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Vendor: OMG

Exam Code: OMG-OCUP-100

Exam Name: OMG-Certified UML Professional
Fundamental Exam

Version: Demo

QUESTION 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

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 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

Correct Answer: E

QUESTION 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

Correct Answer: AD

QUESTION 4

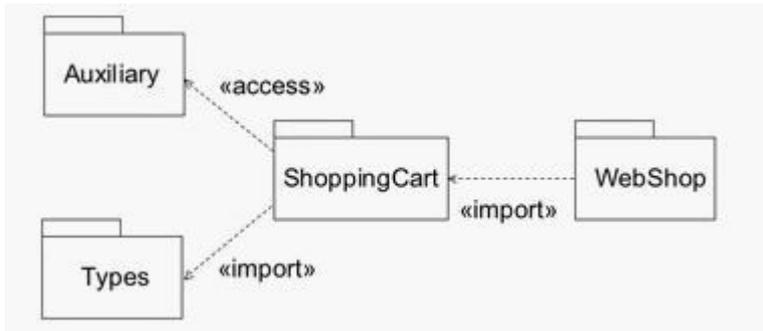
What is true about every named element that is a member of a namespace?

- 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.

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 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.

Correct Answer: E

QUESTION 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

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 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

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 8

Constraints are shown using what symbols?

- A. []
- B. ()
- C. { }
- D. ?"
- E. " "

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 9

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

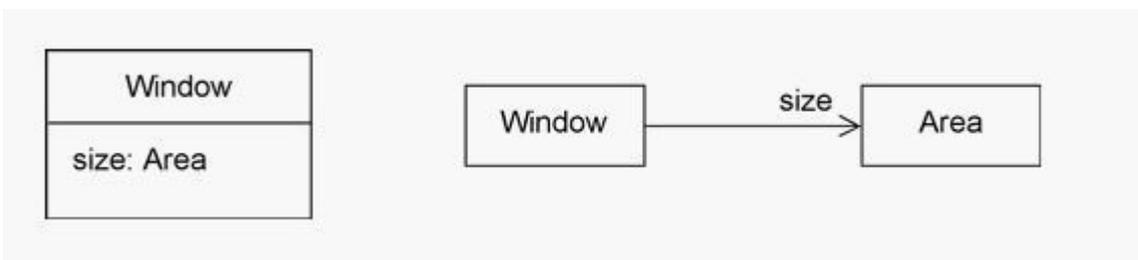


- A. The Don class is a superclass of the Josh class.
- B. An association having end names father and son.
- C. The diagram is a mixture of class and instance diagrams.
- D. A link of an association having end names father and son.
- E. The names are incorrectly specified, because underlined names are required.

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 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.

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 11

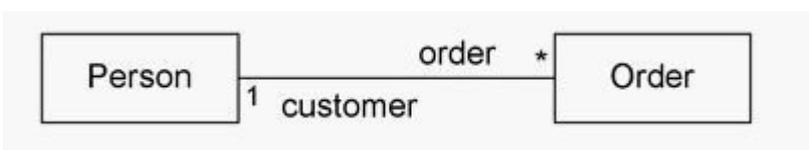
What does an association specify?

- 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

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 12

What are the association end names in the exhibit?



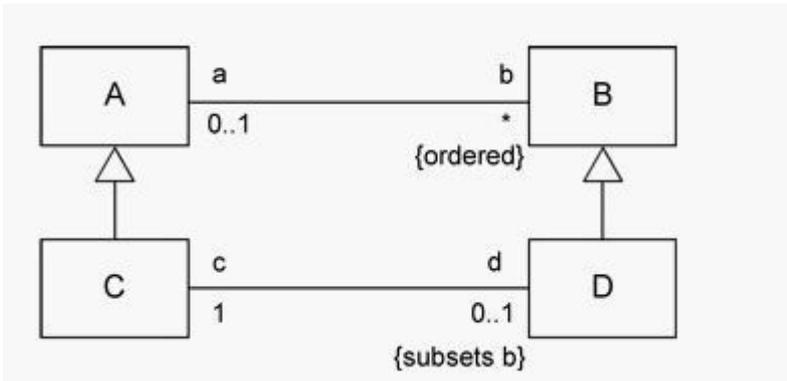
- A. Person and Order

- B. customer and Order
- C. 1 and *
- D. 1, *, customer, and Order
- E. 1, *, customer, order, Person, and Order

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 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.

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 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.

Correct Answer: BD

QUESTION 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

Correct Answer: BC

QUESTION 16

What does it mean when a classifier rectangle is labeled as an <<eration>>?

- 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.

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 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.

Correct Answer: BCE

QUESTION 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

Correct Answer: E

QUESTION 19

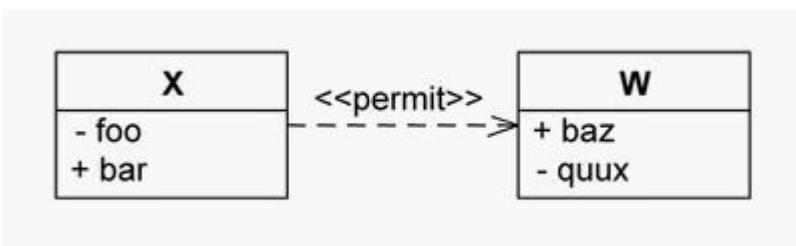
What does a <<use>>endency mean in a relationship between one element and another?

- 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

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 20

What statements are true of the <<it>>endency 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.

Correct Answer: BF

QUESTION 21

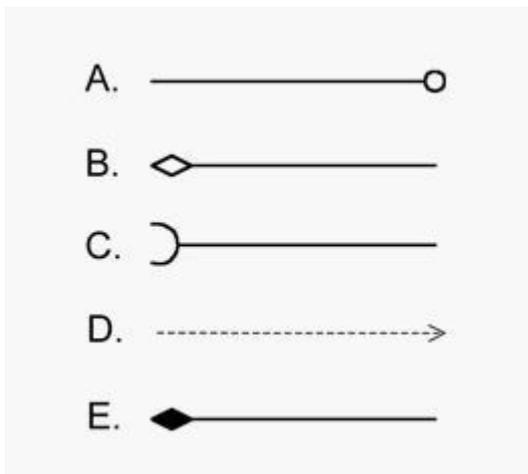
What statements are true about the <<titute>>endency? Choose two)

- A. denotes runtime substitutability requiring specialization
- B. denotes runtime substitutability not requiring specialization
- C. implies inheritance of structure and compliance to publicly available contracts
- D. implies neither inheritance of structure nor compliance to publicly available contracts
- E. does not imply inheritance of structure, but implies compliance to publicly available contracts

Correct Answer: BE

QUESTION 22

What is the notation for a provided interface?



- A. Option A
- B. Option B
- C. Option C
- D. Option D
- E. Option E

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 23

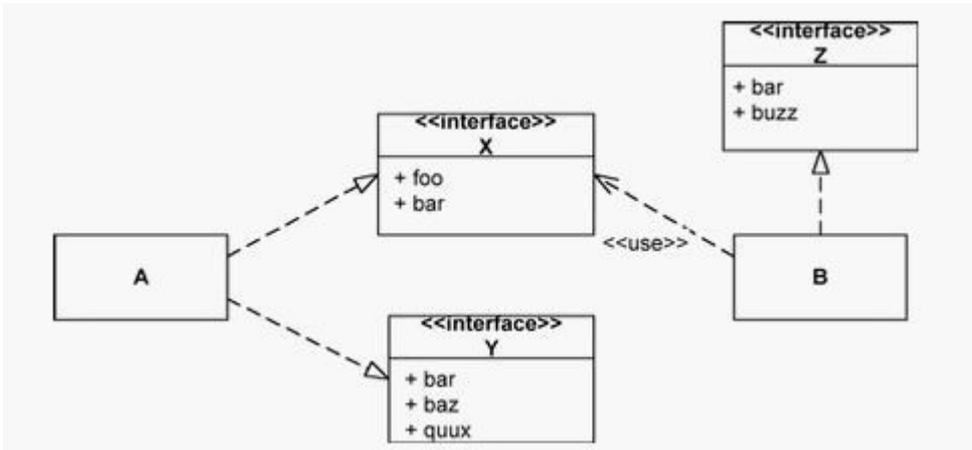
What statements are true about interfaces? (Choose two)

- A. Interfaces are directly instantiable.
- B. Interfaces are not directly instantiable.
- C. A classifier may realize only one interface, but an interface may be realized by multiple classifiers.
- D. A classifier may realize more than one interface, but an interface may be realized by only one classifier.
- E. A classifier may realize more than one interface, and an interface may be realized by different classifiers.

Correct Answer: BE

QUESTION 24

Refer to the exhibit. In that class A realizes interfaces X and Y, and that class B realizes interface Y and uses interface Z, what operations must class A support?



- A. union of the operations in interfaces X and Y
- B. union of the operations in interfaces X, Y, and Z
- C. intersection of the operations in interfaces X and Y
- D. intersection of the operations in interfaces X, Y, and Z
- E. not required to support any operations specified by the interfaces shown

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 25

What statements are true about implementation relationships? (Choose two)

- A. A classifier may only implement one interface.
- B. An interface may implement multiple classifiers.
- C. A classifier implementing an interface conforms to its contract.
- D. The set of interfaces implemented by a classifier are its required interfaces.
- E. The set of interfaces implemented by a classifier are its provided interfaces.

Correct Answer: CE

QUESTION 26

An activity is what kind of element?

- A. action
- B. method
- C. behavior
- D. collaboration
- E. state machine

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 27

What does an activity contain?(Choose two)

- A. edges
- B. nodes
- C. states
- D. classes

- E. lifelines
- F. messages

Correct Answer: AB

QUESTION 28

What do arrows in activity diagrams represent? (Choose two)

- A. object flows
- B. control flows
- C. dependencies
- D. state transitions
- E. message passing
- F. unidirectional associations

Correct Answer: AB

QUESTION 29

What does the symbol in the exhibit represent in UML 2.0 activity diagrams?

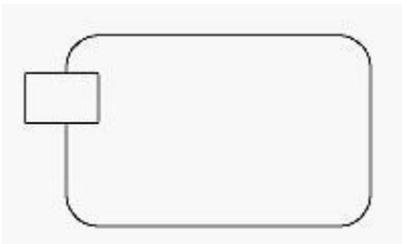


- A. state
- B. action
- C. activity
- D. behavior
- E. object node
- F. control node

Correct Answer: E

QUESTION 30

What does a rectangle on the border of an activity diagram (as depicted in the exhibit) esent in UML 2.0 activity diagrams?



- A. pin
- B. port
- C. place
- D. entry state
- E. parameter node

Correct Answer: E

QUESTION 31

What does a solid circle (as depicted in the exhibit) represent in UML 2.0 activity diagrams?

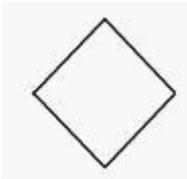


- A. joins
- B. forks
- C. merges
- D. decisions
- E. initial nodes
- F. flow final nodes
- G. activity final nodes

Correct Answer: E

QUESTION 32

What does a diamond shape (as depicted in the exhibit) represent in UML 2.0 activity diagrams? (Choose two)

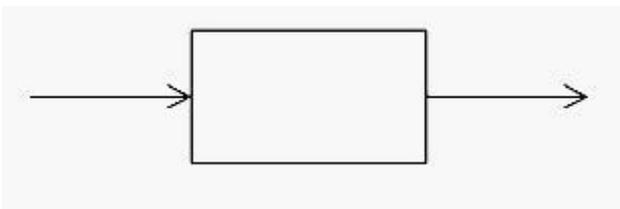


- A. joins
- B. forks
- C. merges
- D. decisions
- E. initial nodes
- F. flow final nodes
- G. activity final nodes

Correct Answer: CD

QUESTION 33

What do arrowed lines connecting to and from a rectangle (as depicted in the exhibit) represent in UML 2.0 activity diagrams?



- A. object flows
- B. control flows
- C. dependencies
- D. state transitions
- E. message passing
- F. unidirectional associations

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 34

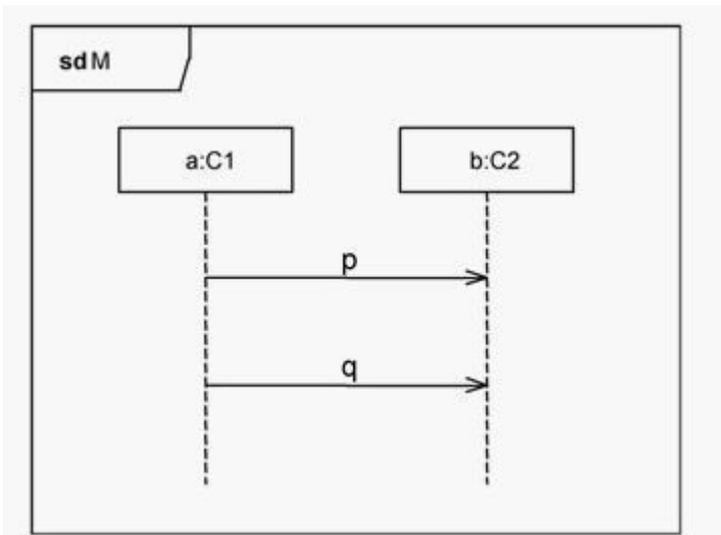
Which elements in an activity diagram can be redefined by which other elements? (Choose two)

- A. nodes by nodes
- B. nodes by edges
- C. edges by edges
- D. edges by nodes
- E. states by states
- F. transitions by transitions

Correct Answer: AC

QUESTION 35

Which element in the diagram is the correct label for a lifeline?

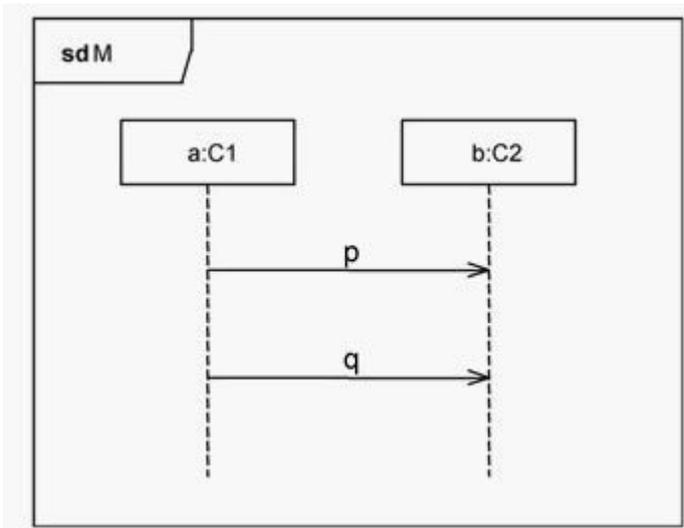


- A. b
- B. M
- C. p
- D. C2
- E. a:C1

Correct Answer: E

QUESTION 36

In the exhibit, there is one element with the identifier b. is true about this element?

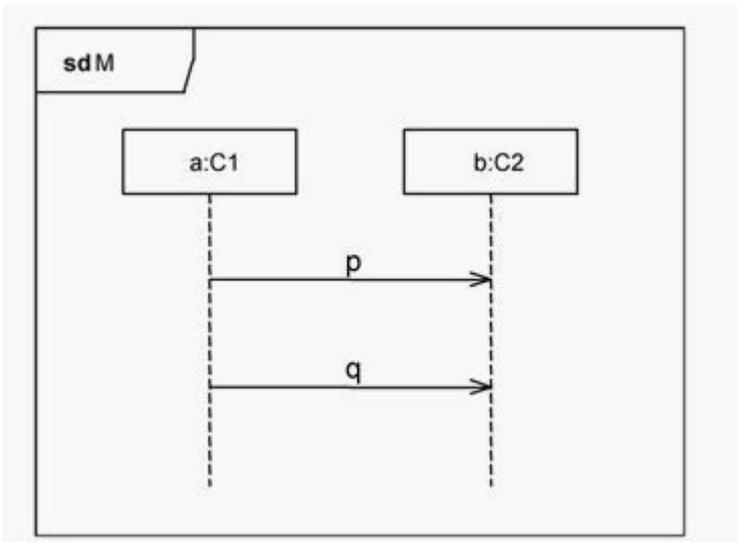


- A. b is a class.
- B. b is of the type C2.
- C. b is defined local to M.
- D. b is contained in class C2.
- E. b must be a property of a composite structure.

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 37

Let us denote sending of p as !p and receiving p as ?p. Which traces define the interaction M in the exhibit? (Choose two)



- A. <!p, ?p, !q, ?q>
- B. <!p, !q, ?p, ?q>
- C. <!p, ?q, !q, ?p>
- D. <!q, !p, ?p, ?q>
- E. <?p, !p, ?q, !q>

Correct Answer: AB

QUESTION 38

Which arrowhead shows that the message represents an operation call, rather than a signal, in UML 2.0?



- A. Option A
- B. Option B
- C. Option C
- D. Option D

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 39

When a message corresponds to an operation call, what is true about the arguments in UML 2.0?

- A. Message arguments must always be constants or attributes of the sender.
- B. All the parameters of the operation must be matched by message arguments.
- C. A message argument should be of exactly the same type as the parameters of the corresponding operation.
- D. The message arguments must the same type as the parameters of the corresponding operation or a subset of the parameters of the corresponding operation.

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 40

Which keyword denotes a lifeline that represents the object owning the lifeline?

- A. own
- B. self
- C. this
- D. object
- E. ncloser?

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 41

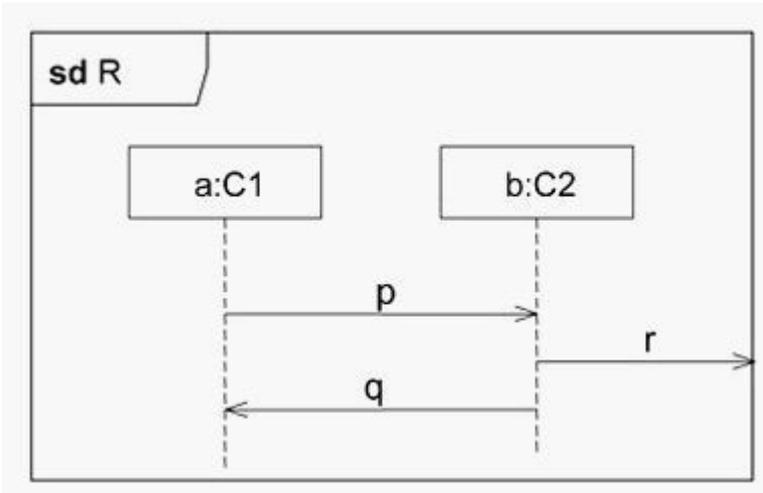
What is a selector of a lifeline?

- A. a scheduler that chooses the next lifeline on which to run
- B. a specific lifeline that selects a resource from a resource pool
- C. a construct to select one lifeline out of all the lifelines in the diagram
- D. an expression selecting one out of a set; a general indexing mechanism

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 42

There is an element identified as r in the exhibit. What does this element describe in a UML 2.0 interaction diagram?

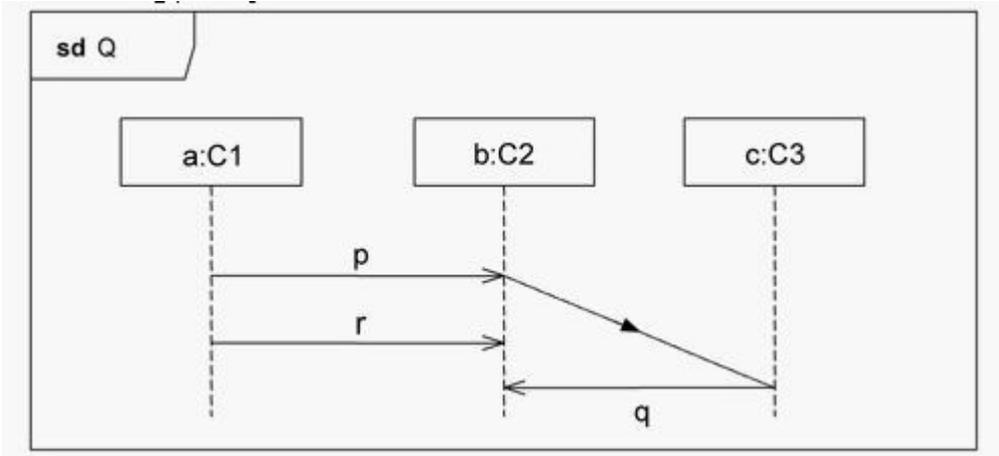


- A. timing signal from b
- B. found message, found by b
- C. lost message originating from b
- D. synchronous message to the environment of R
- E. asynchronous message to the environment of R

Correct Answer: E

QUESTION 43

Let us denote sending of p as !p and receiving p as ?p. In the exhibit, what is correct about event occurrences of the interaction Q?

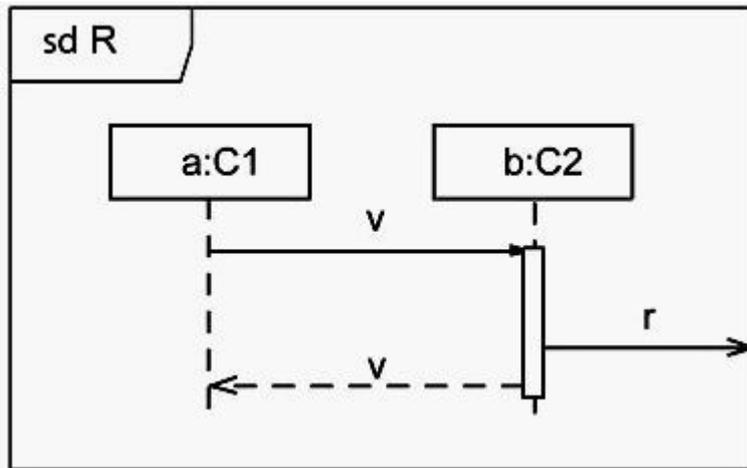


- A. !p will precede !q
- B. ?p will precede !r
- C. ?q may precede ?r
- D. !r will precede !q

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 44

In the exhibit, where is the execution occurrence in the sequence diagram named R?



- A. lifeline a
- B. lifeline b
- C. message denoted by r
- D. lifeline b in thin vertical rectangle
- E. message with identifier v (dashed line)
- F. at the arrowhead of the dashed message on lifeline a

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 45

What about event order is true for simple interactions? (Choose two)

- A. Events are ordered from top to bottom in a sequence diagram.
- B. Events are ordered from top to bottom of a lifeline in a simple sequence diagram.
- C. When messages represent operation calls, their sending and receiving events coincide in time.
- D. The send event of a complete message comes before the receive event of the same message.
- E. The start event of an execution occurrence will coincide in time with the event representing the call of that operation.

Correct Answer: BD

QUESTION 46

What is true about lifelines?

- A. represent a sequence of operation calls
- B. represent an individual participant in the interaction
- C. has traces of events following the sequence of messages
- D. in a sequence diagram, are horizontal or with a slight downward slope

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 47

Which kinds of diagram can be used to define an interaction in UML 2.0? (Choose three)

- A. class diagram
- B. sequence diagram
- C. state machine diagram
- D. communication diagram
- E. composite structure diagram
- F. interaction overview diagram

Correct Answer: BDF

QUESTION 48

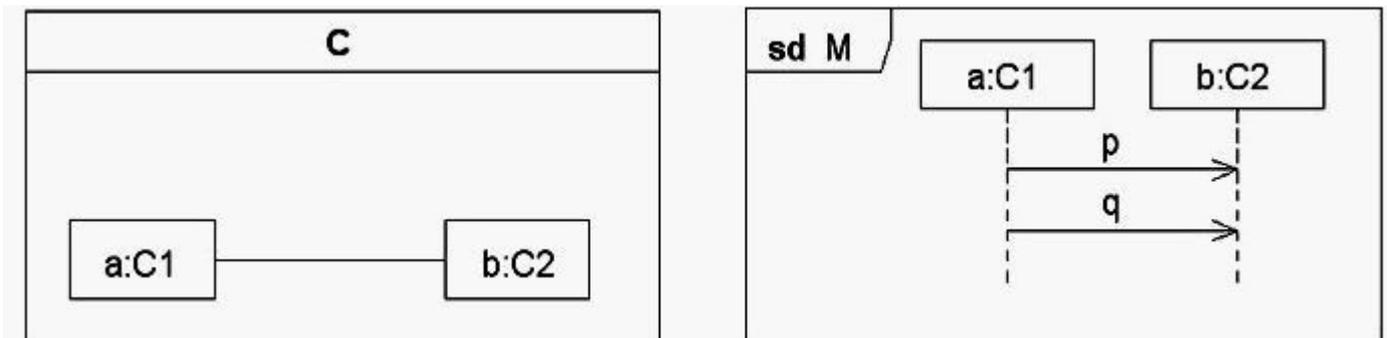
In a sequence diagram, what does a stop symbol express?

- A. The interaction is no longer valid.
- B. A message is stopped short of its reception.
- C. The object represented by a lifeline terminates.
- D. The behavior of a lifeline halts within this diagram.

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 49

What is true concerning the UML model depicted in the exhibit?

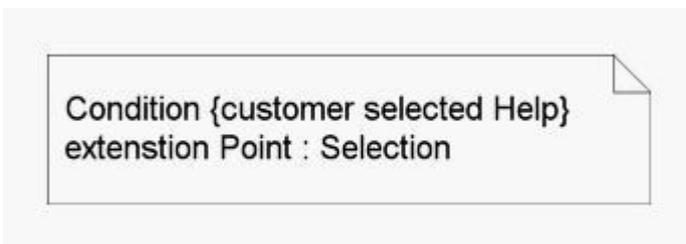


- A. M is not a behavior of C since p and q are not defined within C.
- B. If M is a behavior in C, then a in C is the property represented by lifeline a in M.
- C. a and b are lifelines within C, as well as being the same entities as those referenced in M.
- D. The communication diagram on the left forms the base for the sequence diagram on the right.

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 50

In the exhibit, to which may it be attached?



- A. the subject that owns the extension
- B. the use case that has extension points
- C. the actor who initiated an extension use case
- D. the association from an extension use case to its target
- E. the association from an extension use case to its included use cases

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 51

What is true of primitive types in UML 2.0? (Choose two)

- A. are decomposable
- B. are not decomposable

- C. specify all the necessary metaclasses
- D. specify only those metaclasses needed for a particular model
- E. specify predefined data types without any relevant structure

Correct Answer: BE

QUESTION 52

Which kind of behavior diagram is NOT a UML 2.0 diagram?

- A. activity diagram
- B. dataflow diagram
- C. sequence diagram
- D. interaction diagram
- E. communication diagram

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 53

What is the difference between the <<implementationClass>> type?stereotypes?

- A. <<implementationClass>> and <<type>> are synonymous.
- B. <<implementationClass>>contains objects and <<type>> contains values.
- C. <<implementationClass>>and <<type>> only differ by programming language.
- D. <<implementationClass>> define physical implementation and <<type>> does not.

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 54

What are metaclasses?

- A. classes that are abstract
- B. classes that have no supertypes
- C. classes whose instances are objects
- D. classes whose instances are classes
- E. classes that are instances of classes

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 55

Which describes active classes?

- A. classes that have state machines
- B. classes whose instances may signal other objects
- C. classes whose instances have their own thread of control
- D. classes whose instances are able to execute one or more operations
- E. classes whose instances are actively executing one or more operations

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 56

What do the initials UML stand for?

- A. UML Modeling Language
- B. Unified Method Language
- C. Unified Modeling Language
- D. Universal Modeling Language

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