

000-633 braindumps

IBM IBM certifications II

000-633: rational-object oriented analysis and design-part1

Practice Exam: 000-633 Exams

Exam Number/Code: 000-633

Exam Name: rational-object oriented analysis and design-part1

Questions and Answers: 105 Q&As

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Exam Name: rational-object oriented analysis and design-part1(IBM certifications II)

Questions and Answers: 105 Q&A

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Exam : IBM 000-633

Title : Rational-object oriented analysis and design-part1

1. What relationships can exist between packages? (Select all that apply.)

- A. Generalization
- B. Associations
- C. Aggregation
- D. Dependency

Answer: ABD

2. What relationships are allowed between actors?

- A. Extend
- B. Include
- C. Realization
- D. Generalization

Answer: D

3. Click the Exhibit button below. What kind of attribute value does M represent in the diagram?

- A. Static value of 0
- B. Default value of 0
- C. Current value of 0
- D. Constant value of 0

Answer: B

4. Which of the following statements describe nested classes? (Select all that apply.)

- A. Depicted on a class diagram using a filled-in diamond next to the class
- B. Used primarily for implementation reasons and information hiding
- C. A class declared within another class that belongs to the namespace of the other class and may only be used within it
- D. An example of metamorphosis

Answer: BC

5. What principle enables you to modify the implementation of a class without impacting client code?

- A. Polymorphism
- B. Encapsulation
- C. Inheritance
- D. Multiplicity
- E. Abstraction

Answer: B

6. Which relationships apply between use cases? (Select all that apply.)

- A. Extend
- B. Inheritance
- C. Generalization
- D. Include

Answer: ACD

7. Click the Exhibit button below.

How long does A maintain control?

- A. Until step 4 is completed
- B. Until step 2 is complete
- C. Until all steps are completed
- D. Until step 3 starts

Answer: B

8. Click the Exhibit button below. The two statechart diagrams shown here represent the same information.

- A. True
- B. False

Answer: A

9. Which of the following are characteristics of a package? (Select all that apply.)

- A. Helpful in organizing classes in large models
- B. May include nested packages
- C. A logical collection of classes
- D. Always realizes an interface

Answer: ABCD

10. Click the Exhibit button below. What do the icons on the illustration represent?

- A. Two distinct objects
- B. Two distinct classes
- C. Same class
- D. Same object

Answer: C

11. An interface is

- A. A stereotype of a package representing the methods which exported classes in the package support.
- B. A description for the externally visible operations of a class, component, subsystem, or other entity.
- C. The public and private parts of a class.
- D. A description of the externally visible operations of a package.

Answer: B

12. Semantically, collaboration diagrams can contain _____ compared to sequence diagrams?

- A. More information
- B. Less information
- C. The same information

Answer: C

13. You can specify the multiplicity of an attribute by inserting a suitable expression just after the attribute name.

- A. True
- B. False

Answer: A

14. What statement defines abstraction?

- A. An approach that helps us deal with complexity by emphasizing relevant characteristics and suppressing other details.
- B. The practice of separating the interface of a class from its implementation and hiding the implementation.
- C. A specialized form of association in which a whole is related to its parts.
- D. A logical collection of classes.
- E. A number of time-ordered steps or statements expressed in natural language.

Answer: A

15. Click the Exhibit button below.

What adornment in this figure represents time-out messaging?

- A. f()
- B. g()
- C. h()
- D. i()

Answer: A

16. Click the Exhibit button below.

What adornment in this figure represents simple messaging?

- A. f()
- B. g()
- C. h()
- D. i()

Answer: C

17. What does a sequence diagram represent?

- A. Classes and their relationships
- B. The life history of a given class
- C. Relationships among use cases and scenarios
- D. All system-level interfaces
- E. Objects and the messages involved in a single scenario

Answer: E

18. What statement best describes an association?

- A. A general relationship among classes indicating that the classes are connected in some way.
- B. Represented on a class diagram using a diamond symbol.
- C. Always represented on a class diagram using an arrow.
- D. A relationship from a whole to its parts.
- E. Always one-way.

Answer: A

19. Click the Exhibit button below. What does this diagram show about the relationship between the actor and use case?

- A. The actor inherits behavior from the use case.
- B. The actor depends on the use case.
- C. The actor initiates the use case.
- D. The actor realizes the use case.

Answer: C

20. What can a subclass inherit from its superclass?

- A. Attributes and operations only
- B. Operations only
- C. Relationships only

D. Attributes, operations, and relationships

E. Use cases

Answer: D

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