



Exam Code: 000-634

Exam Name: Rational-object orienten analysis and
design-part2

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Part: A

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.

Correct Answers: A

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

- A.True
- B.False

Correct Answers: 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.

Correct Answers: 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.

Correct Answers: 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.

Correct Answers: B

6: What case 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.

Correct Answers: 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

Correct Answers: A C D

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.

Correct Answers: A C

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.

Correct Answers: 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.

Correct Answers: B D

11: Which of the following are characteristics of software architecture? (Select all that apply.)

- A.Composition of structural and behavioral elements into progressively larger subsystems.
- B.Selection of the structural elements and their interfaces by which a system is composed.
- C.Behavior as specified in collaborations among those elements.
- D.Detailed user interface design.
- E.Architectural style that guides this organization, these elements and their interfaces, their collaborations, and their composition.

Correct Answers: A B C E

12: Which of the following is not a major milestones of the Rational Unified Process? (Select all that apply.)

- A.Lifecycle Architecture (LCA)
- B.Lifecycle Objective (LCO)
- C.Product Release
- D.Initial Operation Capability (IOC)
- E.Preliminary Design Review (PDR)

Correct Answers: E

13: What characterizes a development case?

- A.An architectural design decision.
- B.A development cycle specifically devoted to maintenance.
- C.A tailoring of the Rational Unified Process to suit the needs of a particular project or organization.
- D.Another name for a key mechanism.
- E.One way of using the system.

Correct Answers: C

14: Which is a step in the Describe the Run-time Architecture activity?

- A.Create Initial Design Classes
- B.Identify Processes and Threads
- C.Identify Events and Signals
- D.Allocate System Elements to Nodes

Correct Answers: B

15: Modularity is the organization of a problem into different levels of abstraction.

- A.True
- B.False

Correct Answers: B

16: Which of the following are phases in the Rational Unified Process? (Select all that apply.)

- A.Analysis
- B.Construction
- C.Transition
- D.Elaboration
- E.Inception

Correct Answers: B C D E

17: What is polymorphism?

- A.The ability to hide many different implementations behind a single interface.
- B.A specialized form of association in which a whole is related to its parts.
- C.The practice of hiding the implementation of a class from clients.
- D.A relationship in which one class shares the structure and/or behavior of one or more classes.
- E.A reference to the number of instances of a class related to one instance of another class.

Correct Answers: A

18: According to the principle of encapsulation, which of the following should be placed in the visible portion (or interface) of a class? (Select all that apply.)

- A. Associations
- B. Operations
- C. Attributes
- D. Realizations

Correct Answers: B

19: What phase defines generalization?

- A. A relationship in which one class shared the structure and /or behavior of one or more classes.
- B. The number of instances of a class related to one instance of another class.
- C. A specialized form of association in which a whole is related to its parts.
- D. The practice of separating the interface of a class from its implementation and hiding the implementation.
- E. The ability to hide many different implementations behind a single interface.

Correct Answers: A

20: What are analysis mechanisms?

- A. A description of how the team will implement non-functional requirements.
- B. A means to capture and communicate the technically difficult aspects of a solution in a way that is implementation independent
- C. The modeling guidelines that should be adhered to during Architectural Analysis.
- D. The process the team should follow during Architectural Analysis.

Correct Answers: B