Omg-Certified UML Professional Fundamental Exam

1. What term describes a customer ordering books via the web?

A. user-case

B. actor

C. user

D. subject

E. external system

F. client

Answer(s): B

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2. The instance diagram in the exhibit contains father and son without underlines. What is the meaning of this?

A. The diagram is a mixture of class and instance diagrams.

B. A link of an association having end names father and son.

C. An association having end names father and son.

D. The Don class is a superclass of the Josh class.

E. The names are incorrectly specified, because underlined names are required.

Answer(s): B

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3. Let us denote sending of p as !p and receiving p as ?p. In the exhibit, what is correct about event occurrences of the interaction Q?

A. ?p will precede !r

B. ?q may precede ?r

C. !p will precede !q

D. !r will precede !q

Answer(s): C

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4. Let us denote sending of p as !p and receiving p as ?p. Which traces define the interaction M2 in the exhibit? (Choose three)

A. <?p, !p, ?q, !q>

B. <!p, ?q, !q, ?p>

C. <!q, !p, ?p, ?q>

D. <!p, ?p, !q, ?q>

E. <!q, !p, ?q, ?p>

F. <!p, !q, ?p, ?q>

Answer(s): C,D,F

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5. What does a diamond shape (as depicted in the exhibit) represent in UML 2.0 activity diagrams? (Choose two)

A. activity final nodes

B. flow final nodes

C. decisions

D. initial nodes

E. forks

F. merges

G. joins

Answer(s): C,F

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6. What is the result of the merge transformations for R in the exhibit?

A. Option C

B. Option B

C. Option A

D. Option D

Answer(s): A

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7. What does an activity contain? (Choose two)

A. messages

B. states

C. lifelines

D. classes

E. nodes

F. edges

Answer(s): E,F

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8. What does multiplicity in UML 2.0 signify?

A. range of allowable cardinalities

B. upper bound for the number of allowable instances

C. ability to multiply two or more numbers

D. sequence and uniqueness of association

E. interval of integers

Answer(s): A

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9. What does a rectangle on the border of an activity diagram (as depicted in the exhibit) represent in UML 2.0 activity diagrams?

A. place

B. pin

C. port

D. entry state

E. parameter node

Answer(s): E

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10. What is true about constraints in UML 2.0? (Choose two)

A. must be true to be satisfied

B. cannot be named

C. can be applied to themselves

D. can be named

E. can result in any number of possibilities

Answer(s): A,D

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11. In the exhibit, what is the meaning of size in these two diagrams?

A. The size attribute in the class indicates that it will be stored within the class and the end name does not.

B. There is one size property diagrammed both as an attribute and as an association end.

C. There are two size properties that have no name conflict as long as each size is private.

D. Only one or the other should be used, not both, in order to avoid a name conflict.

E. The size end name on the association indicates data storage and the attribute does not.

Answer(s): B

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12. What is true of primitive types in UML 2.0? (Choose two)

A. specify only those metaclasses needed for a particular model

B. are not decomposable

C. specify predefined data types without any relevant structure

D. specify all the necessary metaclasses

E. are decomposable

Answer(s): B,C

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13. What is the meaning of the import example in the exhibit?

A. Time datatype is imported by the Program package.

B. Time and Integer datatypes are imported by the Program package.

C. Program package is imported to the Time datatype.

D. Types package is imported by the Program package.

E. Program package is imported by the Types package.

Answer(s): A

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14. A circle with a solid circle inside and three incoming arrows is depicted in the exhibit. How many of the arrows must provide values for the circle to have an effect?

A. three

B. one

C. two

D. none

Answer(s): B

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15. Let us denote sending of p as !p and receiving p as ?p. Which trace defines the interaction N in the exhibit?

A. <!p, ?q, !q, ?p>

B. <!q, !p, ?p, ?q>

C. <!p, ?p, !q, ?q>

D. <!p, !q, ?q, ?p>

Answer(s): D

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16. What do arrows in activity diagrams represent? (Choose two)

A. message passing

B. object flows

C. state transitions

D. dependencies

E. unidirectional associations

F. control flows

Answer(s): B,F

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17. In the exhibit, what is an interaction?

A. Option C

B. Option B

C. Option A

D. Option D

Answer(s): C

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18. In the exhibit, which use case does NOT need to be available to meet the goals of an actor using Use Case D?

A. Use Case A

B. Use Case C

C. Use Case E

D. Use Case B

E. Use Case D

Answer(s): B

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19. A property is a feature that can be represented in what ways? (Choose two)

A. as an operation in a class

B. as an association

C. as an attribute in a class

D. as an association end

E. as an indication of whether the feature is public or private

Answer(s): C,D

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20. In the exhibit, which best describes the relationship between the two use cases:

A. Use Case A generalizes Use CaseB.

B. Use Case B generalizes Use CaseA.

C. Use Case A extends Use CaseB.

D. Use Case A includes Use Case

E. Use Case B includes Use CaseA.

F. Use Case B extends Use CaseA.

Answer(s): F
