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Exam : CPSA-F

Title:Certified Professional for
Software Architecture,
Foundation Level

Version : DEMO

1. What are the four key terms in common definitions of software architecture? (Choose four.)

- A. Source code
- B. Building Blocks
- C. Functionality
- D. Relationships
- E. Components
- F. Requirements
- G. Interfaces

Answer: B,D,E,F

2. What role does understandability play for architecture documentation? (Choose three.)

- A. It is desirable, but not essential.
- B. It is less important than completeness.
- C. It is an important quality characteristic.
- D. It is a quality characteristic together with correctness and efficiency.
- E. It is a quality characteristic together with simplicity and brevity.
- F. It is a quality characteristic together with scope and completeness.

Answer: C,D,E

3.HOTSPOT

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

true	false	
0	0	A) Top-down and bottom-up design may be employed in the same project.
0	0	B) Top-down requires that details be ignored initially.
0	0	C) Architects leave the bottom-up design to developers.
0	0	D) Generally, architects should work top-down.
0	0	E) Bottom-up design means to proceed from the abstract to the concrete.
0	0	F) Different ideas about top-down and bottom-up approaches constitute a potential for co
Answe	r:	

true	false			
0	0	A) Top-down and bottom-up design may be employed in the same project.		
0	0	B) Top-down requires that details be ignored initially.		
0	\circ	C) Architects leave the bottom-up design to developers.		
0	0	D) Generally, architects should work top-down.		
0	0	E) Bottom-up design means to proceed from the abstract to the concrete.		
0	0	F) Different ideas about top-down and bottom-up approaches constitute a potential for conflict.		
4.HOTSPOT Which statements with regard to project objectives and architectural objectives are true and which are false? (Assign all answers.) true false				
0	0	A) Architectural objectives and project objectives need to be identical.		
0 0		 A) Architectural objectives and project objectives need to be identical. B) Most of the time, architectural objectives are of a more long-term nature than project objectives. 		
	0			
0	0	3) Most of the time, architectural objectives are of a more long-term nature than project objectives.		
0 0	0	B) Most of the time, architectural objectives are of a more long-term nature than project objectives.C) Architectural objectives and project objectives need to be negotiated between the concerned parties.		
0 0 0	0	B) Most of the time, architectural objectives are of a more long-term nature than project objectives.C) Architectural objectives and project objectives need to be negotiated between the concerned parties.		
O O Answ	○ ○ ver: false	B) Most of the time, architectural objectives are of a more long-term nature than project objectives.C) Architectural objectives and project objectives need to be negotiated between the concerned parties.		
O O Answ true	○ ○ ver: false	 B) Most of the time, architectural objectives are of a more long-term nature than project objectives. C) Architectural objectives and project objectives need to be negotiated between the concerned parties. D) Architectural objectives are a subset of project objectives. 		

D) Architectural objectives are a subset of project objectives.

5.HOTSPOT

How does management and architects work together? Decide which statements are true and which are false. (Assign all answers.)

true false

A) The project plan from management is influenced by architectural decisions.
 B) Cost estimates are primarily the responsibility of the architect.
 C) Architects advise project management on the definition of work packages.
 D) Management and architects cooperate on handling of technical risks.

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