 62**

Service Composition A is comprised of 4 services. Service Composition B is comprised of 6 services. Because both service compositions are comprised of services from the same service inventory, the service inventory will have a total of how many services?

- A. 10
- B. 24

- C. Based on the information provided, it's impossible to know how many services reside in the service inventory because we don't know how many other service compositions exist.
- D. Based on the information provided, it's impossible to know how many services reside in the service inventory because the quantity of services within a service inventory is not determined by the quantity of services in service compositions.

**Correct Answer:** D

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

### QUESTION 63

I built a service-oriented solution a year ago comprised of 3 services. I've just been told that the business process automated by the solution is going to be replaced by a new business process that introduces some changes to how the business process logic needs to be automated. What should I do?

- A. Replace the solution with a brand new service-oriented solution comprised of new services designed specifically to automate the new business process.
- B. Identify the services within the solution that are no longer relevant to the new business process and permanently retire them so that no other service-oriented solution inadvertently uses them.
- C. Assuming there is an established service inventory in place, attempt to locate any existing services that can provide the logic required to automate the new business process and then change how the services within the solution need to be composed, as required.
- D. Due to the fact that service-oriented solutions are inherently unable to adapt to business process change, you should investigate for how long you can continue to use your current solution. Even if it does not exactly provide the functionality required by the new business process, it is still likely to automate a subset of the new business process logic, thereby providing you with an opportunity to continue to get some value from the solution before you are forced to retire it.

**Correct Answer:** C

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

### QUESTION 64

Which of the following statements makes sense?

- A. I am going to register my new service in the service registry so that other project teams can discover it in order to determine whether they should reuse it as part of service-oriented solutions they are planning to build.

- B. I am going to register my new service inventory in the service registry in order to improve the performance of my service-oriented solution, because other services in my service composition will be able to dynamically discover and retrieve the new service much faster than if it was not registered in the service registry.
- C. I am going to register my new service in the service registry because Service Registration is one of the eight principles of service-orientation.
- D. None of these statements make sense.

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### **QUESTION 65**

Which of the following is a recommended or common part of a service-oriented enterprise?

- A. business services
- B. service registries
- C. service contracts
- D. all of the above

**Correct Answer:** D

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**



#### **QUESTION 66**

I anticipate building larger service compositions comprised of more services. How will this likely affect performance and infrastructure?

- A. It will likely increase performance demands and require an increase in infrastructure investment.
- B. It will likely reduce performance demands and require an increase in infrastructure investment.
- C. It will likely increase performance demands and require a reduction in infrastructure investment.
- D. It will not affect performance or infrastructure.

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 67**

When following the distinct lifecycle phases of an SOA delivery project you are:

- A. discouraged from involving business analysts as part of the definition of services so that services remain technically focused
- B. discouraged from involving technology experts as part of the definition of services so that services remain business focused
- C. encouraged to have business analysts and technology experts collaborate in the definition of services so that services have and retain an alignment of technology and business
- D. none of the above

**Correct Answer: C**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**



**QUESTION 68**

When you establish a federated service layer, you end up creating:

- A. a unified set of service contracts for the benefit of those building service consumers
- B. a unified set of service consumer programs for the benefit of those building services to be consumed by those programs
- C. a unified set of service compositions for the benefit of those responsible for defining service inventory boundaries
- D. all of the above

**Correct Answer: A**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 69**

A service-oriented solution can be comprised of a single service with a single service capability.

- A. True
- B. False

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### **QUESTION 70**

Service-oriented analysis and service-oriented design are typical phases of an SOA delivery lifecycle.

- A. True
- B. False

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**



#### **QUESTION 71**

The Universal SOA Commission (USOAC) has been standardizing the service-oriented architectural model since 1998. Their role is to regulate the marketplace to ensure that all usages of the "SOA" acronym for branding purposes are legitimate. They enforce this via product assessment and certification, a process that all of the major software vendors follow to obtain official USOAC certification.

- A. True
- B. False

**Correct Answer:** B

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 72**

Service-orientation supports the realization of the strategic goals associated with service-oriented computing.

- A. True
- B. False

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

