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Question 1

The enforcement of service contract design standards is required to effectively apply the Standardized Service Contract principle. Select the correct answer.

Options:

A- True

B- False

Answer:

A

Question 2

A composition initiator is a variation of the composition controller role that represents nested composition logic. Select the correct answer.

Options:

A- True

B- False

Answer:

B

Question 3

Question Type: **MultipleChoice**

My service was consuming too much memory so I chose to persist data between invocations to a database. After doing so, I found that the performance of my service declined significantly due to the fact that my database is shared with other applications. As a result, I further isolated the service by giving it its own dedicated database. Which service-orientation principles were involved in this scenario? Select the correct answer.

Options:

A- Service Loose Coupling

B- Service Reusability

C- Service Autonomy

D- Service Statelessness

Answer:

C, D

Question 4

Question Type: **MultipleChoice**

Service compositions can only be assembled from services that belong to the same service inventory. Select the correct answer.

Options:

A- True

B- False

Answer:

B

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

The following statement describes the relationship between the Service Reusability principle and which other design principle? "Because of the potentially high performance and concurrent usage demands of reusable services, the extent of control they can exercise over their underlying environment is an important design consideration in guaranteeing an acceptable level of predictable runtime behavior." Select the correct answer.

Options:

A- Standardized Service Contract

B- Service Abstraction

C- Service Autonomy

D- Service Loose Coupling

Answer:

C

Question 6

Fundamental to service-orientation is the ability to continually recompose existing services into new compositions with minimal impact. This is why service-oriented technology architectures are required to be composition-centric. Select the correct answer.

Options:

A- True

B- False

Answer:

A

Question 7

Which of the following is not a negative coupling type? Select the correct answer.

Options:

A- Contract-to-Technology

B- Contract-to-Logic

C- Contract-to-Implementation

D- Consumer-to-Contract

Answer:

D

Question 8

Question Type: MultipleChoice

The Service Loose Coupling principle is concerned with the relationship between the service contract and service consumers but also with the relationship between the service contract and whatever the service encapsulates. Select the correct answer.

Options:

A- True

B- False

Answer:

A

Question 9

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which of the following does not represent a typical form of service contract standardization addressed by the Standardized Service Contract principle? Select the correct answer.

Options:

A- the standardization of a service's functional expression

B- the standardization of industry technologies across different service inventories

C- the standardization of data models used by service contracts

D- All of the above represent typical forms of standardization addressed by the Standardized Service Contract principle.

Answer:

B

Question 10

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

Options:

A- Increasing the quantity of data model transformation logic within a service composition results in an increase in the development effort required to build the service composition due to an increase in the necessary data model mapping logic.

B- Increasing the quantity of data model transformation logic within a service composition results in a decrease in the development effort required to build the service composition due to the fact that the intrinsic data model mapping logic residing within services can be leveraged.

C- Increasing the quantity of data model transformation logic within a service composition results in a decrease in the performance of the service composition due to the need to execute the data model mapping logic at runtime.

D- Increasing the quantity of data model transformation logic within a service composition results in an increase in the architectural complexity of the service composition due to the incorporation of the additional data model transformation layers.

Answer:

B

Question 11

Question Type: MultipleChoice

The definition of the Service Composability design principle is as follows: "Services are effective composition participants, regardless of the size and complexity of the composition." What is meant by "regardless of the size and complexity of the composition"? Select the correct answer.

Options:

A- It means that services need to be designed so that they can participate in different types of compositions, regardless of what type of composition they are initially delivered for.

B- It means that services need to be designed for a specific composition with a specific size and level of complexity, regardless of what other compositions may need to use the service for in the future.

C- It means that the composition must be large and complex, regardless of the size and complexity of the service itself. These two

design aspects need to be kept separate so that service and composition can evolve independently.

D- The definition for the Service Composability principle does not include the statement 'regardless of the size and complexity of the composition'.

Answer:

A

Question 12

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Besides the Standardized Service Contract principle, which of the following service-orientation principles are also primarily focused on the design of the service contract? SELECT ALL THAT APPLY?

Options:

A- Service Autonomy

B- Service Statelessness

C- Service Discoverability

D- Service Abstraction

Answer:

C, D