1. Layers Pattern doesn't support the reuse of individual layers with well-defined abstractions. (does support)

False

2. A layer in layer pattern has no knowledge of higher layers.

True

 Software architecture patterns express a fundamental structure for software systems as subsystems with their responsibilities and include strategies for organizing the relationships between subsystems.

True

4. Typed pipes allow data of all types. (Specific type)

False

5. In bounded pipes, the amount of data on each pipe is restricted

True

6. Top-down requests in layer pattern are a chain of actions that starts at layer 1 and reports it to layer 2. (Bottom-up)

False

7. Components in different layers in layer pattern call each other directly or through an interface between the layers

True

8. Each layer in layer pattern may itself consist of one or more entities. (more than 1)

False

9. Layer in layer pattern is a subsystem that uses the services of all other layers to provide services to a higher layer. (only lower)

False

10. Design alternatives are yield due to Quality (and functional) requirements.

True

11. Applying performance factor reduces the number of classes in the design.

True

12. Adaptability is the ease with which software artifacts can be adapted to changing requirements.

True

13. Adaptability model identifies adaptability property such as compile-time adaptable and run-time adaptable only. (and fixed)

False

14. Quality factors can be considered as constraints on the design of the system.

True

15. Alternatives are different shapes for the suggested design of the architecture.

True

16. Each alternative can satisfy only one quality attribute.

False

17. Availability factor might conflict with the safety factor.

True

18. Mapping architecture to design models is controlled by the quality attributes.

True

19. Applying different quality attributes or criteria yields unique alternative architecture.

True

20. Taxonomies allow in some cases to identify the right domain

True

21. The concepts extracted from requirements are incomplete

True

- 22. The domain analysis process aims to extract the solution concepts helpfull to create a stable architecture
- 23. To measure the knowledge source objectivity, we must know the system domain.

True

24. An expert in computer science is highly objective for an Airplane system

True

25. An architecture is organized into one view of the system.

False

26. In Kruchtenâ s 4+1 views, the deployment view shows hardware implementation using deployment diagrams. (physical view)

False

27.	Number and type of views are constant for all systems. (may differ)
	False
28.	Single process-based system doesn't need a process view.
	True
29.	Very small system doesn't need an implementation view.
	True
30.	Single processor-based system doesn't need a deployment view.
	True
31.	Any software architecture has multiple views because it has many stakeholders with different concerns.
	True
32.	Each view addresses only one concern of the stakeholders. (one or more)
	False
33.	Stakeholders' concern is an interest that relates to development, maintenance, operation or any other character of the system.
	True
	Any software architecture can be mapped to design using One to one method. Quality attributes-based method All the mentioned. Adaptability quality factor might conflict with Safety Reuse. Availability. Time Performance
	Run-time adaptability can be modeled in design using both a and b are true :) Part-of. Message passing. Inheritance. Inlined code. Security factor might conflict with Performance. Availability. Safety.
	Adaptability.

38. Architectural drivers are defined by stakeholder concerns and consist of just the high-level functional requirements. (also, Technical constraints, Business constraints, and Quality attributes requirements)

False

39. Software architecture provides a common medium for communication among stakeholders.

True

40. Every requirement stated in SRS is one that the software shall meet.

True