



IBM 000-839

Exam Name: Rational Unified Process v7.0

Q & A : 156 Q&As

Pdf Demo

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Title : Rational Unified Process v7.0

1. What are three characteristics of a task? (Choose three.)

- A. is work a role performs
- B. occurs once in an iteration
- C. has granularity of a few hours to a few days
- D. usually affects only one or a small number of work products

Answer: ACD

2. Which two factors determine the duration of an iteration? (Choose two.)

- A. the size of the project

- B. the priority set by the customer on particular features
- C. the requirement for a minimum of six iterations in a project
- D. the level of automation used to manage code, distribute information and perform testing

Answer: AD

3. Which two concepts guide iterative development? (Choose two.)

- A. early completion of simple features, to show progress to the customer
- B. informal plans, allowing features to be moved to future iterations
- C. early baselining of architecture, allowing stability in planning, content and organization
- D. scope validation by stakeholders, to account for their needs

Answer: CD

4. Which is a fine-grained plan?

- A. Software Development Plan
- B. Business Case
- C. Iteration Plan
- D. Risk Management Plan

Answer: C

5. What are two functions of a Status Assessment? (Choose two.)

- A. manages expectations
- B. provides a mechanism for resolving management issues
- C. rates the overall project quality
- D. resolves risk items

Answer: AB

6. In planning for iterative development, the Project Plan is referred to as a _____.

- A. roadmap
- B. fine-grained plan
- C. detailed plan
- D. risk management tool

Answer: A

7. What is a typical breakdown of total project effort across the phases?

- A. Inception 20% Elaboration 50% Construction 20% Transition 10%
- B. Inception 5%, Elaboration 20%, Construction 45%, Transition 30%
- C. Inception 10% Elaboration 10% Construction 70% Transition 10%
- D. Inception 5% Elaboration 20% Construction 65% Transition 10%

Answer: D

8. Which is part of the evaluation criteria for successful completion of the Elaboration phase?

- A. A final set of requirements is agreed upon.
- B. All detailed design documents are reviewed.
- C. The architecture is stable.
- D. Less than 50% of project budget is expended.

Answer: C

9. What are three types of work products? (Choose three.)

- A. artifact
- B. deliverable
- C. milestone
- D. outcome

Answer: ABD

10. Which three work products belong in the Project Management discipline? (Choose three.)

- A. Risk Management Plan
- B. Business Case
- C. Test Evaluation Summary Report
- D. Project Plan

Answer: ABD

11. How does an iterative approach help with resource and cost control?

- A. It allows the Project Manager to control allocation of resources by phase. Artifacts evolve as required by each phase and there is increased precision of cost estimates from phase to phase.
- B. It allows the Project Manager to make budgetary requests with each iteration. These requests are based on the expansion of project scope as requested by the customer.
- C. It allows iterations to be planned in advance and in detail for all phases. It helps establish costs and a profile of resource usage can be generated in advance for the entire project.
- D. It allows iterations to be de-scoped as required, at the direction of the Project Manager. It allows better management of costs as features can be moved to later iterations when resources are available.

Answer: A

12. In the Construction phase, what are the two areas of focus of the Iteration Plan? (Choose two.)

- A. development efficiency
- B. project scoping
- C. architectural risks
- D. product quality

Answer: AD

13. Which two statements are true about an Executable Architecture? (Choose two.)

- A. It is a disposable prototype of the application.
- B. It is a simulation of the executing system.
- C. It is a validation (testable) of the architecture.
- D. It is the baseline for the rest of development.

Answer: CD

14. Which two statements are true about iterations? (Choose two.)

- A. Working software is always delivered to the customer.
- B. An iteration always has a plan and evaluation criteria.
- C. An iteration is a mini project with a plan, deliverables and assessment.
- D. There are always multiple iterations in each phase.

Answer: BC

15. In RUP, what does the Software Development Plan contain?

- A. Iteration Plan
- B. Requirements Management Plan, Master Validation Plan, Quality Test Plan, and Risk Management Plan
- C. Problem Resolution Plan, Product Acceptance Plan, Measurement Plan, Risk Management Plan, and Quality Assurance Plan
- D. Requirements Management Plan, Product Metrics Plan, and Software Test Assurance Plan

Answer: C

16. Which two model elements can be linked to descriptors? (Choose two.)

- A. Phase
- B. Task
- C. Activity
- D. Role

Answer: BD

17. What is the purpose of the Project Plan?

- A. to assess the feasibility of the project
- B. to establish project staffing
- C. to describe the phases and major milestones of the project
- D. to provide a sound rationale for project funding

Answer: C

18. The Iteration Plan belongs to _____.

- A. the Project Management domain and the Specification work product kind
- B. the Assessment domain and the Project Management work product kind
- C. the Planning domain and the Project Management work product kind
- D. the Project Management domain and the Plan work product kind

Answer: D

19. Why does the risk-time profile decline more rapidly for iterative development than waterfall development? (Choose two.)

- A. Iterative development exposes design flaws and enables resolution earlier in the lifecycle.
- B. With iterative development, customer satisfaction is maintained by early, incremental deliveries of capability.
- C. In iterative development, the software architecture can be revised in any iteration to support new features and overcome performance problems.
- D. Iterative development allows key, non-functional requirements (i.e. performance, fault tolerance and maintainability) to be addressed early in development.

Answer: AD

20. What relationship(s) can a work product have to a task?

- A. input only
- B. output only
- C. input and output
- D. optional input, mandatory input, and output

Answer: D

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