I will choose from this list for the exam.

There were many duplicate questions or nearly so and some which I doubt anyone would really want to have to answer. If for the short answer/discussion you have a better answer, feel free to give your own. If you disagree with a MC question, feel free to do so if you can back it up with an argument.

I also focused mostly on the SOA questions because the other topical questions were very specific to the material written by the student and therefore might be a little out of context.

**SOA Stands for:**
- a. Something or Another
- b. Simple On-Line Architecture
- c. Services Online and Available
- d. Service Oriented Architecture

Answer: d

**SOA is designed for development of ________.**
- a. Tightly Coupled distributed applications
- b. Loosely Coupled distributed applications
- c. Both
- d. None of the above

Answer: b

**SOA is a(n) ________.**
- a. Architecture
- b. Architecture design
- c. Framework
- d. None of the above

Answer: b
Which of the following is not related to service oriented architecture?

a. Web services  
b. Code reuse  
c. Business agility  
d. Documenting Capability

Answer d

What are the main two forms of Message Exchange Patterns?

a. Asynchronous pattern; synchronous pattern  
b. Request-response pattern; one-way pattern  
c. RPC/literal; document/literal  
d. RPC/encoded; RPC/literal.

Answer: b

Which of the following is the standard used to describe web services?

a. WSDL  
b. UDDI  
c. SOAP  
d. NONE

Answer: a

What does it mean when a service is "stateless?"

a. The service is not tied to a particular framework, such as Java Enterprise Edition or Microsoft .NET  
b. The service does not depend on the condition of any other service; all information needed to provide a response comes from the request  
c. The service is created independently of a programming language, such as Java or C#  
d. None of the above.

Answer: b

Which of the following does Universal Description, Discovery and Integration (UDDI) not do?

a. Provide a standard for registries  
b. Provide a standard for repositories  
c. Declare an information model using XML schema to represent SOA Metadata  
d. Declare a collection of Web services using Web Service Description Language (WSDL)  
e. None; UDDI facilitates all of the above

Answer: b
Which one of the following is the standard used for service registry?
   a. SOAP
   b. Web Services Description Language
   c. Universal Description, Definition and Integration
   d. Web Service Security

Answer: c

What is the role of Software archeology in SOA?
   a. To focus on the service layer
   b. It is the task of locating and correcting defects in code
   c. It is used for the location transparency
   d. Multiple services

Answer: b

Which of the following is NOT one of the four basic categories where SOA can reduce expenses?
   a. Reducing integration expense
   b. Reducing business risk
   c. Reducing licensing fees
   d. Increasing business agility

Answer: c

Which of the following is not a property SOA?
   a. SOA components are loosely coupled
   b. SOA services are black boxes.
   c. SOA services are not self defined
   d. SOA Services are maintained in a listing:

Answer: c

Which of these is not a major type of cloud computing usage?
   a. Software as a Service
   b. Hardware as a Service (Answer)
   c. Platform as a Service
   d. Infrastructure as a Service

Answer: b
Which of the following is NOT a standard used in implementing SOA?
   a. XML
   b. SOAP
   c. WPA
   d. WSDL

Answer: c

What is the most common and obvious challenge to implementing SOA?
   a. Shortage of skilled labors with SOA expertise.
   b. Managing metadata.
   c. Lack of security models.
   d. Implementing more rules.

Answer: b

What language can SOA web services be written in?
   a. Java
   b. C#
   c. Php
   d. All of the above

Answer: d

When creating a new web service in Visual Studio, what namespace is assigned to it by default?
   a. www.microsoft.com/WebServices
   b. tempui.org
   c. www.w3c.org
   d. localhost/wwwroot

Answer: b

What language did XML originate from?
   a. HTML
   b. JavaScript
   c. SGML
   d. XSLT
   e. Esperanto

Answer: c
Who were the vendors backing the initial design of SOAP?
   a. Microsoft, IBM, BEA
   b. Microsoft, IBM, Sun
   c. BEA, IBM, Sun, Oracle
   d. Microsoft only
   e. IBM only

Answer: d

How do you determine whether or NOT an element in an XML document is using a non-default namespace?
   a. The element's name starts with a prefix that has been mapped to a specific URI.
   b. The element's name is prefixed by a fully-qualified URI.
   c. The element starts with the prefix "xmlns:"
   d. The element's name ends with a colon (':')
   e. The element appears at least twice in the document.

Answer: a

A service-oriented architecture is essentially a ____________.
   a. collection of objects
   b. collection of components
   c. collection of services
   d. collection of classes

Answer: c

What business problems can SOA solve?
   a. Stronger connections with customers and suppliers
   b. Enhanced business decision making
   c. Greater employee productivity
   d. All the above

Answer: d

Which of the following is not a disadvantage of SOA?
   a. The distributed applications that do not necessitate application or component integration.
   b. The asynchronous communication is necessary
   c. Service oriented architecture will force an application to have multiple layers.
   d. The loose coupling is undesirable.

Answer: c
How does SOA promote reusable code?

Answer:
SOA allows reuse of services, not just classes as we are accustomed to seeing. A service can be provided from anywhere on a network and used within a system. Once it is created, the service can be called from anywhere as it becomes necessary. This means that code included in the service never has to be written again. Furthermore, legacy code can be modified to function as a service (it can export data via XML to other parts of the system) making this type of architecture high scalable.

How are Enterprise Service Buses and Service Oriented Architectures related?

Answer:
The ESB itself is not a service oriented architecture, but it allows one to be implemented. The ESB is designed to be flexible and scalable and is therefore capable of implementing SOA patterns. ESBs decrease coupling between services and the transport medium, so ESB providers utilize SOA principles and allow for independent message formats.

What is SOA?

Answer:
SOA is an architecture for creating business applications using loosely coupled services. These services act like black boxes and can be organized to achieve a specific functionality.

What is the difference between an assembly and namespace?

Answer:
Both Assembly and namespace are used for organizing code, but the major difference is:

- An assembly provides a fundamental unit of physical code grouping.
- A namespace provides a fundamental unit of logical code grouping.

What is the role of WSDL in Web Services?

Answer:
WSDL is an XML format for describing network services as a set of endpoints operating on messages containing either document-oriented or procedure-oriented information.
Is SOA really needed in your opinion?

Answer:
SOA now is to plan for good future. Because of internet boom and need for quick software, it is impossible to maintain and manage our software assets for future. We have developed so much of the proprietary software that it’s becoming hard to manage and maintain which is costing us a lot even after outsourcing. If we don’t adopt SOA principles now it will be hard to pace with which demand for software is growing we will not be able to meet those. SOA delivers significant benefits and cost savings, SOA does require disciplined enforcement of centralized governance principals to be successful.

In SOA do we need to build systems from scratch?

Answer:
No. If we need to integrate or make an existing system as a business service, we just need to create loosely coupled wrappers which will wrap custom systems and expose the systems functionality in generic fashion to the external world.

SOA Services are 'loosely coupled'. In your own words, describe what the term 'Loosely Coupled' means.

Answer:
Loosely coupled services are discrete, non-interdependent units of functionality. Loosely coupled services do not call each other, and function completely independently of any other service in the SOA project. Instead of calling each other, they have uniform rules for passing messages between them, using predefined metadata. Each service implements only one action. When put together, these individual services form a mesh of related services that comprise your overall SOA application.

What is meant by ESB?

Answer:
ESB is stands for Enterprise Service Bus.ESP is standard based which is most important component of Service Oriented Architecture (SOA). Using ESP we can connect applications through service interfaces.

What is the most important skill you need to adopt SOA, technical or cultural?

Answer:
Surely cultural. SOA does require people to think of business and technology differently. Instead of thinking of technology, practitioners must first think in terms of business functions,
or services. It is expected that adoption of SOA will change business IT departments, creating service-oriented (instead of technology-oriented) IT organizations.

**What is a common pitfall of SOA?**

Answer:
One of the most common pitfalls is to view SOA as an end, rather than a means to an end. Developers who focus on building an SOA solution rather than solving a specific business problem are more likely to create complex, unmanageable, and unnecessary interconnections between IT resources.

Another common pitfall is to try to solve multiple problems at once, rather than solving small pieces of the problem. Taking a top-down approach—starting with major organization-wide infrastructure investments—often fails either to show results in a relevant timeframe or to offer a compelling return on investment.