一、客观题

1：OCL is not strong enough to be used to describe pre- or post conditions for design actions.

A) True

B) False

2：The object constraint language (OCL) complements UML by allowing a software engineer to use a formal grammar to construct unambiguous statements about design model elements.

A) True

B) False

3：In traditional software engineering, modules must serve in which of the following roles?

A) Control component

B) Infrastructure component

C) Problem domain component

D) All of the above

4：The use of stereotypes can help identify the nature of components at the detailed design level.

A) True

B) False

5：In the context of object-oriented software engineering a component contains

A) attributes and operations

B) instances of each class

C) roles for each actor (device or user)

D) a set of collaborating classes

6：During component-level design it is customary to ignore organization issues like subsystem membership or packaging.

A) True

B) False

7：Software coupling is a sign of poor architectural design and can always be avoided in every system.

A) True

B) False

8：In component-level design "persistent data sources" refer to

A) Component libraries

B) Databases

C) Files

D) All of the above

E) both b and c

9：A decision table should be used

A) to document all conditional statements

B) to guide the development of the project management plan

C) only when building an expert system

D) when a complex set of conditions and actions appears in a component

10：A program design language (PDL) is often a

A) combination of programming constructs and narrative text

B) legitimate programming language in its own right

C) machine readable software development language

D) useful way to represent software architecture

11： In component design, elaboration requires which of the following elements to be described in detail?

A) Source code

B) Attributes

C) Interfaces

D) Operations

E) b, c and d

12： Software engineers always need to create components from scratch in order to meet customer expectations fully.

A) True

B) False

13： Which of these is a graphical notation for depicting procedural detail?

A) process diagram

B) decision table

C) ER diagram

D) flowchart

14： In the most general sense a component is a modular building block for computer software.

A) True

B) False

15： Classes and components that exhibit functional, layer, or communicational cohesion are relatively easy to implement, test, and maintain.

A) True

B) False

16： Which of the following is not one of the four principles used to guide component-level design?

A) Dependency Inversion Principle

B) Interface Segregation Principle

C) Open-Closed Principle

D) Parsimonious Complexity Principle

17： Which of these constructs is used in structured programming?

A) branching

B) condition

C) repetition

D) sequence

E) b, c, and d

18： Which of these criteria are useful in assessing the effectiveness of a particular design notation?

A) maintainability

B) modularity

C) simplicity

D) size

E) a, b, and c

二、主观题

19：List three characteristics that can be to assess the quality of a design notation.

20：Describe the differences between the software engineering terms coupling and cohesion?

21： What are the steps used to complete the component-level design for a software development project?

22：How does the object-oriented view of component-level design differ from the conventional view?