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Exam : **S90.04**

Title : Project Delivery &
Methodology

Vendor : SOA

Version : DEMO

NO.1 Which of the following statements is true?

- A.** Task service contracts generally do not have a lot of capabilities because the task service model has rules that prohibit large service contracts.
- B.** Task service contracts generally do not have a lot of capabilities because they are usually only required to initiate the service composition logic encapsulated by the task service.
- C.** None of the above statements are true.
- D.** Task service contracts are designed with reusability in mind and therefore publish many service capabilities.

Answer: B

NO.2 The reason why service testing is comparable to commercial software testing is because:

- A.** Services (especially agnostic services) are delivered as multi-purpose software programs and therefore are expected to be reused under different circumstances, much like commercial software products.
- B.** None of the above.
- C.** Commercial product testing was heavily influenced by testing techniques used with object-oriented solutions. Therefore, because object-oriented design influenced the service-orientation design paradigm, there is a natural relationship between service testing and commercial testing approaches.
- D.** Commercial product testing advocates rapid application development methodologies that are supportive of top-down SOA project delivery approaches, resulting in a natural relationship between service testing and commercial testing approaches.

Answer: A

NO.3 While reviewing the logic assigned to a task service candidate, it is discovered that there is some logic that is identical to logic residing in two other service candidates. Given the discovery of this redundant logic, which of the following makes sense?

- A.** None of the above.
- B.** The redundant logic should be encapsulated within a single reusable and agnostic task service candidate.
- C.** Comments should be made in the task service candidate's service profile to note the observation about the redundant logic. If there is a need to change the logic in one place, these notes will eventually lead developers to other places where the logic should not change so as to preserve the independence of each service candidate.
- D.** The redundant logic should be moved from the task service candidate to an orchestrated task service candidate.

Answer: A

NO.4 Which of the following statements is false?

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

Answer: B

NO.5 Which of the following service-orientation principles is commonly applied during the service modeling process?

- A. Service Reusability
- B. Service Statelessness
- C. Service Modelability
- D. Service Decoupling

Answer: A

NO.6 A service candidate is the equivalent to a technical service contract.

- A. True
- B. False

Answer: B

NO.7 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. False
- B. True

Answer: B

NO.8 Which of the following statements is false?

- A. The role of quality assurance specialist is most important for the service testing phase of the service delivery lifecycle.
- B. A service registry custodian protects the integrity of a service by carefully modeling service capability candidates in advance of the service registry deployment.
- C. A service analyst role can be filled by the same person fulfilling the service architect or business analyst roles.
- D. The service analyst, enterprise design standards custodian and enterprise architect project roles are all active during the service inventory blueprint definition phase.

Answer: B

NO.9 Once a service is deployed and in use by service consumers, the responsibility for the service typically transfers from the _____ to the _____ and _____.

- A. service architect, service custodian, governance specialist
- B. service analyst, service developer, service architect
- C. service developer, service analyst, service architect
- D. service architect, quality assurance specialist, service analyst

Answer: A

NO.10 Which accurately describe the relationship between a service profile and a service registry record?

- A. The service profile and the service registry record are always the same document.

- B.** A service registry record often contains a subset of the information found in a service profile due to the application of the Service Abstraction principle.
- C.** Service profiles and service registry records can contain similar types of information. However, their formats are often different because the service registry record format is usually dependent upon the specific service registry product being used.
- D.** Service registry record is the name used to distinguish a service profile once its associated service is deployed.

Answer: B,C