一、选择题 (每小题3分, 共30分, 可能单选或多选)
1.1 Umbrella Activities may include:
A. Technical reviews;
B. Software configuration management;
C. Reusability management;
D. Risk management in development process.
1.2 A process adopted for one project might be significantly different than a process adopted for another project. Among the differences are:
A. Overall flow of activities, actions, and tasks and the interdependencies among them;
B. Degree to which actions and tasks are defined within each framework activity;
C. Degree to which work products are identified and required;
D. Manner in which quality assurance activities are applied;
E. Overall degree of detail and rigor with which the process is described;
F. Degree to which the customer and other stakeholders are involved with the project;
G. Level of autonomy given to the software team.
1.3 WebApps包括以下哪些典型特征:
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A. Network intensiveness B. Concurrency
A. Network intensiveness B. Concurrency C. Unpredictable load
A. Network intensiveness B. Concurrency C. Unpredictable load D. Performance
A. Network intensiveness B. Concurrency C. Unpredictable load D. Performance E. usability
A. Network intensiveness B. Concurrency C. Unpredictable load D. Performance E. usability F. Availability
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A. Network intensiveness B. Concurrency C. Unpredictable load D. Performance E. usability F. Availability G. Data driven H. Security. 1.4 Unfortunately, there is sometimes one additional characteristic that is present in legacy softwarepoor quality. Legacy systems sometimes have:
A. Network intensiveness B. Concurrency C. Unpredictable load D. Performance E. usability F. Availability G. Data driven H. Security. 1.4 Unfortunately, there is sometimes one additional characteristic that is present in legacy softwarepoor quality. Legacy systems sometimes have: A. inextensible designs;

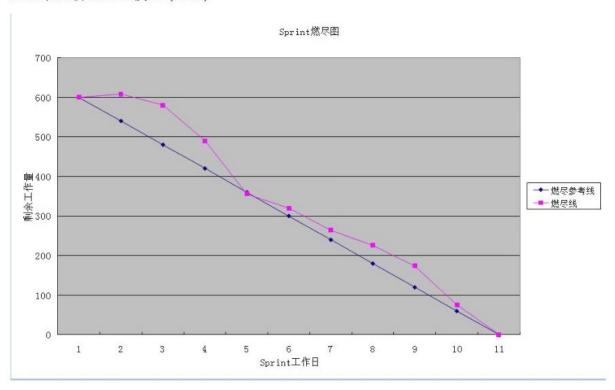
- 1.5 在需求调研中(requirements elicitation),对于一个较小的项目,需求调研的任务集(task set)可能包括:
 A. Make a list of stakeholders for the project
 B. Invite all stakeholders to an informal meeting
 C. Ask each stakeholder to make a list of features and functions required
 D. Discuss requirements and build a final list
- E. Prioritize requirements
- F. Note areas of uncertainty
- 1.6 Experts suggest some selection characteristics that should be used as you consider each potential class for inclusion in the analysis model and a potential class should satisfy all (or almost all) of these characteristics:
- A. Retained information
- B. Needed services
- C. Multiple attributes
- D. Common attributes
- E. Common operations
- F. Essential requirements
- 1.7 Software quality attributes include:
- A. Functionality
- B. Usability
- C. Reliability
- D. Testability
- E. Performance
- F. Maintainability
- 1.8 设计建模 (Design Modeling Principles),包括概要设计建模和详细设计建模,以下哪些是设计建模的基本原则(principles):
- A. Design should be traceable to the requirements model.
- B. Always consider the architecture of the system to be built.
- C. Design of data is as important as design of processing functions.
- D. Interfaces (both internal and external) must be designed with care.
- E. Component-level design should be functionally independent.
- F. Components should be loosely coupled to one another and to the external environment.
- G. The design should be developed iteratively. With each iteration, the designer should strive for greater simplicity

1.9 开发一个项目,定义过程框架活动流(the sequence of framework activities)或选择过程模型时往往需要借助process pattern来帮助,这属于下列哪种pattern?

- A. Stage pattern;
- B. Task pattern;
- C. Phase pattern;
- D. Design pattern;
- 1.10 Low coupling manifests:
- A. design classes to collaborate with other classes
- B. collaboration should be kept to an acceptable minimum
- C. all design classes collaborate with all other design classes
- D. design classes should collaborate with their neighboring classes

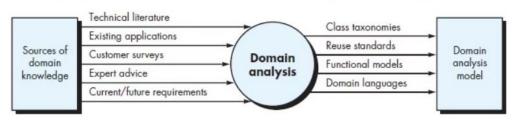
二、问答题

敏捷模型SCRUM的work product有backlog、sprint backlog和burn down chart(如下图),结合DevOps分析SCRUM模型(10分)



三、问答题

领域分析 (Domain Analysis) 的目的是什么? 举例并结合下图分析领域分析的过程 (10分)

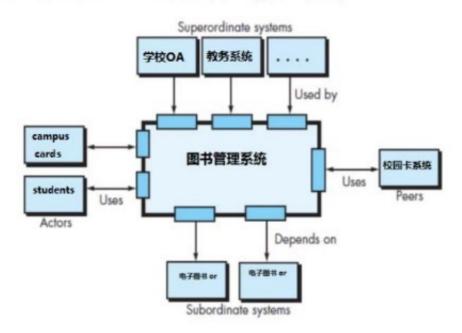


四、问答题

在分析类图或设计类图中的类之间有哪几种关系,举例分析之(10分)

五、问答题

从ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN设计的角度分析下图(10分)



六、案例题

1. 需求范围描述:

一农产品生产商,以前自己生产并通过实体店来销售,往往销售慢、价格低且容易变质。日前,生产商准备委托软件企业开发一app来销售他的农产品,同时也可以起到在线的宣传作用。用户可以通过app浏览正在销售的农产品,注册成功后可以在线下单,注册时需要填写电话号码和身份证等信息,涉及用户私密信息系统将保密。用户选择需要的农产品加入购物车,之后进入数量和价格汇总、支付及运输流程。支付前,购物车的农产品可以删除、增加或修改,支付后但未发货前可以取消订单,因为农产品容易变质,一旦发货订单不能取消。每次购买超过200元农产品的订单享受9.5折、超过300元享受易高8.8折的优惠。支付可采用在线信用卡、微信和支付宝,快递一律采用顺风航空运输。订单有初始化新订单状态、往订单加物品状态、支付状态、运输状态、取消状态、收货状态、评价状态及订单结束状态。每天晚上12点开始系统需要做批处理,即对每天农产品的销售种类、数量和销售额进行统计;对每种农产品剩余数量进行动态跟踪,当每种农产品库存小于前两周的平均每天的销售额时,系统提示管理员及时补充库存或实时终止本农产品的销售。系统每周日、每月末和每年末要做统计报表。系统要能同时支撑5万人访问。

- 2. 请根据上述案例描述,完成以下分析和设计(命名必须规范)(30分)
- 2.1 依据以上需求描述构建完整的use case diagram (6分)。
- 2.2 系统级别的状态图往往是系统程序架构设计的依据,类的状态图是类内方法定义的重要依据,构建订单的实体类(分析类)的状态图(4分)。
- 2.3 构建本系统分析类图 (analysis class diagram) (10分)。
- 2.4 从分析类图中选择两个典型分析类,完成其从分析类到设计类的细化(不涉及类中每个方法的实现逻辑)(8分)。
- 2.5 本系统的非功能需求 (features) 有哪些 (2分) ?