

Mock Exam

iSAQB® Certified Professional for Software Architecture & Foundation Level (CPSA-F)®

Answer Sheet 2024.2-rev0-EN-20241218

Explanatory notes on the Mock Exam Certified Professional for Software Architecture ® Foundation Level (CPSA-F®)

Explanations to the mock exam Certified Professional for Software Architecture - Foundation Level (CPSA-F®) This examination is a mock exam, which is based on the certification exam of the Certified Professional for Software Architecture - Foundation Level (CPSA-F®) in form and scope. It serves to illustrate the real iSAQB® CPSA-F® examination as well as to prepare for the corresponding exam. The mock exam consists of 39 multiple-choice questions, which can be evaluated with 1 or 2 points depending on the level of difficulty. At least 60 percent must be achieved to pass the exam. 53.0 points can be achieved in this mock examination, you would need 31.8 points to pass.

The following general rules apply:

- ¥ Depending on the level of difficulty and the length of the question, you can achieve a score of 1 or 2 points.
- ¥ Correct answers result in plus points, incorrect answers result in a deduction of points, but only with regard to the respective question. If the wrong answer to a question leads to a negative score, this question is evaluated with a total of 0 points.
- ¥ Should you mark more answers with a cross than you are supposed to, you will always get 0 points.

The multiple-choice questions of the mock exam are divided into three types of questions:

A-Questions (Single Choice, Single Correct Answer): Select the only correct answer to a question from the list of possible answers. There is only one correct answer. You receive the specified score for selecting the correct answer.

P-Questions (Pick-from-many, Pick Multiple): Select the number of correct answers given in the text from the list of possible answers to a question. Select just as many answers as are required in the introductory text. You receive 1/n of the total points for each correct answer. For each incorrect cross, 1/n of the points are deducted.

K-Questions (Allocation Questions, Choose Category): For a question, select the correct of the two options for each answer choice ("correct" or "incorrect" or "applicable" or "not applicable"). You will receive 1/n of the points for each correctly placed cross. Incorrectly placed crosses result in the deduction of 1/n of the points. If NO answer is selected in a line, there are neither points nor deductions.

For a more detailed explanation of the question types and scoring system, further information is available in the [CPSA-F examination rules](#).

The allowed time is 75 minutes for native speakers and 90 minutes for non-native speakers. In order to ensure that the preparation for the exam is as authentic as possible, the processing time should be adhered to and any aids (such as seminar materials, books, internet, etc.) should not be used. The exam can subsequently be evaluated using the solution for this mock exam. Given that the iSAQB® e.V. is indicated as source and copyright holder, the present mock exam may be used in the context of training courses, for exam preparation or it may be passed on free of charge.

However, it is explicitly prohibited to use these exam questions in a real examination.

Questions

Question 1

ID: Q-20-04-01

A-Question:	Choose one answer.	1 point
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How many definitions of 'software architecture' exist?

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | (a) | Exactly one for all kinds of systems. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) | One for every kind of software system (e.g. 'embedded', 'real-time', 'decision support', 'web', 'batch', ...). |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | (c) | A dozen or more different definitions. |
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Question 2

ID: Q-20-04-02

P-Question:	From the following five answers select three that fit best.	1 point
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Which THREE of the following aspects are covered by the term 'software architecture'?

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----|------------------------------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | (a) | Components |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | (b) | Cross-cutting concepts |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | (c) | (internal and external) Interfaces |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) | Coding conventions |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | (e) | Hardware sizing |

Question 3

ID: Q-17-13-01

P-Question: From the following seven answers select four that fit best. 2 points

Which FOUR of the following statements about (crosscutting) concepts are most appropriate?

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | (a) | Uniform usage of concepts reduces coupling between building blocks. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) | The definition of appropriate concepts ensures the pattern compliance of the architecture. |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | (c) | Uniform exception handling can be achieved when architects agree with developers upon a suitable concept prior to implementation. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) | For each quality goal there should be an explicitly documented concept. |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | (e) | Concepts are a means to increase consistency. |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | (f) | A concept can define constraints for the implementation of many building blocks. |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | (g) | A concept might be implemented by a single building block. |
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Question 4

ID: Q-17-13-02

K-Question: Assign all answers. 1 point

In your project, three architects and seven developers are working on the documentation of the software architecture. Which methods are appropriate in order to achieve a consistent and adequate documentation, and which are not?

- | appropriate | not appropriate | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | (a) | The lead architect coordinates the creation of the documentation. |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) | Identical templates are used for the documentation. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | (c) | All parts of the documentation are automatically extracted from the source code. |

Things like *reasoning* or *alternatives* won't be contained in code, but need to be included in documentation, therefore not all parts of documentation can be extracted from source code.

Question 5

ID: Q-17-13-03

P-Question:	From the following eight answers select four that fit best.	2 points
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Which FOUR of the following techniques are best suited to illustrate the workflow or behavior of the system at runtime?

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | (a) | Flowcharts |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | (b) | Activity Diagrams |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | (c) | Depiction of screen flows (sequence of user interactions) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | (d) | Sequence diagram |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | (e) | Linear Venn diagram |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | (f) | Numbered list of sequential steps |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | (g) | Tabular description of interfaces |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | (h) | Class diagrams |
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Question 6

ID: Q-17-13-04

P-Question:	From the following five answers select three that fit best.	1 point
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Which THREE of the following principles apply to testing?

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | (a) | In general, it is not possible to discover all errors in the system. |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | (b) | In components with many known previous errors, the chances for additional errors are high. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | (c) | Sufficient testing can show that a program is free of errors. |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | (d) | Testing shows the existence of errors rather than the absence of errors. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | (e) | Functional programming does not allow automated testing. |

Question 7

ID: Q-17-03-05

K-Question:	Assign all answers.	2 points
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Which of the following statements regarding the information hiding principle are true and which are false?

true	false		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(a)	Adhering to the information hiding principle increases flexibility for modifications.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(b)	Information hiding involves deliberately hiding information from callers or consumers of the building block.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	(c)	Information hiding makes it harder to work bottom-up.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	(d)	Information hiding is a derivative of the approach of incremental refinement along the control flow.

Question 8

ID: Q-20-04-03

P-Question:	From the following four answers select two that fit best.	1 point
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What are the TWO most important goals of software architecture?

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | (a) | Improve accuracy of patterns in structure and implementation. |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | (b) | Achieve quality requirements in a comprehensible way. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | (c) | Enable cost-effective integration and acceptance tests of the system. |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | (d) | Enable a basic understanding of structures and concepts for the development team and other stakeholders. |

Question 9

ID: Q-20-04-12

K-Question: Assign all answers. 1 point

Put yourself in the position of a software architect for a large, distributed business application in the banking or insurance domain. Which of the following statements is true and which is false?

true	false		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(a)	The architect collaborates with the stakeholders to determine where the requirements and constraints will change often (e.g., business processes, technologies), and designs the architecture such that changes can occur without requiring extensive restructuring of the software architecture.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(b)	Required product qualities should drive your architectural decisions.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	(c)	The software architecture can be designed completely independent of the hardware and infrastructure.

Question 10

ID: Q-20-04-03

P-Question: From the following five answers select three that fit best. 1 point

What are your THREE most important responsibilities as a software architect with respect to requirements?

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | (a) | Support the business people to specify explicit and concrete quality requirements. |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | (b) | Help to identify new business opportunities based on your technology know-how. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | (c) | Reject business requirements that contain technical risks. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) | Capture all business requirements in a terminology that can be understood by your development team. |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | (e) | Check requirements for technological feasibility. |

Explanation: Concerning option (c): It's not our task to *reject* requirements just because they contain risks. We should identify and communicate those risks, but not reject such requirements.

Question 11

ID: Q-20-04-07

P-Question:	From the following five answers select three that fit best.	1 point
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You are responsible as an architect for keeping a legacy system up and running according to the ongoing requirements of your business. What are the THREE most important action items on your agenda?

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | (a) | Negotiating the maintenance budget for your team |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | (b) | Assuring up-to-date documentation of the deployed system |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | (c) | Analyzing the impact of new requirements on the current system |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) | Encouraging the team members to learn new programming languages |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | (e) | Suggesting technology updates in addition to the business requirements to your management |
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Question 12

ID: Q-21-05-01

K-Question:	Assign all answers.	2 points
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Which of the following statements regarding architecture decisions are true, which are false?

- | true | false | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | (a) | Architecture decisions never need to be written down because they are already known to the development team. |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) | An architecture decision record helps to make the decision's context understood. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | (c) | Once a decision has been made on a central or fundamental framework (e.g. persistence framework), that decision must not be changed. |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) | Quality requirements help significantly with architecture decisions. |
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Question 13

ID: Q-20-04-09

K-Question: Assign all answers. 2 points

Decide for each of the following statements whether it is true or false.

true	false		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(a)	Each iteration of an agile development approach could have an impact on the fundamental architecture decisions.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	(b)	The total effort spent on architectural work is much higher in iterative projects compared to waterfall projects.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	(c)	Agile projects do not need architecture documents since the development team uses daily standup-meetings to communicate decisions.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	(d)	If your systems consist of a set of microservices there is no need for a central architecture document since each service is free to choose its technologies.

Question 14

ID: Q-20-04-10

K-Question: Assign all answers. 2 points

Which of the following statements regarding project goals and architectural goals is true and which is false.

true	false		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(a)	Project Goals can include functional requirements as well as quality requirements.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(b)	Architectural goals are derived from the quality requirements for the system or product.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	(c)	Business stakeholders should concentrate on business goals and not interfere with architectural goals.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	(d)	To avoid conflicts, business goals and architectural goals should be non- overlapping sets.

Explanation:

Business stakeholder might very well have goals like performance, flexibility or security, which are considered "architecture goals".

Question 15

ID: Q-20-04-11

P-Question:	From the following five answers select two that fit best.	1 point
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What does the rule 'explicit, not implicit' mean for architecture work? Choose the TWO best-fitting answers.

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | (a) | Architects should avoid recursive structures and replace them by explicit loops. |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | (b) | Architects should make the assumptions leading to decisions explicit. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | (c) | Architects should explicitly insist on natural language explanations (i.e. comments) for each building block. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) | Architects should explicitly insist on written or at least verbal justifications for development effort estimates from their team. |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | (e) | Architects should make prerequisites for their decisions explicit. |
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Question 16

ID: Q-20-04-19

P-Question:	From the following five answers select three that fit best.	1 point
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Identify the THREE most appropriate examples for typical categories of software systems.

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----|----------------------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | (a) | Batch system |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | (b) | Interactive online system |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | (c) | LinnŽs system. |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | (d) | Embedded real-time system. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | (e) | Integration test system. |

Question 17

ID: Q-20-04-32

P-Question:	From the following five answers select three that fit best.	1 point
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There are many approaches that lead to a software architecture. Which of the following are the THREE most often found in practice?

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----|-------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | (a) | User interface driven design |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | (b) | Domain driven design |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | (c) | View based architecture development |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | (d) | Bottom-up design |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | (e) | Majority voting |
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Question 18

ID: Q-20-04-38

P-Question:	From the following six answers select three that fit best.	1 point
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Several architecture development methods suggest a view-based approach. Which three of the following views are most often used?

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----|-------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | (a) | Physical database view |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | (b) | Context view |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | (c) | Building Block/Component view |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) | Test-driven view |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | (e) | Configuration view |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | (f) | Runtime view |

Question 19

ID: Q-20-04-22

P-Question:	From the following four answers select two that fit best.	1 point
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When documenting a building block of your software architecture, which two pieces of information should the black-box description contain?

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | (a) | Public interfaces. |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | (b) | Responsibility of the building block. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | (c) | Internal structure of the building block. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) | Specification of the implementation details. |
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Question 20

ID: Q-20-04-17

P-Question:	From the following five answers select two that fit best.	1 point
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Which prerequisites have to be fulfilled before developing a software architecture? Pick the TWO most appropriate answers.

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | (a) | The requirements specification for the system is complete, detailed and consistent. |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | (b) | The most important qualities for the system are known. |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | (c) | Organizational constraints are known. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) | The programming language has been selected. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | (e) | Hardware for the development team is available. |

In most cases it is unrealistic to have *complete* requirements specification. Often it is enough to have an overview and know certain details (e.g. quality requirements).

Question 21

ID: Q-20-04-18

P-Question:	From the following four answers select three that fit best.	1 point
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Which factors can influence the design of a software architecture? Pick the THREE most appropriate answers.

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----|-----------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | (a) | Political. |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | (b) | Organizational. |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | (c) | Technical. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) | Virtual. |
-

Question 22

ID: Q-20-04-18

A-Question:	Choose one answer.	1 Point
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Which of the following qualities can most likely be improved by using a layered architecture?

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | (a) | Runtime efficiency (performance). |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | (b) | Flexibility in modifying or changing the system. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | (c) | Flexibility at runtime (configurability). |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) | Non-repudiability. |

Question 23

ID: Q-20-04-33

P-Question:	From the following four answers select two that fit best.	1 point
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Which type of problems provide a good fit for the Pipes & Filter Pattern?

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | (a) | Management of global application state |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | (b) | IT systems which process data streams |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | (c) | Decoupling multiple steps of an execution |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) | Temporal decoupling of an application |
-

Question 24

ID: Q-20-04-20

A-Question:	Choose one answer.	1 Point
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Which goals are you trying to achieve with the dependency inversion principle?

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | (a) | Big building blocks shall not depend on small building blocks. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) | Components shall be able to create dependent components more easily. |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | (c) | Building blocks shall only depend on each other via abstractions. |

Question 25

ID: Q-20-04-21

K-Question: Assign all answers. 2 points

What are characteristics of tight (high) or loose (low) coupling?

tight coupling	loose coupling		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(a)	Building blocks directly call dependent building blocks, i.e., without using indirect calls via interfaces or abstractions.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(b)	Building blocks use shared complex data structures.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(c)	Building blocks use a shared table (for read- and write operations) within a relational database.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	(d)	When designing building blocks, you have consistently applied the dependency inversion principle.

Question 26

ID: Q-20-04-14

P-Question: From the following five answers select two that fit best. 1 point

Which two statements about the principle 'Don't repeat yourself' (DRY) fit best? In other words: What could happen, if parts of the source code or configuration do exist in multiple copies in the system?

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | (a) | DRY reduces security. |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | (b) | Strict adherence to DRY could lead to higher coupling. |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | (c) | The components of the system that contain redundant code can be improved independently of each other. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) | Adherence to DRY leads to additional attack vectors in IT security. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | (e) | Applying the Layer patterns allows a consistent application of the DRY principle. |

Question 27

ID: Q-20-04-15

K-Question:	Assign all answers.	2 points
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You can communicate aspects of your software architecture verbally and/or in writing. How do these variants correlate? Decide for each of the following statements whether it is true or false.

true	false		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(a)	Verbal communication should supplement written documentation.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	(b)	Feedback to architecture decisions should always be done in writing to ensure traceability.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	(c)	Written documentation should always precede verbal communication.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	(d)	Architects should pick one variant (verbal or written) and stick to this choice during the whole development.

- ✘ Sometimes verbal communication needs to come first, there is no general rule.
- ✘ Feedback should not be restricted to written statements.

Question 28

ID: Q-20-04-37

K-Question:	Assign all answers.	2 points
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Which of the following statements about notations for architectural views is true and which is false?

true	false		
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	(a)	Business Process Model & Notation (BPMN) should only be used by Business Analysts and not for architecture documentation.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	(b)	UML deployment models are the only way to document the mapping of software components to infrastructure.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(c)	UML Package Diagrams can be used to capture the building-block view of software architectures.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(d)	As long as the notation is explained (e.g. by a legend), any notation can be sufficient to describe building block structures and collaboration.

Question 29

ID: Q-20-04-13

P-Question:	From the following four answers select two that fit best.	1 point
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Which architectural views have the most practical application for developing software architectures? 1 point

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----|---------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | (a) | Pattern View. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) | Observer View. |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | (c) | Building-Block View (Component View). |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | (d) | Deployment View. |
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Question 30

ID: Q-20-04-23

P-Question:	From the following five answers select two that fit best.	1 point
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The context view might contain a business context and a technical context, or both. Pick the two most appropriate answers that apply to the technical context.

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | (a) | The technical context contains the physical channels between your system and its environment. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) | The technical context contains all the infrastructure on which the components of your system are deployed. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | (c) | The technical context should include hardware pricing or pricing of cloud services used as infrastructure for your architecture. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) | The technical context contains information about the chosen programming language as well as all frameworks used to implement your software architecture. |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | (e) | The technical context might contain different elements than the business context. |

Question 31

ID: Q-20-04-24

P-Question: From the following four answers select two that fit best. 1 point

Software architecture documentation could contain descriptions of cross-cutting concerns. Pick the TWO best reasons why documentation of cross-cutting concerns is useful.

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | (a) | Cross-cutting concepts should focus on the domain and be free of technical information. |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | (b) | Aspects or concepts that are used in multiple parts of your software architecture should be described in a non-redundant way. |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | (c) | Cross-cutting concepts can be reused in more products within the same organization. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) | Cross-cutting concepts should be implemented by specialists. Therefore, separate documentation is useful. |
-

Question 32

ID: Q-20-04-25

K-Question: Assign all answers. 2 points

What are guidelines for good interface design? Check which of the following statements are true and which are false.

- | true | false | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | (a) | Use of interfaces should be easy to learn. |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) | It should be possible to write client code for the interface, that is reasonably easy to understand. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | (c) | An interface should provide access to a comprehensive set of implementation details. |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) | Interface specifications should include functional aspects and required quality attributes. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | (e) | Local and remote calls to an interface should behave identically in all aspects. |
-

Explanation

Regarding option (e), "identical behavior in all aspects": It is technically not feasible to have *identical* behavior, at least concerning latency, and response time.

A more detailed explanation can be found in the (rather famous) [Fallacies_of_distributed_computing](#)

Question 33

ID: Q-20-04-26

K-Question:	Assign all answers.	2 points
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One definition says: "Software architecture is the sum of all the decisions you have taken during development." Check which of the following statements about architectural/design decisions are true and which are false.

true	false		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(a)	Architectural decisions can impact the structure of the building block or components.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	(b)	Software architects shall justify all design decisions in writing.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(c)	Architectural decisions can have interdependencies between each other.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(d)	Tradeoffs between conflicting quality requirements should be explicit decisions.

Not *all* decisions need to be justified in writing - as the requirement for *written* documentation depends on the situation, the team, the system and other factors.

Question 34

ID: Q-20-04-31

K-Question:	Assign all answers.	2 points
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Which of the following statements are typical reasons for introducing an architecture documentation and which are not typical reasons?

typical	not typical		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(a)	To support onboarding of new developers.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	(b)	To support the automated testing approach of the system.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(c)	To support the work of distributed teams.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(d)	To assist in future enhancements of the product.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(e)	To conform to regulatory or legal constraints.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	(f)	To ensure that developers have enough work to do.

Explanation

Read carefully: The question is about the typical reasons for an introduction of an architecture documentation.

Question 35

ID: Q-20-04-30

K-Question:	Assign all answers.	2 points
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Which of the following pairs of qualities are usually in conflict to each other, and which are not?

conflict	no conflict		
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	(a)	Understandability & Readability.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(b)	Usability & Security.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(c)	Runtime configurability & Robustness.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	(d)	Security & Functional correctness.

Question 36

ID: Q-20-04-27

P-Question:	From the following five answers select two that fit best.	1 point
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ISO 25010 provides generic quality characteristics for software systems. How can quality requirements concerning these characteristics be made more concrete? Pick the two best alternatives.

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----|-------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | (a) | By developing UI prototypes. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) | By defining explicit interfaces. |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | (c) | By discussing or writing scenarios. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) | By creating automated tests. |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | (e) | By creating a quality tree. |

Question 37

ID: Q-20-04-28

P-Question:	From the following six answers select four that fit best.	2 points
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Which four of the following are best suited to support the analysis of the achievement of the quality requirements (*qualitative analysis*) of your software architecture? Pick the four best alternatives.

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----|-----------------------------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | (a) | Quantitative dependency analysis. |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | (b) | Architecture models. |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | (c) | Quality scenarios. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) | Team size. |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | (e) | Log files. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | (f) | Organizational structure. |
-

Question 38

ID: Q-20-04-29

P-Question:	From the following five answers select two that fit best.	1 point
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You try to analyze your architecture quantitatively. Which are the two most appropriate indicators for architectural problem areas?

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | (a) | High coupling of components. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) | Names of public methods do not reflect their purpose. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | (c) | Missing comments. |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | (d) | Clusters of errors in certain building blocks of the system. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | (e) | Number of test cases per component. |

Question 39

ID: Q-20-04-36

P-Question:	From the following five answers select three that fit best.	1 point
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You try to quantitatively analyze your architecture. Which three of the following properties can you measure reliably in your software architecture? Pick the three best fitting answers.

- ☒ (a) Size of building blocks (e.g. LOC).
- ☒ (b) Change rate of the source code of components.
- ☐ (c) Cohesion of the architectural components.
- ☐ (d) Security level of a component.
- ☒ (e) Number of the developers that contributed to a specific component.

Explanation

- ¥ Size can easily and reliably be measured when statically analyzing source code (lines-of-code metric is a reliable size metric)
 - ¥ change-rate and number-of-developers-per-component can reliably be measured when taking the version control history into account, which is perfectly feasible with systems like git, subversion or similar tools that are widely used in development.
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