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Exam   :   **000-634**

Title   :   Rational object orienten analysis and design-part2

Version   :   DEMO

1. What is true of iterations?

A. A lifecycle phase may contain many iterations.

B. Iterations may contain many phases.

C. A major milestone marks the end of every iteration.

D. You establish plans for each phase, but not for iterations.

E. A construction iteration cannot include any activities from the Requirements workflow.
Answer: A

2. Stereotypes in the UML support generalization among model elements.

A. True

B. False
Answer: B

3. What is a derived attribute?

A. An attribute whose value may be calculated based on the value of other attributes within the class.

B. The value of an attribute for a particular object.

C. An attribute that is retrieved from a database.

D. An attribute that is inherited from a superclass.

E. An attribute with a fixed value.
Answer: A

4. What is an abstract class?

A. A superclass for which no direct instances may be created.

B. A class that logically exists beyond the scope of the program that created it.

C. A class that manages the interface communications within a system or among different systems.

D. A class whose instances are collections of other objects.

E. A class that serves as a template for other classes.
Answer: A

5. What characterizes a model?

A. It is the same thing as a diagram.

B. It is a complete description of a system from a particular perspective.

C. It is rarely needed if an iterative lifecycle is used.

D. It is not applicable to software development.
Answer: B

6. What pase defines an association class?

A. Is primarily a construct used during detailed design.

B. Specifies that a class has attributes and operations.

C. Is represented with a second association line next to the original.

D. Should not be represented on class diagrams during analysis.

E. Specifies that in a many-to-many association, each link has attributes and possibly operations.
Answer: E

7. Which of the following is not part of a use-case realization? (Select all that apply.)

A. Sequence diagrams

B. Use cases

C. Collaboration diagrams

D. Class diagrams
Answer: ACD

8. Which of the following are characteristics of a supplier object in a client-supplier relationship? (Select all that apply.)

A. You can reuse it independent of its existing clients.

B. It is an instance of a subclass.

C. It provides a service or handles a message.

D. It invokes a service or sends a message.
Answer: AC

9. What is a container class?

A. A class whose instances are collections of other objects.

B. A class for which you may create no instances.

C. A class that logically exists beyond the scope of the program that created it.

D. A class that serves as a template for other classes.

E. A class that manages the interface communications within a system or among different systems.

Answer: A

10. What is a scenario? (Select all that apply.)

A. A series of use cases that describe the functional requirements for the system.

B. An instance of a use case.

C. Something that has state, behavior, and identity.

D. A set of time-ordered steps or statements expressed in natural language.
Answer: BD