



## **IBM 000-634**

**Exam Name:** *rational-object orienten analysis and design-part2*

**Q & A :** 72 Q&As

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Exam : IBM 000-634

Title : Rational-object orienten analysis and design-part2

1. 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

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

- A. True

B. False

Answer: B

3. 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.

Answer: C

4. 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

5. 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.

Answer: ABCE

6. 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

7. 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

Answer: BCDE

8. 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.

Answer: A

9. 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.

Answer: B

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

A. True

B. False

Answer: B

11. 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

12. 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

Answer: B

13. 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

14. 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)

Answer: E

15. 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

16. 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

17. 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

Answer: B

18. 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.

Answer: A

19. What phase 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

20. 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

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