IBM Software Group

Essentials of Visual Modeling with UML

Module 3a: VM Quiz Show

Rational. software

Question

Object technology is . . . ?

A. A set of principles guiding software construction.
B. A new theory striving to gain acceptance.
C. A dynamic new language by Grady Booch.
D. Based on the principles of abstraction and modularity.

Answer: A

Question

A model . . .?

A. Is not necessary when team members understand their job.
B. Has to be structural AND behavioral.
C. Is a simplification of reality.
D. Is an excuse for building an elaborate plan.

Answer: C

Question

Why do we model?

A. Helps to visualize a system
B. Gives us a template for constructing a system
C. Documents our decisions
D. All of the above

Answer: D

Question

The best models are connected to . . .?

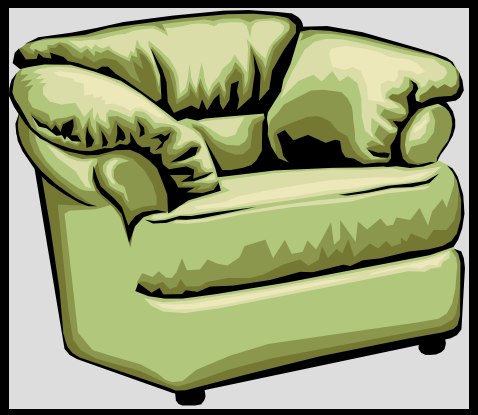
A. Java-script code
B. Reality
C. C ++
D. Issues that tie it to an object-oriented developer

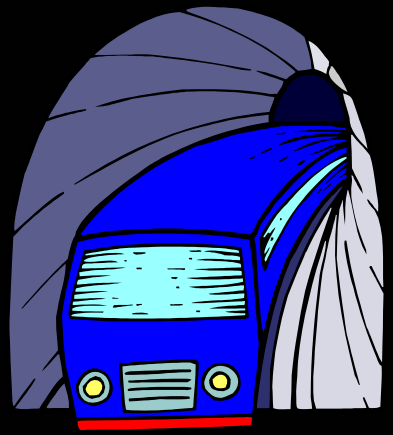
Answer: B

Question

Which project would be least likely to require a model?

A. 

B. 

C. 

D. 

Answer: B

Question

Which principles of modeling are correct?

A. The model you create, influences how the problem is attacked.
B. The best kinds of models are those that let you chose your degree of detail.
C. The best models are connected to reality.
D. Create models that are built and studied separately.

Answer: A, B, C and D

Question

Views are “slices” of architecture. Which view focuses on structural issues?

A. Use-case
B. Process
C. Implementation
D. Logical

Answer: D

Question

Which process characteristic is not essential to working with the UML?

A. Iterative and incremental
B. Use-case driven
C. Resilient
D. Architecture-centric

Answer: C

Question

The state of an object . . .?

A. Is defined by a “state” attribute or set of attributes.
B. Does not normally change over time.
C. Is defined by an object’s attributes and relationships.
D. Is the only condition in which an object may exist.

Answer: C

Question

The visible behavior of an object is modeled by its . . .?

A. Attributes
B. Responsibilities
C. Operations
D. Methods

Answer: C

Question

Encapsulation . . . ?

A. Allows direct manipulation of things that have been encapsulated.
B. Is often referred to as information hiding.
C. Causes costly and extensive maintenance.
D. Causes changes to affect clients during implementation.

Answer: B

Question

What happens when you incorporate modularity into your plan?

A. It reduces something complex into manageable pieces.
B. It builds modules that talk to each other.
C. Creates systems too large to understand.
D. Parts of your system cannot be independently developed.

Answer: A

Question

A class . . . ?

A. Is an encapsulation of an object.
B. Represents the hierarchy of an object.
C. Is an instance of an object.
D. Is an abstract definition of an object.

Answer: D

Question

Polymorphism can be described as?

A. Hiding many different implementations behind one interface
B. Inheritance
C. Information placing
D. Generalization

Answer: A

Question

What phrase best represents a generalization relationship?

A. “Is a part of”
B. “Is a kind of”
C. “Is a replica of”
D. “Is an inheritance of”

Answer: B

Question

Which of the following would you use to organize elements into groups?

A. Package
B. Class
C. Encapsulation
D. Generalization

Answer: A