

**Exam : IBM 000-634**

**Title : Rational-object orienten  
analysis and design-part2**

**Version : Demo**

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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.

**Answer: A**

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

- A. True
- B. False

**Answer: 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.

**Answer: 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.

**Answer: 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.

**Answer: B**

6. What pasc 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**

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

**Answer: ACD**

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.

**Answer: AC**

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.

**Answer: 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.

**Answer: BD**

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.

**Answer:** ABCE

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)

**Answer:** 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.

**Answer:** 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

**Answer:** B

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

- A. True
- B. False

**Answer:** 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

**Answer:** BCDE

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.

**Answer: 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

**Answer: 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.

**Answer: 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.

**Answer: B**

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