I. It is used to model the structure of objects in the system *      Class Diagrams      Use Case Diagrams      Flowcharts	1 punto
Use Case Diagrams	
Flowcharts	
2. Hiding of design decisions inside software appropriate components *	1 punto
Encapsulation	
Abstraction	
O Inheritance	
3. An object includes another object as subpart of it *	1 punto
Aggregation	
O Dependency	
○ sub-object	
4. Leave unnecessary definitions out of the system implementation *	1 punto
Abstraction	
Encapsulation	
Objects	
5. A class is composed of *	1 punto
Attributes and variables	
attributes and methods	
functions and methods	

6. The parent of all the classes in Java is known as *	1 punto
Object	
Class	
Object	
O class	
7. The creator of the Java Programming Language is *	1 punto
Oracle	
O Duke	
James Gosling	
8. Encapsulation is implemented by the keyword *	1 punto
O public	
O void	
private	
Aggregation, composition and association in a class diagram are relationships between classes that are implemented in code using	* 1 punto
attributes	
O methods	
packages	
<ol> <li>Dependency in a class diagram, is a relationship between classes that are implemented in</li> </ol>	* 1 punto
O variables	
○ classes	
<ul><li>methods</li></ul>	

GitHub skills (5 n	ninutes)				
11. Match each o	of the following	ng Git comm	ands to its purp	pose *	5 puntos
	clone	add	commit	push	pull
Put one or more new, changed, or deleted files under version control	0	•	0	0	0
Create a replica of remote repository into folder on the local system	•	0	0	0	0
Make a new version	0	0	•	0	0
Sync any new versions on the local system with the remote system	0	0	0	0	•
Sync any new versions on the remote system with the local system	0	0	0	•	0

More OOP Fundamentals (5minutes)	
12. What does it mean to instantiate a class object? *	1 punto
duplicate a class	
O delete a class	
create an object from the class	
onnect two clases to each other	
13. A constructor is a *	1 punto
O variable	
O class	
attribute	
O method	
14. These diagrams help organize and model the requirements of showing the cases of use and actors?	a system * 1 punto
Sequence diagrams	
oollaboration diagrams	
use case diagrams	
Class diagram	
15. A getter is a *	1 punts
method	
attribute	
O class	
O variable	
16. What name must have a constructor in Java? *	1 punti
○ a verb	
the name of the package	
o any name	
the same name as the class	

True or False (10 minutes)	
17. Classification (the noun) is the process of group objects together into sets based on common properties	* 1 punto
○ True	
False	
18. Classification (the verb) or "class" is a set of objects that have the same kinds of attributes and methods	* 1 punto
True	
○ False	
19. One way to find potential classes in a system is to document a high- level description of the system and look for nouns. Those nouns are most likely to represent meaningful classes.	* 1 punto
True	
○ False	
20. Use cases are used to document the requirements (the goals) of a	* 1 punto
system	
True	
○ False	
21. C++, C# and Java are structured programming languages *	1 punto
○ True	
False	

22. Object Oriented code makes it easy to add new classes without modifying existing functions  True  False	* 1 punto
23. C ++ and Java are declarative programming languages *  True  False	1 punto
24. A method that is called from another method inside the same class should be defined later in the same class, i.e., after the method that called it  True  False	* 1 punto
25. WheelsList is a good name for a variable *  True  False	1 punto
26. A good programming practice is to use nouns to name the methods *  True  False Otro:	1 punto

## Reverse Engineering skills, from code to UML (15 minutes)

27. Classes + Relations (Reverse Engineering). Draw the class diagram \* 10 puntos corresponding to the following code. Convert every attribute to associations, aggregations, compositions or dependencies, with appropriate names and multiplicity constraints (Upload the Png/Jpg file here, and the vpp and png file to the repository):

```
/** @author OOP instructors */
public class POOExam1P27 {
  public static void main(String[] args) {
    E e = new E();Question10
    Cc = new C();
    e.m2(c);
    //Optional code
    A = new A();
    B b1 = new B();
    B b2 = new B();
    a.m1(b1, b2);
  }
public class A {
  private B b1;
 private B b2;
  * This method uses two objects of type B
  * @param x of type B
  * @param y of type B
  public void m1(Bx, By){
public class B {
public class C {
  private B b;
public class E {
  private A a;
  private B[] b = new B[10];
  * This method will allow to use an object of type C, and returns nothing
  * @param z this is an object of type C
  public void m2(Cz) {
```

■ ClassDiagramFor... ×

Reading UML (5 minutes)
Based on the previous answer (Class diagram). Answer the following questions with an integer number. use digits. DON'T use words
28. How many associations is the B class connected to? * 2 puntos
29. How many associations is the A class connected to?* 2 puntos
30. The multiplicity constraint between C and B, on the class B is? * 2 puntos
31. How many dependencies is the A class connected to? * 2 puntos
32. The maximum value of the multiplicity constraint between E and B, on * 2 puntos the B class is?  O  Esta pregunta es obligatoria