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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.

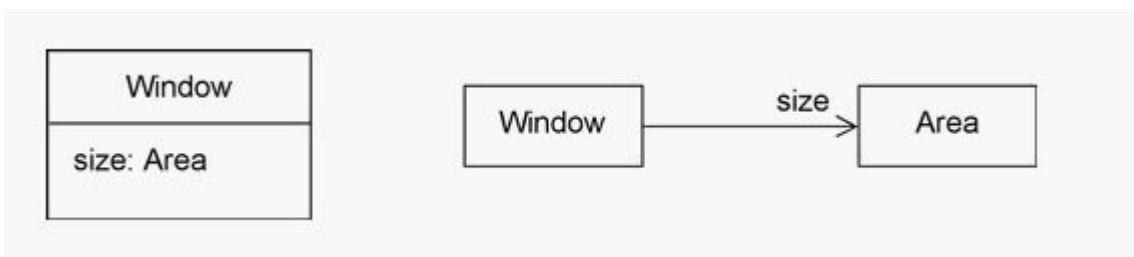
C. The diagram is a mixture of class and instance diagrams.

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.

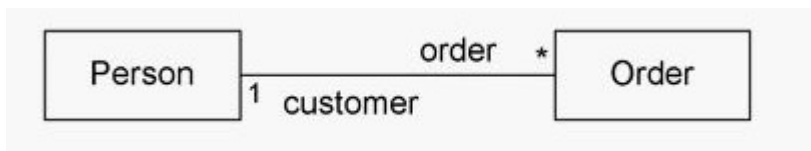
Answer: C

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

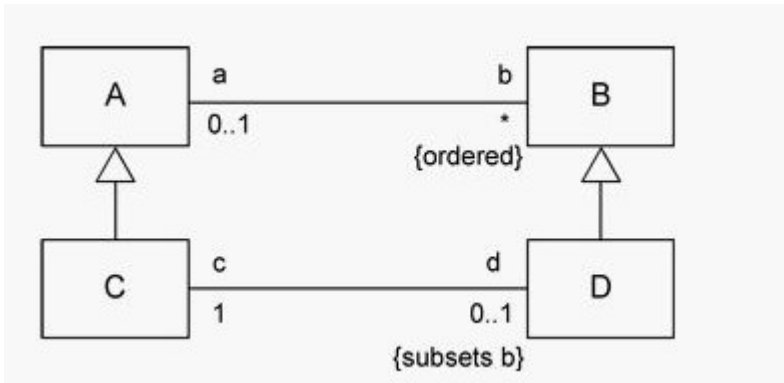
12. What are the association end names in the exhibit?



- 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

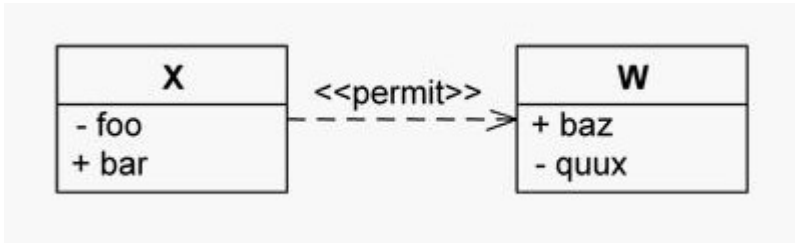
19. What does a <<use>> dependency mean in a relationship between one element and another?

- 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