

Chapter 07: Requirements Analysis

- Q1. To move from a use cases to class diagrams we produce collaboration diagrams. What do we call this activity?
- Use case transition
 - Use case modeling
 - Use case realization
 - Use case collaboration

Answer: C [The activity that uses collaboration to help transition from use cases to class diagrams is called use case realization. See page 160, 161]

- Q2. After capturing requirements, which of the following is or are the reasons for requirement analysis without going to design immediately?
- We must analyze the logical structure of the problem
 - We must find out the full cost of implementation
 - We must understand how logical elements interact each other
 - We must know deployment structure of new system beforehand

Answer: A, C

- Q3. Which of the following is NOT a reason for analyzing requirements?
- To identify common elements
 - To identify pre-existing elements
 - To identify the most useful elements [Which of the following is a reason for analyzing requirements?]
 - To identify interaction between different requirements

Answer: A, B, D

- Q4. Which two of the following Requirements Model must meet?
- Confirm that is the cost of new system
 - Confirm what **what** users want a new system to do
 - Confirm what the new system will look like
 - Specifies what designers must design

Answer: B, D

- Q5. Find out the ways of modeling requirements analysis.
- Directly based on knowledge of the application domain
 - Using CASE tools and their reverse engineering facilities
 - By producing a separate class diagram for each use case, then assembling them into a single model
 - All of the above

Answer: A, C

- Q6. "The model elements those represent internal behavior of software that corresponds to a use case" What does the statement refer to?

- use case realization
- use case
- state chat
- activity diagram

Answer: A

- Q7. What is the purpose of a use case realization?
- Identifying the actors that will interact with system to achieve a particular functionality of the use case
 - Identifying external resources that will influence a particular functionality
 - Identifying the possible set of classes and understanding **how** these classes might interact to deliver the functionality of the use case
 - Identifying the non-functional criteria of the functionalities identified by the use case model

Answer: C

- Q8. To deliver the functionality of the use case, a set of classes participate and interact one another. What do we call these classes?

- Co-ordination
- Collaboration
- Realization
- Package

Answer: B

- Q9. Which diagram shows elements taking part in a particular use case and how these elements interact one other?
- use case diagram
 - activity diagram
 - collaboration diagram
 - state chart

Answer: C

- Q10. Which UML diagram shows the participating instances and their interaction in terms of links in delivering the functionality of a use case?

- Collaboration diagram
- Activity diagram
- Object diagram
- State chart

Answer: A

- Q11. "A specialized UML model element that has specific meaning" – what is it?

- a stereotype
- a diagram
- a state
- a elementary class

Answer: A

Stereotype is a specialized UML model element that has specific meaning.

There are the **analysis class stereotypes**.

- Boundary
- Control
- Entity

- Q12. What are the three analysis class stereotypes?

- Boundary
- Control
- Entity
- Interface

Answer: A, B, C **[Interface is a stereotype in UML but not analysis class]**

- Q13. The common structure of what the class can 'know' – what does it refer to?

- operations
- objects
- instances
- attributes

Answer: D

- Q14. Which of the following is or are true about attributes of a class?

- Part of the essential description of a class
- The common structure of what the class can 'know'
- Each object has its own *value* for each attribute in its class
- Value of attributes of instance of a class determines the state of that instance

Answer: A, B, C, D

- Q15. If two objects can be linked, their classes have an association.

- it is true
- it is false

Answer: A

- Q16. _____ is a logical connection between two or more objects.

Find most appropriate one for the blank space.

- A link
- An association

Answer: A **[A link exists between two objects. But in class level this is association. Association permits links]**

- Q17. Links are often called _____.

Which one will be most appropriate for the blank space?

- associations
- connections
- association instances
- states

Answer: C

- Q18. _____ are services that objects of a class can provide to other objects.

Pick the most appropriate one for the blank space.

- A. Attributes
- B. States
- C. Operations
- D. Associations

Answer: C

Q19. CRC stands for _____.

Pick the most appropriate one for the blank space.

- A. Class–Reusability–Collaboration
- B. Class–Responsibility–Collaboration
- C. Class–Repository–Collaboration
- D. Class–Responsibility–Correction

Answer: B

Q20. Which one involves in producing CRC cards?

- A. Interviewing
- B. Brainstorming
- C. Observing
- D. Background reading

Answer: B

Q21. Operations are implemented by _____.

Pick the most appropriate one for the blank space.

- A. Properties
- B. Methods
- C. Events
- D. States

Answer: B