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問題集

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Exam : **UM0-100**

Title : Omg-Certified uml professional fundamental exam

Version : DEMO

1. What is an element in UML 2.0?

A. member of a set

B. instance of a class

C. constituent of a model

D. abstract metaclass with only one superclass

E. substance not separable by ordinary chemical means

Answer: C

2. What is a relationship in UML 2.0?

A. the state of being related

B. an element that has no derived union

C. an element that has no derived composition

D. an element that must have two owned elements

E. an element that specifies a connection between elements

Answer: E

3. What is true about a comment in UML 2.0? (Choose two)

A. is shown as a note symbol

B. must be attached to at most one element

C. contains only machine-readable symbols

D. can be attached to more than one element

E. connections are always shown with a dashed line

Answer: AD

4. What is true about every named element that is a member of a namespace?

A. It is owned by the namespace.

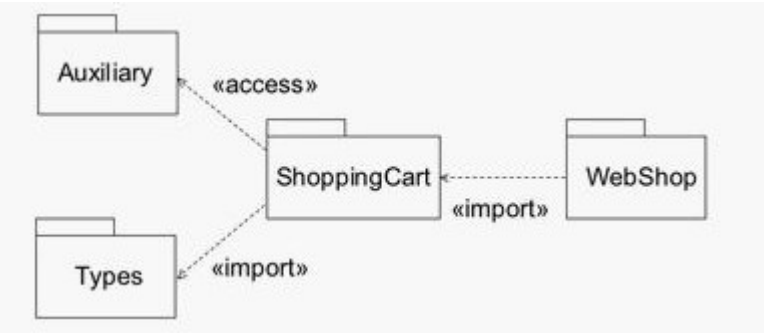
B. It has one unique name within the namespace.

C. It is identified by its name within the namespace.

D. It can be distinguished from other members in the namespace.

Answer: D

5. What is true of the import example in the exhibit?



A. Webshop is imported into ShoppingCart and then further imported into Auxiliary and Types.

B. Auxiliary and Types are imported into ShoppingCart, but neither can be further imported into WebShop.

C. Public members of WebShop are imported into ShoppingCart and then further imported into Auxiliary or Types.

D. Public members of Types and Auxiliary are imported into ShoppingCart and then further imported into WebShop.

E. Public members of Types and Auxiliary are imported into ShoppingCart and those from Types are further imported into WebShop.

Answer: E

6. What does an {ordered} designator do for a multiplicity?

A. specifies that values are sequentially ordered

B. specifies an inclusive interval of non-negative integers

C. indicates the correct sequence of messages in a sequence diagram

D. indicates that the upper bound must be greater than the lower bound for the multiplicity

Answer: A

7. What is an expression in UML 2.0?

A. comment placed on a diagram

B. symbol or symbols signifying a set of value

C. graphical addition to a diagramming element

D. language-specific string used to describe the meaning of a diagram

E. language-specific text string used to describe the contents of a diagram

Answer: B

8. Constraints are shown using what symbols?

A. [ ]

B. ( )

C. { }

D. ?"

E. " "

Answer: C

9. The instance diagram in the exhibit contains father and son without underlines. What is the meaning of this?

A. The Don class is a superclass of the Josh class.

B. An association having end names father and son.

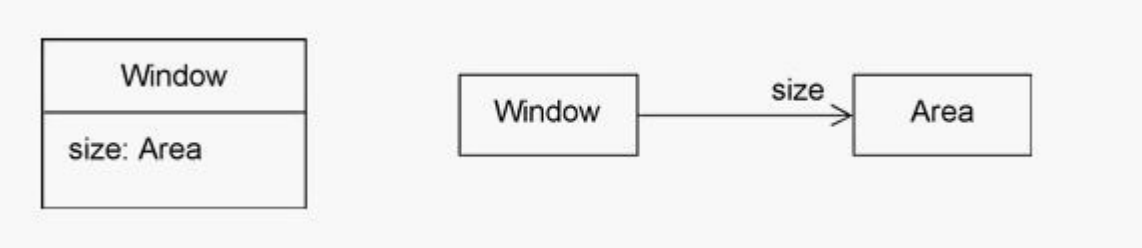
C. The diagram is a mixture of class and instance diagrams.

D. A link of an association having end names father and son.

E. The names are incorrectly specified, because underlined names are required.

Answer: D

10. In the exhibit, what is the meaning of size in these two diagrams?



A. Only one or the other should be used, not both, in order to avoid a name conflict.

B. The size end name on the association indicates data storage and the attribute does not.

C. There is one size property diagrammed both as an attribute and as an association end.

D. There are two size properties that have no name conflict as long as each size is private.

E. The size attribute in the class indicates that it will be stored within the class and the end name does not.

Answer: C

11. What does an association specify?

A. tuples that are not links

B. relationship among models

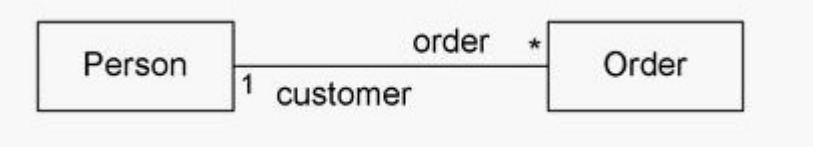
C. links between associated types

D. links between instances of associated types

E. links between instances of untyped classes

Answer: D

12. What are the association end names in the exhibit?



A. Person and Order

B. customer and Order

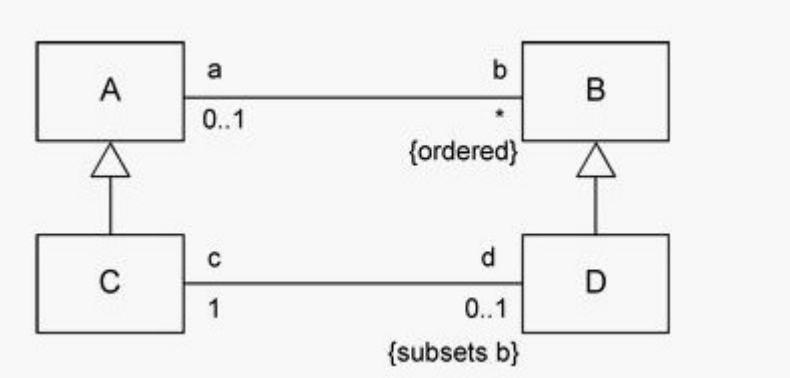
C. 1 and *

D. 1, *, customer, and Order

E. 1, *, customer, order, Person, and Order

Answer: B

13. What is the meaning of the subsets constraint in the diagram?



A. D is a subclass of B.

B. D contains a subset of instances of C.

C. The collection of b is a subset of the collection of d for each A.

D. The collection of d is a subset of the collection of b for each C.

E. The collection of c is a subset of the collection of b for each D.

Answer: D

14. What is true of the black diamond on the diagram? (Choose two)

A. A Line Item cannot be removed from its Order.

B. A Line Item may only be included in one Order at a time.

C. If an Order is deleted, its Line Item instances normally still remain.

D. If an Order is deleted, its Line Item instances are normally deleted.

E. A Line Item may only be included in more than one Order at a time.

Answer: BD

15. A property is a feature that can be represented in what ways? (Choose two)

A. as an association

B. as an association end

C. as an attribute in a class

D. as an operation in a class

E. as an indication of whether the feature is public or private

Answer: BC

16. What does it mean when a classifier rectangle is labeled as an <<enumeration>>?

A. The list of all public and private features is provided.

B. The classifier is an iterator for traversing a collection.

C. The list of all public and private structural features is suppressed.

D. The classifier is a data type whose values are possibly listed in the bottom compartment.

Answer: D

17. What are some of the important semantics of packages? (Choose three)

A. A class may be owned by multiple packages.

B. An element may be owned by at most one package.

C. The public contents of a package are accessible outside the package.

D. The public contents of a package are not accessible outside the package.

E. If a package is removed from a model, the owned contents are removed.

F. If a package is removed from a model, the owned contents are reassigned.

Answer: BCE

18. What does the arrow end of a dependency relationship indicate?

A. more general classifier

B. element initiates communication

C. whole in a whole-part relationship

D. client element is affected by a change in the supplier element

E. supplier element is unaffected by a change in the client element

Answer: E

19. What does a <<use>> dependency mean in a relationship between one element and another?

A. specifies how it uses another element

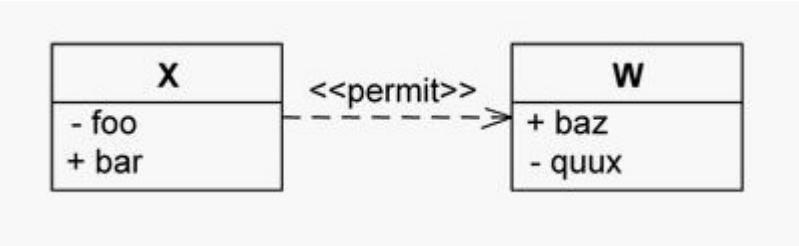
B. specifies how it realizes another element

C. specifies how one element implements another element

D. requires another element for its full implementation or operation

Answer: D

20. What statements are true of the <<permit>> dependency in the exhibit? (Choose two)



A. X can access only the baz property of W.

B. X can access the baz and quux properties of W.

C. X can access only the quux property of W.

D. W can access only the foo property of X.

E. W can access the foo and bar properties of X.

F. W can access only the bar property of X.

Answer: BF