

ISQI.CPSA-FL.v2023-11-20.q39

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□□□□:	ISAQB Certified Professional for Software Architecture - Foundation Level
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https://www.krdump.com/ISQI.CPSA-FL.v2023-11-20.q39.html	

NEW QUESTION: 1

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Answer: B,D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 2

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- A. □□ □□
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- F. □□ □□ □□□ □□ □□ □□
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Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 3

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- C. □□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □ □□□□.
- D. □□□ □□□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□.

true	false	
<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	A) Multi-user capability
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	B) Support of UML 2.x and SysML
<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	C) Document generation
<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	D) Support of model transformations in preparation of the code generation
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	E) Support of code generation
<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	F) Compliance with standards
<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	G) Purchase and licensing costs

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NEW QUESTION: 5

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true	false	
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	A) Which building blocks the software is composed of
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	B) How the building blocks interact during run time
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	C) How the building blocks are hierarchically decomposed
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	D) How the building blocks are distributed in a distributed system
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	E) The dependencies between the building blocks

Answer:

true	false	
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	A) Which building blocks the software is composed of
<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	B) How the building blocks interact during run time
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	C) How the building blocks are hierarchically decomposed
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	D) How the building blocks are distributed in a distributed system
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	E) The dependencies between the building blocks

true	false	
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	A) Which building blocks the software is composed of
<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	B) How the building blocks interact during run time
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	C) How the building blocks are hierarchically decomposed
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	D) How the building blocks are distributed in a distributed system
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	E) The dependencies between the building blocks

NEW QUESTION: 6

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- A. □□□
- B. □□□
- C. □□□
- D. □□
- E. □

Answer: A,C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 7

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true	false	
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	A) The project plan from management is influenced by architectural decisions.
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	B) Cost estimates are primarily the responsibility of the architect.
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	C) Architects advise project management on the definition of work packages.
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	D) Management and architects cooperate on handling of technical risks.

Answer:

true	false	
<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	A) The project plan from management is influenced by architectural decisions
<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	B) Cost estimates are primarily the responsibility of the architect.
<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	C) Architects advise project management on the definition of work packages.
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	D) Management and architects cooperate on handling of technical risks.

NEW QUESTION: 8

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true false

- A) Adhering to the 'information hiding' principle increases flexibility for modifications.
- B) Information hiding involves deliberately hiding information from callers or consumers of the building block.
- C) Information hiding makes it harder to distinguish between interface and implementation.
- D) Information hiding is a derivative of the approach of incremental refinement along the control flow.
- E) In object-oriented development, information hiding is primarily relevant at class level.

Answer:

true false

- A) Adhering to the 'information hiding' principle increases flexibility for modifications.
- B) Information hiding involves deliberately hiding information from callers or consumers of the building block.
- C) Information hiding makes it harder to distinguish between interface and implementation.
- D) Information hiding is a derivative of the approach of incremental refinement along the control flow.
- E) In object-oriented development, information hiding is primarily relevant at class level.

NEW QUESTION: 9

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appropriate	not appropriate	
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	A) The chief architect creates the documentation.
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	B) Identical templates are used for the documentation.
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	C) All parts of the architecture documentation are automatically extracted from the source code.

Answer:

appropriate	not appropriate	
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	A) The chief architect creates the documentation.
<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	B) Identical templates are used for the documentation.
<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	C) All parts of the architecture documentation are automatically extracted from the source code.

NEW QUESTION: 10

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true	false	
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	A) Increasing flexibility
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	B) Creating high-performance systems
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	C) Being able to use application servers

Answer:

true	false	
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	A) Increasing flexibility
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	B) Creating high-performance systems
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	C) Being able to use application servers

true	false	
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	A) Increasing flexibility
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	B) Creating high-performance systems
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	C) Being able to use application servers

NEW QUESTION: 11

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true	false	
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	A) To illustrate the relationships between internal system components
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	B) To illustrate the system's interfaces with external systems
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	C) To clarify the area of responsibility of the software architect
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	D) To represent the external systems
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	E) To distinguish between infrastructure and application
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	F) To distinguish between the hardware and software of a solution

Answer:

true	false	
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	A) To illustrate the relationships between internal system components
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	B) To illustrate the system's interfaces with external systems
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	C) To clarify the area of responsibility of the software architect
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	D) To represent the external systems
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	E) To distinguish between infrastructure and application
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	F) To distinguish between the hardware and software of a solution

true	false	
<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	A) To illustrate the relationships between internal system components
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	B) To illustrate the system's interfaces with external systems
<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	C) To clarify the area of responsibility of the software architect
<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	D) To represent the external systems
<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	E) To distinguish between infrastructure and application
<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	F) To distinguish between the hardware and software of a solution

NEW QUESTION: 12

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true	false	
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	A) The dependencies between classes are the responsibility of the developers. No measures are required within the architecture.
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	B) Loosening of direct dependencies between classes through the introduction of interfaces
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	C) Loosening of direct dependencies between classes through the introduction of factories

Answer:

true	false	
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	A) The dependencies between classes are the responsibility of the developers. No measures are required within the architecture.
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	B) Loosening of direct dependencies between classes through the introduction of interfaces
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	C) Loosening of direct dependencies between classes through the introduction of factories

true	false	
<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	A) The dependencies between classes are the responsibility of the developers. No measures are required within the architecture.
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	B) Loosening of direct dependencies between classes through the introduction of interfaces
<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	C) Loosening of direct dependencies between classes through the introduction of factories

NEW QUESTION: 13

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- A. □□ □□
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- C. □□ □□ □□
- D. □□ □□ □□ □□ □□
- E. □□ □□□

Answer: B,C,E ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 14

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- A. □□ □ □□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□
- B. □□ □□
- C. □□□ □□ □□□□
- D. □□ □□□□□ □□ □□
- E. □□ □□ □□
- F. □□□□ □□□
- G. □□□□ □□□ □□ □□□

Answer: A,C,F ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 15

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appropriate	not appropriate	
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	A) The chief architect creates the documentation.
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	B) Identical templates are used for the documentation.
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	C) All parts of the architecture documentation are automatically extracted from the source code.

Answer:

appropriate	not appropriate	
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	A) The chief architect creates the documentation.
<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	B) Identical templates are used for the documentation.
<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	C) All parts of the architecture documentation are automatically extracted from the source code.

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<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	A) The chief architect creates the documentation.
<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	B) Identical templates are used for the documentation.
<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	C) All parts of the architecture documentation are automatically extracted from the source code.

NEW QUESTION: 16

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predefinable not predefinable

- A) Compliance with functional requirements
- B) Compliance with non-functional requirements (i.e. meeting required constraints)
- C) Metrics for its coupling with other building blocks at the same level of abstraction or at the same level of refinement
- D) Purpose and/or responsibility
- E) Method signature of public interfaces
- F) Data formats of public interfaces
- G) Structure of the source code of this building block

Answer:

predefinable	not predefinable	
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	A) Compliance with functional requirements
<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	B) Compliance with non-functional requirements (i.e. meeting required constraints)
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	C) Metrics for its coupling with other building blocks at the same level of abstraction or at the same level of refinement
<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	D) Purpose and/or responsibility
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	E) Method signature of public interfaces
<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	F) Data formats of public interfaces
<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	G) Structure of the source code of this building block

predefinable not predefinable

- A) Compliance with functional requirements
- B) Compliance with non-functional requirements (i.e. meeting required constraints)
- C) Metrics for its coupling with other building blocks at the same level of abstraction or at the same level of refinement
- D) Purpose and/or responsibility
- E) Method signature of public interfaces
- F) Data formats of public interfaces
- G) Structure of the source code of this building block

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true	false	
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	A) Top-down and bottom-up design may be employed in the same project.
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	B) Top-down requires that details be ignored initially.
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	C) Architects leave the bottom-up design to developers.
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	D) Generally, architects should work top-down.
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	E) Bottom-up design means to proceed from the abstract to the concrete.
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	F) Different ideas about top-down and bottom-up approaches constitute a potential for conflict.

Answer:

true	false	
<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	A) Top-down and bottom-up design may be employed in the same project.
<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	B) Top-down requires that details be ignored initially.
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	C) Architects leave the bottom-up design to developers.
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	D) Generally, architects should work top-down.
<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	E) Bottom-up design means to proceed from the abstract to the concrete.
<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	F) Different ideas about top-down and bottom-up approaches constitute a potential for conflict.

NEW QUESTION: 19

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true	false	
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	A) Architectural objectives and project objectives need to be identical.
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	B) Most of the time, architectural objectives are of a more long-term nature than project objectives.
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	C) Architectural objectives and project objectives need to be negotiated between the concerned parties.
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	D) Architectural objectives are a subset of project objectives.

Answer:

true	false	
<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	A) Architectural objectives and project objectives need to be identical.
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	B) Most of the time, architectural objectives are of a more long-term nature than project objectives.
<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	C) Architectural objectives and project objectives need to be negotiated between the concerned parties.
<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	D) Architectural objectives are a subset of project objectives.

NEW QUESTION: 20

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- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.
- E.

Answer: B,E ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 21

Which of the following is true? (Select all that apply.)

- | true | false | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|---|
| <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | A) Agile approaches make written documentation unnecessary. In such cases, verbal communication can substitute for documentation. |
| <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | B) Written documentation makes verbal reiteration unnecessary. |
| <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | C) Despite written documentation, verbal communication of architectural interrelationships is important. |
| <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | D) Documentation and communication should use identical terms and rationale. |
| <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | E) Documentation should be created primarily for project participants who either cannot or do not want to read the system's source code. |
| <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | F) Communication and documentation complement each other: verbal communication helps architects determine what must be recorded in writing. |

Answer:

- | true | false | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|---|
| <input type="radio"/> | <input checked="" type="radio"/> | A) Agile approaches make written documentation unnecessary. In such cases, verbal communication can substitute for documentation. |
| <input type="radio"/> | <input checked="" type="radio"/> | B) Written documentation makes verbal reiteration unnecessary. |
| <input checked="" type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | C) Despite written documentation, verbal communication of architectural interrelationships is important. |
| <input type="radio"/> | <input checked="" type="radio"/> | D) Documentation and communication should use identical terms and rationale. |
| <input type="radio"/> | <input checked="" type="radio"/> | E) Documentation should be created primarily for project participants who either cannot or do not want to read the system's source code. |
| <input type="radio"/> | <input checked="" type="radio"/> | F) Communication and documentation complement each other: verbal communication helps architects determine what must be recorded in writing. |

NEW QUESTION: 22

Which of the following is true? (Select all that apply.)

true false

- A) Adhering to the 'information hiding' principle increases flexibility for modifications.
- B) Information hiding involves deliberately hiding information from callers or consumers of the building block.
- C) Information hiding makes it harder to distinguish between interface and implementation.
- D) Information hiding is a derivative of the approach of incremental refinement along the control flow.
- E) In object-oriented development, information hiding is primarily relevant at class level.



Answer:

true false

- A) Adhering to the 'information hiding' principle increases flexibility for modifications.
- B) Information hiding involves deliberately hiding information from callers or consumers of the building block.
- C) Information hiding makes it harder to distinguish between interface and implementation.
- D) Information hiding is a derivative of the approach of incremental refinement along the control flow.
- E) In object-oriented development, information hiding is primarily relevant at class level.



true	false	
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	A) Adhering to the 'information hiding' principle increases flexibility for modifications.
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	B) Information hiding involves deliberately hiding information from callers or consumers of the building block.
<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	C) Information hiding makes it harder to distinguish between interface and implementation.
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	D) Information hiding is a derivative of the approach of incremental refinement along the control flow.
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	E) In object-oriented development, information hiding is primarily relevant at class level.

NEW QUESTION: 23

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correct	incorrect	
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	A) Tools for static code analysis find all dependencies in the source code.
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	B) Several tools for static code analysis can be used to verify compliance with architectural rules.
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	C) Tools for static code analysis can reliably measure cohesion.
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	D) Tools for static code analysis can also be used to optimize runtime efficiency by highlighting dependencies.
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	E) Tools for dynamic analysis, such as profilers, cannot be used to optimize static structures.

Answer:

correct	incorrect	
<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	A) Tools for static code analysis find all dependencies in the source code.
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	B) Several tools for static code analysis can be used to verify compliance with architectural rules.
<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	C) Tools for static code analysis can reliably measure cohesion.
<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	D) Tools for static code analysis can also be used to optimize runtime efficiency by highlighting dependencies.
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	E) Tools for dynamic analysis, such as profilers, cannot be used to optimize static structures.

correct	incorrect	
<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	A) Tools for static code analysis find all dependencies in the source code.
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	B) Several tools for static code analysis can be used to verify compliance with architectural rules.
<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	C) Tools for static code analysis can reliably measure cohesion.
<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	D) Tools for static code analysis can also be used to optimize runtime efficiency by highlighting dependencies.
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	E) Tools for dynamic analysis, such as profilers, cannot be used to optimize static structures.

NEW QUESTION: 24

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- C. □□ □□□ □□
- D. AT AM □□ □□
- E. 'Mean-Time-between-Failure'□ □□

Answer: A,D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 25

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true	false	
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	A) Agile approaches make written documentation unnecessary. In such cases, verbal communication can substitute for documentation.
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	B) Written documentation makes verbal reiteration unnecessary.
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	C) Despite written documentation, verbal communication of architectural interrelationships is important.
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	D) Documentation and communication should use identical terms and rationale.
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	E) Documentation should be created primarily for project participants who either cannot or do not want to read the system's source code.
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	F) Communication and documentation complement each other: verbal communication helps architects determine what must be recorded in writing.

Answer:

true	false	
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	A) Agile approaches make written documentation unnecessary. In such cases, verbal communication can substitute for documentation.
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	B) Written documentation makes verbal reiteration unnecessary.
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	C) Despite written documentation, verbal communication of architectural interrelationships is important.
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	D) Documentation and communication should use identical terms and rationale.
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	E) Documentation should be created primarily for project participants who either cannot or do not want to read the system's source code.
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	F) Communication and documentation complement each other: verbal communication helps architects determine what must be recorded in writing.

true	false	
<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	A) Agile approaches make written documentation unnecessary. In such cases, verbal communication can substitute for documentation.
<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	B) Written documentation makes verbal reiteration unnecessary.
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	C) Despite written documentation, verbal communication of architectural interrelationships is important.
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	D) Documentation and communication should use identical terms and rationale.
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	E) Documentation should be created primarily for project participants who either cannot or do not want to read the system's source code.
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	F) Communication and documentation complement each other: verbal communication helps architects determine what must be recorded in writing.

NEW QUESTION: 26

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Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 27

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Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 28

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Answer: B,C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 29

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Blackbox	Whitebox	
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	A) Public interfaces of the building block
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	B) Test coverage based on unit tests for sub building blocks contained in the building block
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	C) Test coverage based on integration tests
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	D) Code structure of the building block
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	E) Algorithms used in the building block
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	F) Security requirements of the building blocks
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	G) Implementation details for the security requirements of the building blocks

Answer:

Blackbox Whitebox

- A) Public interfaces of the building block
- B) Test coverage based on unit tests for sub building blocks contained in the building block
- C) Test coverage based on integration tests
- D) Code structure of the building block
- E) Algorithms used in the building block
- F) Security requirements of the building blocks
- G) Implementation details for the security requirements of the building blocks

NEW QUESTION: 30

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Answer: B,D,F ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 31

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- H. □□□

Answer: A,C,F,H ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

predefinable	not predefinable	
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	A) Compliance with functional requirements
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	B) Compliance with non-functional requirements (i.e. meeting required constraints)
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	C) Metrics for its coupling with other building blocks at the same level of abstraction or at the same level of refinement
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	D) Purpose and/or responsibility
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	E) Method signature of public interfaces
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	F) Data formats of public interfaces
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	G) Structure of the source code of this building block



Answer:

predefinable	not predefinable	
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	A) Compliance with functional requirements
<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	B) Compliance with non-functional requirements (i.e. meeting required constraints)
<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	C) Metrics for its coupling with other building blocks at the same level of abstraction or at the same level of refinement
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	D) Purpose and/or responsibility
<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	E) Method signature of public interfaces
<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	F) Data formats of public interfaces
<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	G) Structure of the source code of this building block

NEW QUESTION: 34

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beneficial	not beneficial	
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	A) As a first step, you divide the whole architecture documentation into sub-documents for each of the three sub-projects and then leave it up to each sub-project to define the internal structure of the respective architecture documentation.
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	B) You predefine the structure of the entire architecture documentation. The sub-teams must adhere to the predefined document structures.
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	C) You leave the decision regarding the documentation structure to the team that first begins the documentation of its sub-project.
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	D) You reject using word processing for the documentation because it is not connected with the source code.
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	E) The developers should document their parts of the architecture documentation using source code.



Answer:

true	false	
<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	A) To illustrate the relationships between internal system components
<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	B) To illustrate the system's interfaces with external systems
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	C) To clarify the area of responsibility of the software architect
<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	D) To represent the external systems
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	E) To distinguish between infrastructure and application
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	F) To distinguish between the hardware and software of a solution

NEW QUESTION: 36

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Answer: B,D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 37

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Answer: A,B,F,G ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 38

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true	false	
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	A) Architectural objectives and project objectives need to be identical.
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	B) Most of the time, architectural objectives are of a more long-term nature than project objectives.
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	C) Architectural objectives and project objectives need to be negotiated between the concerned parties.
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	D) Architectural objectives are a subset of project objectives.

Answer:

true	false	
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	A) Architectural objectives and project objectives need to be identical.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="radio"/>	B) Most of the time, architectural objectives are of a more long-term nature than project objectives.
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	C) Architectural objectives and project objectives need to be negotiated between the concerned parties.
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	D) Architectural objectives are a subset of project objectives.

true	false	
<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	A) Architectural objectives and project objectives need to be identical.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="radio"/>	B) Most of the time, architectural objectives are of a more long-term nature than project objectives.
<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	C) Architectural objectives and project objectives need to be negotiated between the concerned parties.
<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	D) Architectural objectives are a subset of project objectives.

NEW QUESTION: 39

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Answer: A,B,C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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30%OFF Special Discount: KrDump)