Vendor: SOA

Exam Code: S90-04A

Exam Name: SOA Project Delivery & Methodology

Version: Demo

QUESTION: 1

Top-down approaches typically _____ the long-term governance burden of services.

A. increase
B. decrease
C. eliminate
D. None of the above.

Answer: B

QUESTION: 2

Two service delivery projects are being carried out concurrently. Each project has its own project team. Even though both projects are delivering services for the same service inventory, each project team is given complete independence as to how services are designed and developed and what design standards are to be used. Which of the following statements describes a likely consequence of this approach?

A. The service inventory will be comprised of services that comply to different design standards and these services will therefore not be compatible or interoperable.
B. Services with redundant and overlapping logic may be delivered because no effort was made to coordinate the delivery of the services between the two projects.
C. One project team may decide to follow a top-down delivery approach, whereas the other project team may follow a bottom-up delivery approach.
D. All of the above.

Answer: D

QUESTION: 3

The primary deliverable of the service inventory analysis is a _____ of the service inventory.

A. blueprint
B. contract
C. composition architecture
D. legend

Answer: A

QUESTION: 4

The Inventory Management System project is delivering a modest solution comprised of three services. The project team is following a bottom-up approach whereby service developers are building the services to fulfill tactical (short-term) requirements. Although not everyone agrees with this approach, it does actually directly support the following service-oriented computing goal:

A. Increased Intrinsic Interoperability
B. Increased Business and Technology Alignment
C. Increased Federation
D. None of the above.

Answer: D

QUESTION: 5
Which of the following tends to be the most expensive and time consuming project delivery strategy?

A. bottom-up
B. top-down
C. meet-in-the-middle
D. round-about

Answer: C

QUESTION: 6
SOA projects introduce new considerations that tend to augment the traditional project lifecycle as follows:

A. they tend to introduce the need for more up-front analysis effort
B. they tend to require closer collaboration between business and technology experts
C. they tend to require a careful prioritization of tactical (short-term) and strategic (long-term) requirements
D. they tend to introduce new project roles

Answer: A, B, C, D

QUESTION: 7
A service candidate is:

A. a conceptual service
B. a proposed service that may not yet physically exist
C. a modeled service produced via a service modeling process
D. a modeled service that initially acts as the starting point for the physical design of the service

Answer: A, B, C, D

Bottom-up delivery is generally focused on fulfilling _____ requirements while top-down delivery is generally focused on fulfilling _____ requirements.

A. tactical (short-term), tactical (short-term)
B. strategic (long-term), strategic (long-term)
C. tactical (short-term), strategic (long-term)
D. strategic (long-term), tactical (short-term)

Answer: C

Which of the following statements makes sense?

A. The bottom-up approach is tactical (short-term) and therefore advocates that up-front analysis effort be carried out before the service inventory blueprint is finalized.
B. The top-down approach is tactical (short-term) and therefore advocates that up-front analysis effort be carried out before the service inventory blueprint is finalized.
C. The bottom-up approach is strategic (long-term) and therefore advocates that up-front analysis effort be carried out before the service inventory blueprint is finalized.
D. The top-down approach is strategic (long-term) and therefore advocates that up-front analysis effort be carried out before the service inventory blueprint is finalized.

Answer: D

Which of the following statements is true?

A. The meet-in-the-middle delivery approach allows an on-going top-down analysis to occur while services are designed and delivered. The only requirement is that

delivered services eventually be updated to be kept in alignment with the results of the top-down analysis.

B. The meet-in-the-middle delivery approach is essentially based on the bottom-up approach in that it allows services to be delivered without up-front analysis. The only difference is that the meet-in-the-middle approach advocates the use of object-orientation principles instead of service- orientation principles.

C. The meet-in-the-middle delivery approach is essentially based on the top-down approach in that it allows services to be delivered after the completion of the top-down analysis. The only difference is that the meet-in-the-middle approach advocates the use of people that act as mediators who ensure that business analysts and technology architects can collaborate harmoniously.

D. None of these statements are true.

Answer: A

QUESTION: 11
Which of the following statements is false?

A. With the bottom-up approach, services are built on an "as need" basis and are modeled to encapsulate application logic to best serve the immediate requirements of the solution.

B. The bottom-up approach is often motivated by integration needs that may require establishing point-to-point integration channels between legacy systems.

C. The bottom-up approach is focused primarily on maximizing service reuse. Therefore, special attention is paid to the documentation of service profile information that is used to create complete service catalog entries.

D. The bottom-up approach can result in the creation of hybrid services that contain a mix of logic from different sources.

Answer: C

QUESTION: 12
An SOA project carried out with a top-down approach can contain phases that require the completion of the following tasks:

A. development of services
B. design of services
C. analysis of services
D. testing of services

Answer: A, B, C, D

QUESTION: 13
In a service-oriented analysis process, business and technology experts are encouraged to collaborate hands-on so that they can jointly model service candidates.

A. True
B. False

Answer: A

QUESTION: 14
The Claims Solution project is responsible for delivering a service composition comprised of seven services. The project team is following a meet-in-the-middle approach whereby a service analyst and two service architects will continue carrying out a top-down analysis effort after the initial set of services is designed and developed. What will happen after the top-down analysis completes and the final service candidates are noticeably different from the services that have already been delivered?

A. The previously delivered services remain in use until they can no longer fulfill their functional requirements, at which point they are retired and replaced with new services based on the final service candidates.
B. The previously delivered services are later redesigned and redeveloped as per the final service candidates in order to bring the services in the Claims Solution in alignment with the target service inventory blueprint.
C. The previously delivered services are not changed and the final service candidates serve as a constant reminder as to how they should have been designed.
D. None of the above.

Answer: B

QUESTION: 15
Which of the following statements makes sense?

A. We delivered the project using a meet-in-the-middle approach, which allowed us to start building services before completing our top-down analysis.
B. We delivered the project using a meet-in-the-middle approach, which allowed us to complete our service inventory blueprint before delivering our services.
C. We delivered the project using a meet-in-the-middle approach, which allowed us to bypass up- front analysis altogether so that we could build our services in the shortest possible timeframe.

D. None of these statements make sense.

Answer: A

The top-down approach is not recommended when:

A. an organization wants to avoid silo-based application development
B. services are being built for deployment on the Web
C. the investment in the required up-front analysis effort introduces risk to the organization
D. None of the above.

Answer: C

Which project delivery approach most likely will result in the delivery of a traditional silo-based application?

A. top-down
B. meet-in-the-middle
C. bottom-up
D. All of the above.

Answer: C

Which phase of the service delivery lifecycle is comprised of information gathering steps and a service modeling sub-process?

A. service-oriented analysis
B. service development
C. service-oriented design
D. None of the above

Answer: A

Which of the following statements is false?

A. service-oriented analysis occurs prior to service-oriented design
B. service modeling is related to service-oriented analysis
C. service inventory analysis is a sub-process of service-oriented design
D. service modeling occurs prior to service-oriented design

Answer: C

QUESTION: 20

Which of the following is an expected result from one iteration of the service-oriented analysis process?

A. one or more service architectures
B. one or more service inventory blueprints
C. one or more service candidates
D. None of the above.

Answer: C

QUESTION: 21
The typical scope of an iteration of the service-oriented analysis process is one business process.

A. True
B. False

Answer: A

QUESTION: 22
Which of the following is a typical part of a service inventory analysis process?

A. the step-by-step definition of a business process
B. the definition of service development tools
C. the definition of the service-inventory blueprint
D. All of the above.

Answer: C

QUESTION: 23
When collecting information for the purpose of defining business logic for potential service encapsulation, which of the following types of information would not be useful?

A. business documents from which business entity definitions can be derived
B. database schemas that define the attributes of business entities
C. business policies that regulate the flow of data
D. All of the above.

Answer: D

QUESTION: 24
Which of the following is not a goal of the service-oriented analysis process?

A. the definition of service implementation technology
B. the grouping of service capability candidates into service candidates
C. the preliminary identification of service autonomy-related issues
D. the definition of preliminary service boundaries

Answer: A

QUESTION: 25
With a top-down delivery approach, the definition of the service inventory blueprint must be complete before service-oriented analysis can begin.

A. True
B. False

Answer: B

QUESTION: 26
Which one of the following statements describes a step that is typically part of a service-oriented analysis process?

A. decompose a business process into a collection of granular actions

B. identify and define service candidates that belong to the entity service model
C. identify and define service candidates that belong to the utility service model
D. All of the above.

Answer: D

QUESTION: 27
Why is it important to identify potentially affected automation systems when carrying out the service-oriented analysis process?

A. The identification of existing automation systems allows for the exact determination of how many service candidates will be defined.
B. The identification of existing automation systems helps raise awareness of potential system constraints and other practical considerations that may impact how services are modeled.
C. The identification of existing automation systems provides the opportunity for business service candidates to be modeled so that each can be limited to the encapsulation of one system API.
D. None of the above.

Answer: B

QUESTION: 28
Which of the following statements is false?

A. A service capability candidate can be part of a service candidate.
B. A service candidate can be part of a service composition candidate.
C. A service candidate can be part of a service inventory blueprint.
D. None of these statements are false.

Answer: D

QUESTION: 29
Because service-oriented analysis is a process completed jointly by business and technology experts, it supports the service-oriented computing goal of Increased Business and Technology Alignment.

A. True
B. False

QUESTION: 30
The service-oriented analysis process effectively decomposes business logic into preliminary _____ that are then grouped into logical contexts that represent conceptual services called _____.

A. service models, service candidates
B. service candidates, service inventory candidates
C. service capability candidates, service inventory candidates
D. None of the above.

Answer: D

QUESTION: 31
During the service modeling process, the application of the Service Reusability principle would potentially make a service analyst equip an entity service candidate with additional service capability candidates that can facilitate future reuse of the service.

A. True
B. False

Answer: A

QUESTION: 32
The following statements describe logic that is unique to a business process. Which of these would be considered examples of business process logic that would typically be encapsulated within a task service candidate?

A. logic related to business rules
B. logic based upon the evaluation of a conditional statement
C. exception logic that specifies what should occur when an error is detected
D. composition logic that determines the sequence in which this service needs to compose other services

Answer: A, B, C, D

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