

Part 1

[10 minutes]

Explain clearly the difference between enterprise architecture and software architecture

Enterprise architecture is architecture of the whole enterprise system (city planning) while software architecture is about the architecture of one software system (building architecture)

[10 minutes]

When we implement an integration broker / ESB, we typically send messages to channels. There are 3 different types of messages we can send. One of them is an **event** message. Give the 3 types of messages we can send, and give an example of each.

Event message: lowBudgeted message

Command message: getLastTradePrice message

Document message: newPurchaseOrder message

[10 minutes]

In domain driven design we have 4 different types of classes. One type of class is an **Entity**. Give the name of the other 3 types of classes. For every type of class, give its important characteristics and give an example of each.

Entity: has identity, mutable Example: Order

Value object: has no identity, idempotent, self validating,

Example: Address

Domain service: stateless. Example: shippingCostCalculator

Domain event: idempotent. Example: OrderReceivedEvent

[15 minutes]

Suppose we have the following PackageReceiver class:

```
@Service  
public class PackageReceiver {  
  
    public void receivePackage(Package thePackage) {  
  
        ...  
  
    }  
}
```

We need to implement the functionality that whenever we call **receivePackage(Package thePackage)** on the PackageReceiver, the **notifyCustomer(Package thePackage)** method is called on the following CustomerNotifier class:

```
@Service  
public class CustomerNotifier {  
  
    public void notifyCustomer(Package thePackage) {  
        System.out.println("send email to customer that we received the  
            package with code "+thePackage.getPackagecode());  
    }  
}
```

The most important requirement is that the PackageReceiver and the CustomerNotifier class should be as loosely coupled as possible.

Write the code of the PackageReceiver and the CustomerNotifier so that we get the desired behavior.

```
@Service  
public class PackageReceiver {  
    @Autowired  
    private ApplicationEventPublisher publisher;  
  
    public void receivePackage(Package thePackage) {  
        publisher.publishEvent(new NewPackageEvent(thePackage));  
    }  
}
```

```
@Service
public class CustomerNotifier {

    @EventListener
    public void onEvent(NewPackageEvent event) {
        notifyCustomer(event.getPackage());
    }

    public void notifyCustomer(Package thePackage) {
        System.out.println("send email to customer that we received the
            package with code "+thePackage.getPackagecode());
    }
}
```

[10 minutes]

Suppose ApplicationA needs to call ApplicationB. One colleague tells you to use REST and another colleague tells you to use messaging. **Explain clearly** in what circumstances would you use **REST** and in what circumstances would you use **messaging**?

Rest

When the communication is synchronous

When I do not need a buffer

When ApplicationA and ApplicationB are not within the same organization

Messaging

When I need a buffer.

When the communication is asynchronous

When ApplicationA and ApplicationB are within the same organization

When I need broadcasting

[25 minutes]

Suppose you need to design a bank account application that allows users to perform the following actions:

- Deposit money to an account
- Withdraw money from an account
- View the details of an account
- Transfer money from one account to another account.

Our bank account application supports different currencies, so you can deposit in dollars, but also other currencies.

We need to implement the following business rules:

- You cannot withdraw more money than you have on your bank account
- Whenever the amount of a transaction is larger than \$20.000, then the bank account application and maybe other applications need to know about this so they can check if this is not a fraudulent transaction

We need to design the bank account application using **Domain Driven Design**.

Give the **name of all domain classes** of the bank account application.

For every domain class specify the **type of the class (Entity,...)**.

For every domain write its **attributes** and **method signatures** (name of the class, arguments and return value)

Write your solution like the following example:

Interface Counter

Methods:

void increment()

void decrement()

void setStartValue(int start)

class CounterImpl implements Counter :<<Entity>>

Attribute: value

Methods:

void increment()

void decrement()

void setStartValue(int start)

class Account:<<Entity>>
Attributes: accountNumber, balance
Methods:
void deposit()
void withdraw()

class Money:<<Value object>>
Attributes: amount, currency
Methods:
void add(Money money)
void subtract(Money money)

class AccountEntry:<<Value object>>
Attributes: amount, date, description

class TransferFundsService:<<Domain service>>
Methods:
void transferFund(Money money, Account fromAccount, Account toAccount, String description)

class LargeTransactionEvent:<<Domain event>>
Attributes: amount, date, description, fromAccountNumber, toAccountNumber, customerName

[10 minutes]

Give the advantages and disadvantages of the pipe-and-filter architectural style

Benefits

- Filters are independent
- Filters are reusable
- Order of filters can change
- Easy to add new filters
- Filters can work in parallel

Drawbacks

- Works only for sequential processing
- Sharing state between filters is difficult

[10 minutes]

In Spring integration we have different types of channels. Give 4 different types of channels that are supported by Spring integration and explain how these channels are different in their behavior

- **Asynchronous point-to-point channel**
- **Synchronous point-to-point channel**
- **Asynchronous publish-subscribe channel**
- **Synchronous publish-subscribe channel**
- **Dead-letter channel**
- **Invalid letter channel**

[5 minutes]

Give 5 different examples of containers that go on a container diagram

- **Web servers**
- **Application servers**
- **ESBs**
- **Databases**
- **Other storage systems**
- **File systems**
- **Windows services**
- **Standalone/console applications**
- **Web browsers**

[10 minutes]

Describe how a **DDD aggregate** relates to one or more of the SCI principles you know. Your answer should be about 2 till 3 paragraphs. The number of points you get for this question depends on how well you explain the relationship between a **DDD aggregate** and the principles of SCI.