

一、客观题

1: When you encounter both transform flow and transaction flow in the same DFD the flow is partitioned and the appropriate mapping technique is used on each part of the DFD.

- A) True
- B) False

2: Quantitative methods for assessing the quality of proposed architectural designs are readily available.

- A) True
- B) False

3: The criteria used to assess the quality of an architectural design should be based on system

- A) accessibility
- B) control
- C) data
- D) implementation
- E) both b and c

4: Data design actually begins during the creation of the analysis model, not the architectural model.

- A) True
- B) False

5: In transaction mapping the first level factoring results in the

- A) creation of a CFD
- B) derivation of the control hierarchy
- C) distribution of worker modules
- D) refinement of the module view

6: The architectural representations can be an enabler for communication among project stakeholders.

- A) True
- B) False

7: When the overall flow in a segment of a data flow diagram is largely sequential and follows straight-line paths, _____ is present.

- A) low coupling
- B) good modularity
- C) transaction flow
- D) transform flow

8: Which of these characteristics are true of a data warehouse, but not a typical data base?

- A) business level orientation
- B) currency of information
- C) integration
- D) nonvolatility
- E) both c and d

9: A successful application of transform or transaction mapping to create an architectural design is supplemented by

- A) entity relationship diagrams
- B) module interface descriptions

- C) processing narratives for each module
- D) test cases for each module
- E) both b and c

10: During the process of modeling the system in context, systems that interact with the target system are represented as

- A) Peer-level systems
- B) Subordinate systems
- C) Superordinate systems
- D) Working systems
- E) a, b and c

11: When a single item that triggers other data flow along one of many paths of a data flow diagram, _____ characterizes the information flow.

- A) high coupling
- B) poor modularity
- C) transaction flow
- D) transform flow

12: Before an architectural pattern can be chosen for use in a specific system it must have a code implementation to facilitate its reuse.

- A) True
- B) False

13: An architectural style encompasses which of the following elements?

- A) constraints
- B) set of components
- C) semantic models
- D) syntactic models
- E) a, b and c

14: A useful technique for evaluating the overall complexity of a proposed architecture is to look at the component

- A) cohesion flow
- B) dependencies
- C) sharing dependencies
- D) size
- E) both b and c

15: To determine the architectural style or combination of styles that best fits the proposed system, requirements engineering is used to uncover

- A) algorithmic complexity
- B) characteristics and constraints
- C) control and data
- D) design patterns

16: Once selected, archetypes always need to be refined further as architectural design proceeds.

- A) True
- B) False

17: The best representation of system architecture is an operational software prototype.

A) True

B) False

18: Which of the following is not an example of infrastructure components that may need to be integrated into the software architecture?

A) Communications components

B) Database components

C) Interface components

D) Memory management components

19: In the architecture trade-off analysis method the architectural style should be described using the

A) data flow view

B) module view

C) process view

D) user view

E) a, b and c

二、主观题

20: Describe the types of dependencies that can exist in an architectural design.

21: How is a transaction center different from a transform center in a data flow diagram?

22:

What is the goal of data design?

23: What are the elements that make up a software architectural style?

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