



CPSA-FL^{Q&As}

ISAQB Certified Professional for Software Architecture - Foundation Level (CPSA-FL)

Pass ISQI CPSA-FL Exam with 100% Guarantee

Free Download Real Questions & Answers **PDF** and **VCE** file from:

<https://www.geekcert.com/cpsa-fl.html>

100% Passing Guarantee
100% Money Back Assurance

Following Questions and Answers are all new published by ISQI Official Exam Center

-  **Instant Download** After Purchase
-  **100% Money Back** Guarantee
-  **365 Days** Free Update
-  **800,000+** Satisfied Customers





QUESTION 1

HOTSPOT

Which characteristics of a building block are only visible in the whitebox view, and for which characteristics does the blackbox view suffice? (Assign all answers.)

Hot Area:

Blackbox Whitebox

- | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|--|
| <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | A) Public interfaces of the building block |
| <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | B) Test coverage based on unit tests for sub building blocks contained in the building block |
| <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | C) Test coverage based on integration tests |
| <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | D) Code structure of the building block |
| <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | E) Algorithms used in the building block |
| <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | F) Security requirements of the building blocks |
| <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | G) Implementation details for the security requirements of the building blocks |

Correct Answer:

Blackbox Whitebox

- | | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|
| <input checked="" type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | A) Public interfaces of the building block |
| <input type="radio"/> | <input checked="" type="radio"/> | B) Test coverage based on unit tests for sub building blocks contained in the building block |
| <input checked="" type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | C) Test coverage based on integration tests |
| <input checked="" type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | D) Code structure of the building block |
| <input type="radio"/> | <input checked="" type="radio"/> | E) Algorithms used in the building block |
| <input checked="" type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | F) Security requirements of the building blocks |
| <input type="radio"/> | <input checked="" type="radio"/> | G) Implementation details for the security requirements of the building blocks |

QUESTION 2

Which of the following statements about (crosscutting) concepts are most appropriate? (Select four.)

A. The definition of appropriate concepts ensures the conceptual integrity of the architecture.



- B. Concepts are a means to increase consistency.
- C. For each quality goal there should be an explicitly documented concept.
- D. Uniform exception handling is most easily achieved when architects agree with developers upon a suitable concept prior to implementation.
- E. A concept might be implemented by a single building block.
- F. Uniform usage of concepts reduces coupling between building blocks.
- G. A concept can define constraints for the implementation of many building blocks.

Correct Answer: ABDG

QUESTION 3

HOTSPOT

Which of the following statements regarding the design principle 'information hiding' are true and which are false? (Assign all answers.)

Hot Area:

true	false	
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	A) Adhering to the 'information hiding' principle increases flexibility for modifications.
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	B) Information hiding involves deliberately hiding information from callers or consumers of the building block.
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	C) Information hiding makes it harder to distinguish between interface and implementation.
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	D) Information hiding is a derivative of the approach of incremental refinement along the control flow.
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	E) In object-oriented development, information hiding is primarily relevant at class level.

Correct Answer:

true	false	
<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	A) Adhering to the 'information hiding' principle increases flexibility for modifications.
<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	B) Information hiding involves deliberately hiding information from callers or consumers of the building block.
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	C) Information hiding makes it harder to distinguish between interface and implementation.
<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	D) Information hiding is a derivative of the approach of incremental refinement along the control flow.
<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	E) In object-oriented development, information hiding is primarily relevant at class level.



QUESTION 4

HOTSPOT

You are the software architect on a large development project and are entrusted with the task of building a tool chain for continuous architecture evaluation and analysis. Which of the following statements regarding this tool selection are correct/incorrect? (Assign all answers.)

Hot Area:

correct	incorrect	
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	A) Tools for static code analysis find all dependencies in the source code.
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	B) Several tools for static code analysis can be used to verify compliance with architectural rules.
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	C) Tools for static code analysis can reliably measure cohesion.
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	D) Tools for static code analysis can also be used to optimize runtime efficiency by highlighting dependencies.
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	E) Tools for dynamic analysis, such as profilers, cannot be used to optimize static structures.

Correct Answer:

correct	incorrect	
<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	A) Tools for static code analysis find all dependencies in the source code.
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	B) Several tools for static code analysis can be used to verify compliance with architectural rules.
<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	C) Tools for static code analysis can reliably measure cohesion.
<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	D) Tools for static code analysis can also be used to optimize runtime efficiency by highlighting dependencies.
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	E) Tools for dynamic analysis, such as profilers, cannot be used to optimize static structures.

QUESTION 5

HOTSPOT

Which of the following statements about the coupling between building blocks are correct? (Assign all answers.)

Hot Area:



true	false	
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	A) A high degree of coupling of a building block reduces its reusability.
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	B) Low coupling of a building block improves the ability to meet functional requirements.
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	C) Low cohesion often leads to high coupling.
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	D) Loose coupling often leads to less effort for making changes.
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	E) For call dependencies, the degree of coupling is independent of the direction of the call.
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	F) In object-oriented programming languages, inheritance reduces coupling.

Correct Answer:

true	false	
<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	A) A high degree of coupling of a building block reduces its reusability.
<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	B) Low coupling of a building block improves the ability to meet functional requirements.
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	C) Low cohesion often leads to high coupling.
<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	D) Loose coupling often leads to less effort for making changes.
<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	E) For call dependencies, the degree of coupling is independent of the direction of the call.
<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	F) In object-oriented programming languages, inheritance reduces coupling.