

UM0-411 braindumps OMG OMG Certification

UM0-411: OMG OCRES-Advanced Exam

Practice Exam: UM0-411 Exams

Exam Number/Code: UM0-411

Exam Name: OMG OCRES-Advanced Exam

Questions and Answers: 180 Q&As

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Exam : OMG UM0-411

Title : OMG OCRES-Advanced Exam

1. Creating rate groups can produce which effect?

- A. reducing processor load variations
- B. ensuring that time constraints are met
- C. decreasing the overhead of task dispatch
- D. simplifying system maintainability when requirements change

Answer: C

2. Programs devised using functional structuring are based on what?

- A. abstract machines organized in layers
- B. data processed by individual statements
- C. functions operating on shared structures
- D. independent functions organized in parallel

Answer: A

3. A Rate Monotonic Schedule sets task priorities according to what?

- A. task laxity
- B. task deadline
- C. system mode
- D. length of a task's period

Answer: D

4. How does a pure tree decomposition differ from a general hierarchical decomposition?

- A. Different modules share standard subroutines.
- B. Leaf-functions are shared between many different modules.
- C. 'Building-brick' functions are NOT shared between modules.
- D. System branch prediction can be used to increase performance.

Answer: C

5. What must include all of the information needed to construct a system and to put it into operation?

- A. Platform
- B. Viewpoint
- C. Implementation
- D. Platform Specific Model

Answer: C

6. Which two most accurately describe the added value of using MDA based transformations? (Choose two.)

- A. PIM/PSM distinction

- B. PIM/PSM template usage
- C. Transformation recording
- D. Transformation verification
- E. Transformation automation

Answer: AC

7. Which statement is true about the feasibility of a Rate Monotonic Schedule?

- A. It CANNOT be determined precisely.
- B. It can be determined only for the highest priority task.
- C. It can be determined for any set of task deadlines with bounded execution times.
- D. It can be determined for any number of periodic tasks with bounded execution times.

Answer: D

8. What does performance engineering start with?

- A. creating a predictable system architecture
- B. choosing an appropriately predictable scheduling policy
- C. defining the performance requirements for the target system
- D. defining a set of performance tests to determine that requirements will be met

Answer: C

9. Which is an example of a performance modeling tool?

- A. spreadsheet
- B. discrete event simulator
- C. transaction rate analyzer
- D. software configuration manager

Answer: B

10. Earliest deadline scheduling is a form of what?

- A. preemptive static scheduling
- B. deadline monotonic scheduling
- C. non-preemptive static scheduling
- D. priority-based preemptive dynamic scheduling

Answer: D

11. What is the difference between static and dynamic variables?

- A. Static variables are used to save memory space in lieu of dynamic variables.
- B. Static variables have global visibility while dynamic variables are restricted to individual components.
- C. Static variables have a set value for the lifetime of the program, while dynamic variables can change value as determined by the program.
- D. Static variables exist for as long as the program runs, while dynamic variables are created and destroyed by the program and scoping rules.

Answer: D

12. What transformation method is a component-based product line architecture most likely to use?

- A. QVT
- B. Manual
- C. Patterns
- D. Factoring
- E. Automatic

Answer: E

13. For which schedule is the task priority computed using both the tasks execution time and its deadline?

- A. Least Laxity First

- B. Shortest Job First
- C. Deadline Monotonic
- D. Shortest Remaining Time

Answer: A

14. Which statement is NOT true about a PSM?

- A. It may abstract away some of the platform details
- B. It always includes a detailed model of the platform.
- C. It must always be able to produce an implementation.
- D. It must always include all details necessary to produce an implementation.

Answer: B

15. Which statement is true about an interoperability transformation?

- A. It is a transformation applied to interoperability connectors.
- B. It includes transformation specifications for two different platforms.
- C. It is a transformation that distributes a PSM to a multiprocessor system.
- D. It transforms two PIMs to a PSM that is interoperable on a single platform.

Answer: B

16. What are two characteristics of manual transformation in the MDA? (Choose two.)

- A. It requires a record of the manual transformation.
- B. It is a radical departure from traditional software design methods.
- C. It makes an explicit distinction between a platform independent model and the transformed platform specific model.
- D. It adds very little to standard software design practices in use today, but provides a method to incorporate legacy software under the MDA

name.

Answer: AC

17. Which statement is true about a PIM?

- A. It is always an application-level model.
- B. It is sometimes called a domain model.
- C. It may be transformed to a PSM using cascaded transformations.
- D. It is a set of subsystems that provides functionality through interfaces.

Answer: C

18. What is one difference between service level software and application level software?

- A. Service level software always provides real-time guarantees on execution time, while application level software does not.
- B. Application level software always forms the core "building bricks" of software systems while service level software is always portable across different hardware.
- C. Application level software provides the functionality and behavior required of the system while service level software provides application-independent functionality.
- D. Service level software always provides the same set of operations regardless of environment, while application level software provide a consistent programming interface.

Answer: C

19. A 'strongly typed' programming language is subject to which two rules? (Choose two.)

- A. Every data object must belong to one unique type.
- B. All data objects are strongly associated to a local scope.
- C. Data object names must be in strong Hungarian notation.
- D. Data objects must be of the same type during assignments unless actively overridden.

Answer: AD

20. Which two statements correctly describe the MDA Pattern? (Choose two.)

- A. It includes a PIM that is independent of all platforms.
- B. A PIM on one context may be a PSM in another context.
- C. It includes a PIM that is independent of a specific class of platforms.
- D. Once transformed into a PSM, a model will always be viewed as a PSM.

Answer: BC

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