

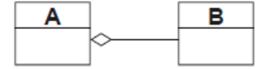
# FIT2001 Systems development - November 2020

<u>Dashboard</u> / My units / <u>FIT2001_NOV_2020</u> / <u>Week 7</u> / <u>Workshop 7 - Quiz 6</u>	
Started on	Wednesday, 16 December 2020, 8:11 PM
State	Finished
Completed on	Wednesday, 16 December 2020, 8:19 PM
Time taken	8 mins 1 sec
Grade	<b>3.00</b> out of 5.00 ( <b>60</b> %)

## Print friendly format

Question 1
Correct
Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Which of the following statements about the following diagram is true?



## Select one:

- If an instance of B is deleted, all contained instances of A are also deleted
- A is part of B
- If an instance of A is deleted, all contained instances of B are also deleted.
- If an instance of A is deleted, the contained instances of B are not affected.

#### Your answer is correct.

- If an instance of A is deleted, the contained instances of B are not affected correct answer as the component part exists separately and can be removed and replaced
- A is part of B It is the other way round: B is part of A.
- If an instance of A is deleted, all contained instances of B are also deleted This would only be the case when a composition (composite aggregation) is modelled.
- If an instance of B is deleted, all contained instances of A are also deleted It is the other way round: B is part of A. In addition to that, this would only be the case when a composition (composite aggregation) is modelled.

The correct answer is: If an instance of A is deleted, the contained instances of B are not affected.

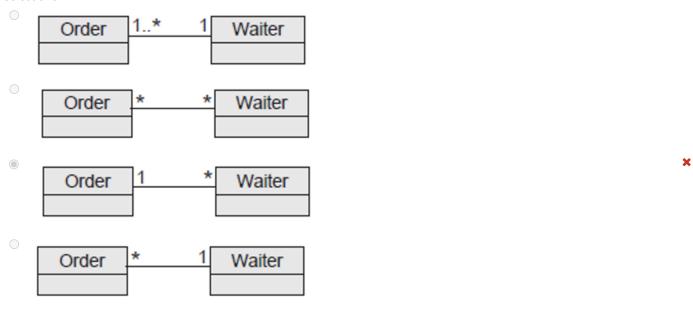
Question ∠ Incorrect

Mark 0.00 out of 1.00

How do you model the following situation with a class diagram:

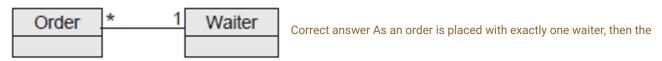
An order is placed with exactly one waiter, and a waiter can handle multiple orders

### Select one:



Your answer is incorrect.

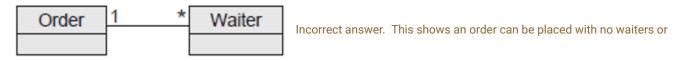
Business rules: An order is placed with exactly one waiter, and a waiter can handle multiple orders



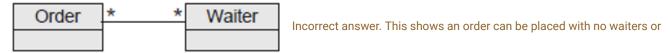
multiplicity at the waiter end is exactly 1, and a waiter can handle multiple orders the multiplicity at the order end is \* which could also be shown as 0..\*



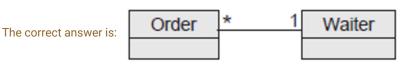
waiter must handle at least one order, and can handle multiple orders



multiple waiters, and a waiter must handle only one order



multiple waiters, and a waiter can handle 0 to multiple orders



Question 3
Correct
Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Which of the following would NOT be a reasonable way of identifying the classes for your domain model class diagram?

#### Select one:

- Identifying the nouns from descriptions of the information you have gathered from interviews and workshops with the users
- Asking the user at a story mapping workshop for a list of all the classes required for the UML domain model class diagram
- Brainstorm with the user to identify the THINGS involved when carrying out their user stories
- Review the Use Case Descriptions describing the business functionality of the new system and identify the nouns

#### Your answer is correct.

- Asking the user at a story mapping workshop for a list of all the classes required for the UML domain model class diagram
  (correct answer) definitely not appropriate as the user would have no idea what you were talking about when you used words
  such as classes and UML domain model class diagram.
- All the other options are reasonable ways of trying to identify the classes for your domain model class diagram.

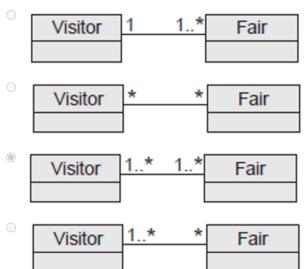
The correct answer is: Asking the user at a story mapping workshop for a list of all the classes required for the UML domain model class diagram

Question **4**Correct
Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

How do you model the following situation with a class diagram:

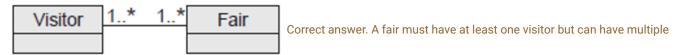
A fair is visited by at least one visitor. One visitor visits at least one fair.

#### Select one:



Your answer is correct.

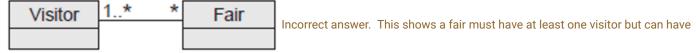
Business rules: A fair is visited by at least one visitor. One visitor visits at least one fair.



visitors, then the multiplicity at the visitor end is a minimum of 1 and a maximum of \* shown by 1..\* As a visitor must visit at least one fair, but can visit multiple fairs, then the multiplicity at the fair end is a minimum of 1 and a maximum of \* shown by 1..\*



visitor must visit at least one fair but can visit multiple fairs.



multiple visitors, and a visitor may not visit any fairs but can visit multiple fairs.



multiple visitors, anda visitor may not visit any fairs but can visit multiple fairs.

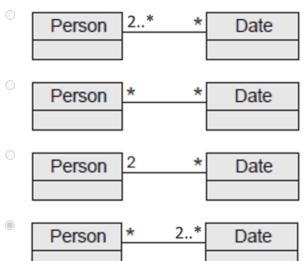




How do you model the following situation with a class diagram:

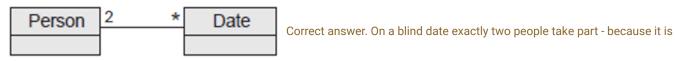
On a blind date exactly two people take part. A person can take part in multiple blind dates.

#### Select one:



Your answer is incorrect.

Business rules: On a blind date exactly two people take part. A person can take part in multiple blind dates.



exactly 2, the multiplicity is shown by 2 with no other possibilities at the person end. A person can take part in multiple blind dates - because it is multiple and there is no minimum, the multiplicity at the date end is shown as \* or the alternative can be 0..\*



multiple persons, and a person may not go on any dates but could go on multiple dates.



multiple persons, and a person must go on a minimum of 2 dates, but could go on multiple dates.



but could have multiple persons, and a person may not go on any dates but could go on multiple dates.



#### ■ Seminar 7.2 Slides: Design Overview

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