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**Exam** : **S90-04A**

**Title** : Project Delivery &  
Methodology

**Version** : Demo

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**

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**

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**

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**

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**

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

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

8.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

9.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

10.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**

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**

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**

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**

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**

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**