Choose the most correct option.

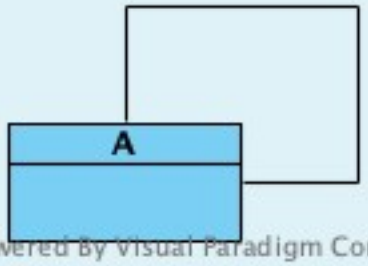
When an instance of A is destroyed, those instances of B contained in A are also destroyed.

It is difficult to implement this relationship because when we add an instance of B to another of A we cannot know if that instance of B is already related to another of A

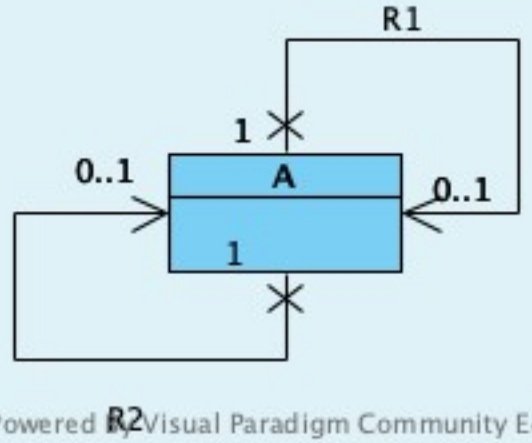
Nonsense option

When an instance of A is destroyed, the instances of B it contains are available for use by another instance of A

Choose the arity that best describes the relationships in the following UML diagrams:



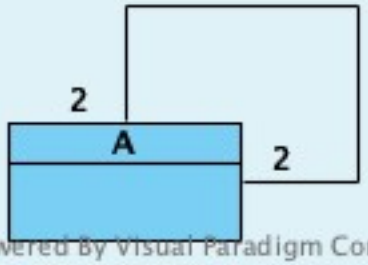
Unary ✔



Unary ✔

Binary ✔

Binary ✔



Unary ✔

Binary ✔

Choose the correct option.

Question 1:

Question 2:

Question 3:

Question 1: Deep copy will be used in the copy constructor of A ✓

Question 2: Shallow copy will be used in the copy constructor of A ✓

Question 3: Shallow copy cannot be used in the copy constructor of A due to B's arity (B can only be related to one A) ✓

Match every UML diagram with a relationship between classes.

Composition ✔

Association ✔

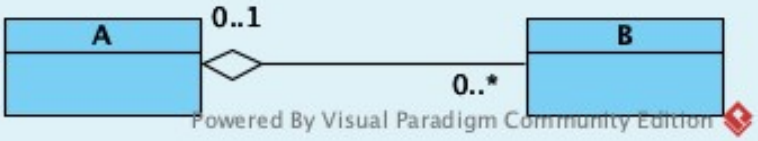
Inheritance ✔

Realization/implementation ✔

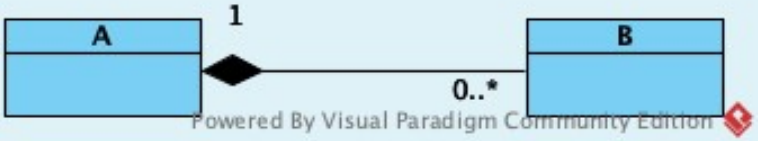
Dependency ✔

Aggregation ✔

In the following diagrams, select TRUE when instances of B can access the object of class A that contains it

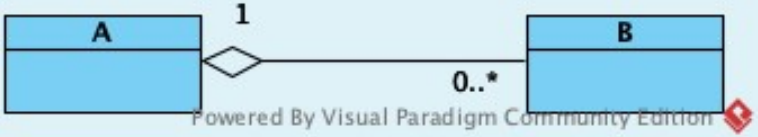


True



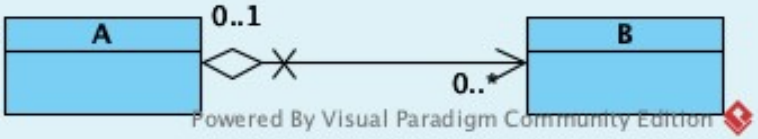
True

False

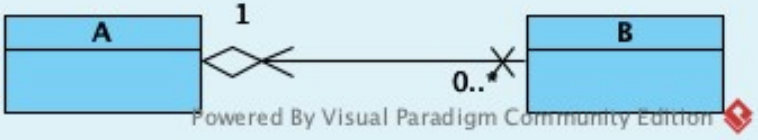


True

False



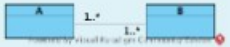
False



True

Choose the correct option

Each instance of A is always related to another instance of B. It has not yet been specified how many instances of A each instance of B will be related with



Each instance of A is related to several instances of B, at least one, which may be related to a variable number of instances of A, at least one

Each instance of A is always related to another instance of B, which in turn is optionally related to that instance of A

Each instance of A is always related to another instance of B, which in turn is always related to that instance of A

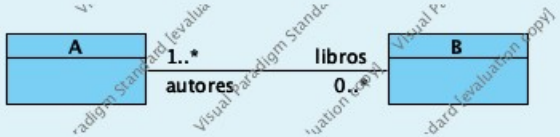
Each instance of A is optionally related to several instances of B, which are necessarily related to that instance of A

Each instance of A is optionally related to several instances of B, which may be related to a variable number of instances of A, among which that instance of A may or may not be

Each instance of A is optionally related to several instances of B, which may be related to that instance of A

In UML roles have a specific location. In this diagram, A and B are fictitious class names. They really should be called Author and Book.

Indicate whether A should be an Author and therefore B must be a Book or on the contrary A should be a Book and therefore B must be an Author, so that a book has been written by one or several authors and an author has been able to write none or some books.



Seleccione una:

- a. A represents the Book class and B represents Author
- b. A represents the Author class and B represents Book ✔
- c. A represents the Book class and B represents Author but the roles (authors, books) are misplaced, they should exchange their positions
- d. A represents the class Author and B represents Book but the roles (authors, books) are misplaced, they should exchange their positions