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**QUESTION 1**

HOTSPOT

Conway's law sometimes is referred to as "If you have four teams working on the compiler, you'll get a 4-pass compiler." Which interpretations of this law are true, which are false? (Assign all answers.)

Hot Area:

true	false	
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	A) You need four teams to build a compiler.
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	B) Structures of software architecture and associated organisation are congruent.
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	C) Software architecture is particularly important when creating compilers.
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	D) Certain types of software are not suitable for the use of software architecture.

Correct Answer:

true	false	
<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	A) You need four teams to build a compiler.
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	B) Structures of software architecture and associated organisation are congruent.
<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	C) Software architecture is particularly important when creating compilers.
<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	D) Certain types of software are not suitable for the use of software architecture.

QUESTION 2

HOTSPOT

You are the software architect of a system that has run for many years and been extended repeatedly. An analysis of the source code has revealed a multitude of dependencies between the classes. Which of the following measures are possible solutions? (Assign all answers.)

Hot Area:

true	false	
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	A) The dependencies between classes are the responsibility of the developers. No measures are required within the architecture.
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	B) Loosening of direct dependencies between classes through the introduction of interfaces
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	C) Loosening of direct dependencies between classes through the introduction of factories



Correct Answer:

true false

A) The dependencies between classes are the responsibility of the developers. No measures are required within the architecture.

B) Loosening of direct dependencies between classes through the introduction of interfaces

C) Loosening of direct dependencies between classes through the introduction of factories

QUESTION 3

Which three artifacts does the assessment team create when conducting an ATAM evaluation? (Choose three.)

- A. Architecture-specific chapters of the quality management manual
- B. The concrete quality tree
- C. Description of quality scenarios
- D. A quality model
- E. Architecture documentation
- F. Selection of the quality attributes of the architectural building blocks
- G. List of the architectural risks

Correct Answer: CEG

QUESTION 4

For which quality characteristics is the software architect responsible?

Please name the two characteristics that best match the role of the software architect. (Choose two.)

- A. The performance of the software
- B. The technical quality of the software implementation
- C. The suitability of the software design for its purpose
- D. The software is free of errors

Correct Answer: AB

QUESTION 5

HOTSPOT



Which statements regarding top-down and bottom-up design are true? (Assign all answers.)

Hot Area:

true	false	
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	A) Top-down and bottom-up design may be employed in the same project.
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	B) Top-down requires that details be ignored initially.
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	C) Architects leave the bottom-up design to developers.
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	D) Generally, architects should work top-down.
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	E) Bottom-up design means to proceed from the abstract to the concrete.
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	F) Different ideas about top-down and bottom-up approaches constitute a potential for conflict.

Correct Answer:

true	false	
<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	A) Top-down and bottom-up design may be employed in the same project.
<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	B) Top-down requires that details be ignored initially.
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	C) Architects leave the bottom-up design to developers.
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	D) Generally, architects should work top-down.
<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	E) Bottom-up design means to proceed from the abstract to the concrete.
<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	F) Different ideas about top-down and bottom-up approaches constitute a potential for conflict.