**CIS 339 Week 5: Quiz Results**

Top of Form

Score for this quiz: 24 out of 30

Submitted Nov 24, 2017 at 7:28pm

This attempt took 20 minutes.

Question 1

3 / 3 pts

(TCO 6) Object-oriented design (OOD) is the phase in which the functional, structural, and behavioral analysis models are transformed into the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for the software implementation.

project plan

technical specifications

Correct!

blueprints

user requirements

Week 5 Lecture

Question 2

3 / 3 pts

(TCO 6) A package defines what is known as an encapsulated namespace. All this really means is that:

the package creates a boundary within which all the element names must be qualified with the package name.

the package creates a boundary within which all the element names need not to be unique

the package creates a  imaginary boundary within which all the element names must be unique

Correct!

the package creates a boundary within which all the element names must be unique

Text Chapter 11

Question 3

3 / 3 pts

(TCO 6) There are five different types of package dependencies, each with different semantics..  The valid types of dependencies are:

include, import, extend, import, trace, merge

Correct!

use, import, access, import, trace, merge

include, extend, import, trace, merge

include, import, extend, trace, merge

Text Chapter 11

Question 4

3 / 3 pts

(TCO 6) Package generalization is similar in many ways to class generalization. In package generalization

Correct!

the more specialized child packages inherit the public elements from their parent package

the less specialized child packages inherit the public elements from their parent package

the more specialized child packages inherit the private elements from their parent package.

the less specialized child packages inherit the private elements from their parent package

Text Chapter 11

Question 5

3 / 3 pts

(TCO 6) After a set of candidate packages has been identified, you should then attempt to minimize the public members of the packages and the dependencies between the packages by:

Correct!

moving classes between packages

renaming packages

removing packages.

adding more packages

Text Chapter 11

Question 6

3 / 3 pts

(TCO 6) Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of a  well-structured package?

is cohesive and provides a crisp boundary around a set of related elements;

Correct!

is tightly coupled, exporting only the elements other packages really need to see and importing only the elements necessary and sufficient for the elements in the package to do their jobs;

is not deeply nested because there are limits to the human understanding of deeply nested structures; and owns a balanced set of contents.

Relative to one another in a system, packages should not be too large (split them up if necessary) or too small (combine elements that you manipulate as a group).

Week 5 Lecture

Question 7

3 / 3 pts

(TCO 6) A Layer represents an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the software architecture of the evolving system.

object

Correct!

element

attribute

instance

Week 5 - Flash Card Study Mate Transcript

Question 8

3 / 3 pts

(TCO 6) When deciding on the package architecture, the Common Closure Principle states that packages that need changing for a similar reason should be packaged together.

any

conformity

Correct!

similar

architectural

Week 5 Lecture

Question 9

0 / 3 pts

(TCO 6) In moving from analysis to design, CRC cards map to:

Correct Answer

package, subsystem, contract, constraint and method design

You Answered

class and object design

contract and constraint design

package and subsystem design

Week 5 Lecture Image

Question 10

0 / 3 pts

(TCO 6) In moving from analysis to design, Use Cases map to:

Correct Answer

package and subsystem design

You Answered

class and object design

message design

contract and constraint design

Bottom of Form