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Exam : **OB0-106**

Title : BEA SOA Foundations
Exam

Version : DEMO

1. Which of the following provides the best definition of SOA?

- A. SOA is a software engineering paradigm that prescribes the creation of loosely coupled interfaces between the consumers of functionality and the applications that represent that functionality.
- B. SOA is a collection of technologies like enterprise service bus and Web Service management that facilitate the delivery of enterprise functionality as a set of services.
- C. SOA is an IT strategy that organizes the discrete functions contained in enterprise applications into interoperable, standards-based services that can be combined and reused quickly to meet business needs.
- D. SOA is a collection of standards, best practices, architectural models, and software development methodologies, principally based on Web Services, which may be incorporated into enterprise software engineering to provide information technology to an enterprise in a standards-based way.

Answer: C

2. When is SOA NOT an appropriate strategy? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. When the applications in a given enterprise are necessarily stand-alone, and thus would not benefit from a shared services approach.
- B. When the political boundaries among lines of business and their related IT functions are insurmountable, making sharing of functionality as services impossible.
- C. When the information systems in a given enterprise are homogeneous from a technological perspective and thus the sharing of functionality among them is essentially built into their construction.
- D. When enterprise business processes are widely distributed across the information systems for separate lines of business and are embedded in the integration among those systems.
- E. When application lifecycles are very short, and thus the effort to share functionality among them cannot

be offset by gains from reuse.

F. When a given enterprise has dozens or hundreds of information systems for which the exposing of functionality from those systems as services would be an extremely complex operation.

Answer: ACE

3. The aims of an SOA Program include: (Choose all that apply.)

A. The establishment of governance to standardize the way that functionality is delivered and deployed for use by the entire enterprise.

B. The delivery of enterprise architecture that facilitates the sharing of functionality as services in a way that is measurable and manageable and meets operational goals.

C. The establishment of governance to standardize the way that enterprise information systems are coded.

D. Providing accountability to the business for the translation of business requirements into information technology.

E. The synthesis of business strategy and goals and the delivery cycles of projects into a roadmap for the creation and deployment of shared services.

F. The development of any service that is to be delivered to the enterprise.

Answer: ABDE

4. What is the purpose of a Reference Architecture?

A. To provide a frame of reference for discussion of enterprise architecture concerns.

B. To provide linkage between the architecture of a given enterprise and certain of the enterprise architecture frameworks, such as TOGAF or Zachmann.

C. To define the reference material from which answers to questions about enterprise architecture may be drawn.

D. To provide a comprehensive enterprise architecture that constitutes the correct, best practices-based

approach to constructing a modern
enterprise.

Answer: A

5. How is SOA different from previous approaches involving the sharing of information assets? (Choose all that apply.)

A. SOA is an enterprise architecture approach that does not specify a given technology or vendor solution.

B. SOA embodies the concept of run-time, rather than development-time or code level reuse.

C. SOA provides detailed specifications meant to provide a maximum of assurance of interoperability among supporting technologies and vendor solutions.

D. The basis of SOA in XML and other standards provides true platform agnosticism.

Answer: ABD