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Vendor: OMG

Exam Code: OMG-OCUP-200

Exam Name: OMG-Certified UML Professional
Intermediate Exam

Version: Demo

QUESTION: 1

To what does an internal structure of a class refer?

- A. the inheritance structure of that class
- B. the set of nested classifiers of that class
- C. the set of structural features of that class
- D. class and associations owned by that class
- E. the decomposition of that class in terms of interconnected parts

Answer: E

QUESTION: 2

What statements are true about a composite structure? (Choose two)

- A. Collaborations are structured classifiers.
- B. A structured classifier is also an encapsulated classifier.
- C. Structured classifiers cannot contain instances of structured classifiers.
- D. Destroying an instance of a structured classifier normally destroys instances of its parts.
- E. The behavior of a structured classifier must be completely defined through the collaboration of owned or referenced instances.

Answer: A, D

QUESTION: 3

An encapsulated classifier is characterized by which fact?

- A. has an encapsulation shell
- B. can own one or more ports
- C. hides information from other classifiers
- D. acts as a package and can own one or more classifiers

Answer: B

QUESTION: 4

What interface restrictions does a port have?

- A. multiple required interfaces or multiple provided interfaces
- B. multiple provided interfaces and multiple required interfaces
- C. equal numbers of provided interfaces and required interfaces
- D. exactly one provided interface or exactly one required interface

E. exactly one required interface and exactly one provided interface

Answer: B

QUESTION: 5

What is an invocation action on a port used for?

- A. sending a message to that port
- B. receiving a message on that port
- C. creating a link and attach it to that port
- D. relaying the invocation via links connected to that port
- E. invoking the behavior of the classifier that owns the port

Answer: D

QUESTION: 6

What is NOT a purpose of a port owned by a classifier?

- A. serves as an end point for connectors
- B. specifies an association to the classifier
- C. hides the internals of that classifier from other classifiers
- D. provides a distinct point of interaction between the classifier and its environment

Answer: B

QUESTION: 7

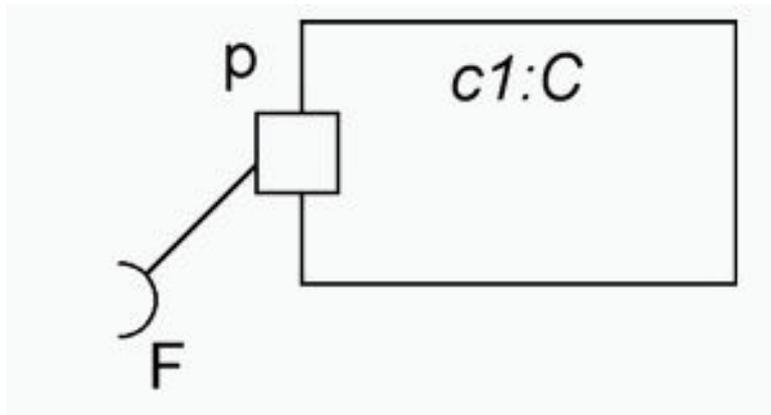
Which is true of a provided interface associated with a port?

- A. represents an interface that must be defined within the classifier that owns the port
- B. identifies the services that the object owning the port expects of objects connected via that port
- C. identifies the services that the object owning the port can offer to other objects connected via that port
- D. represents an interface that must be defined in the same package in which the classifier owning the port is defined

Answer: C

QUESTION: 8

What does the composite structure notation in the exhibit mean?



- A. Class C has internal structure.
- B. Object c1 is a kind of component.
- C. Port p is connected to an object called F
- D. Port p realizes the features defined by interface F
- E. Port p requires the features defined by interface F

Answer: E

QUESTION: 9

Which list contains only connectable elements?

- A. port and connector end
- B. behavior, port and property
- C. connector end, port and part
- D. property, port, and parameter
- E. behavior, connector end, and port

Answer: D

QUESTION: 10

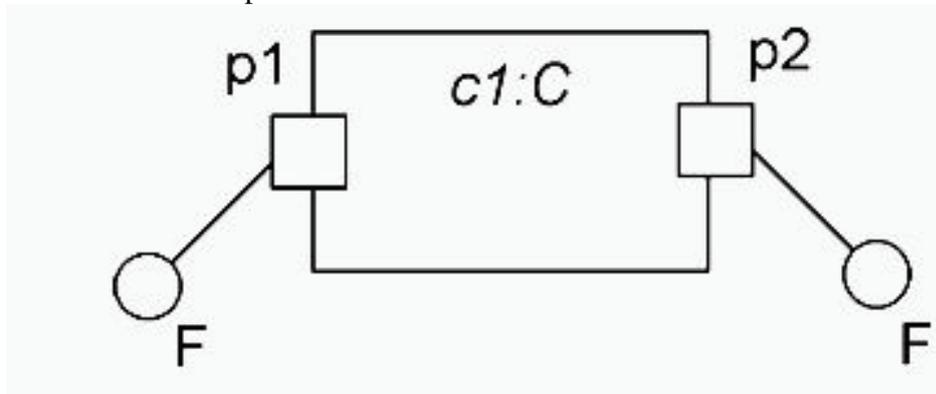
What is NOT true about a roles and role bindings?

- A. A role binding is an association.
- B. The same object may play roles in multiple collaborations.
- C. A role binding maps a connectable element to a role in a collaboration occurrence.
- D. The same connectable element may be bound to multiple roles in a single collaboration occurrence.
- E. A role typed by an interface specifies a set of features required by a participant in a collaboration.

Answer: A

QUESTION: 11

What does the composite structure exhibit show?



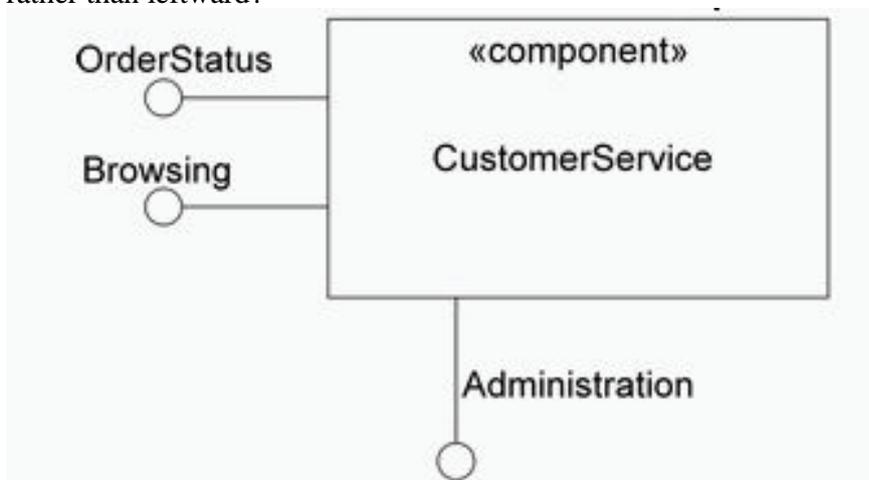
- A. The diagram is not valid.
- B. The two F interfaces must come from different packages.
- C. Requests for behavioral features of interface F through ports p1 and p2 can be distinguished.
- D. Requests for behavioral features of interface F through ports p1 and p2 will always result in the same behavior.

Answer: C

QUESTION: 12

Refer to the exhibit.

What is the significance of the fact that the Administration interface symbol extends downward rather than leftward?



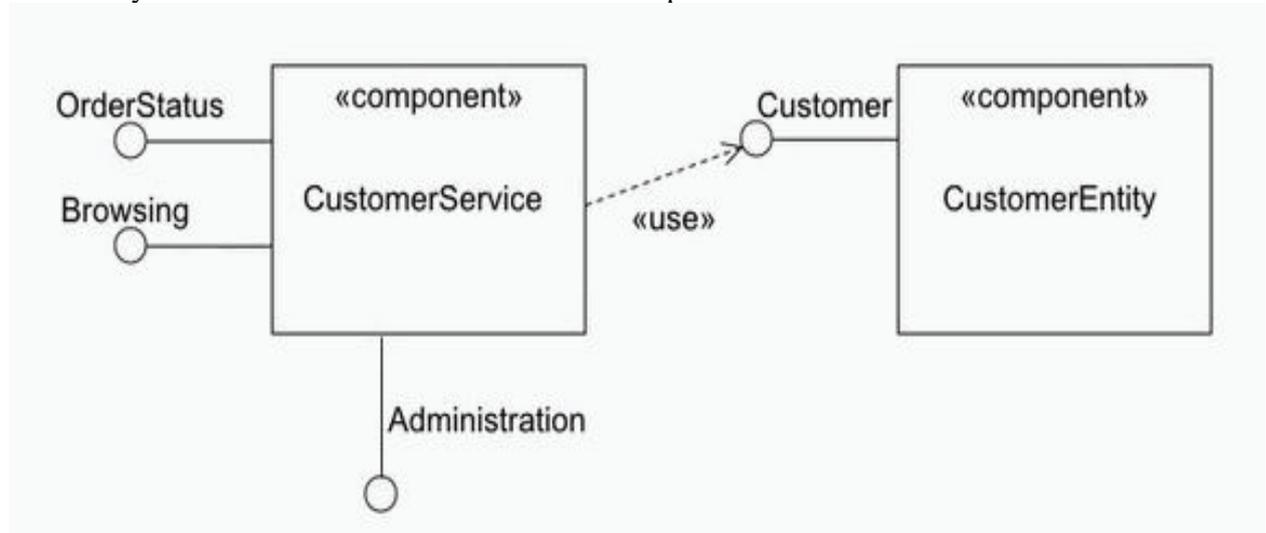
- A. There is no significance.
- B. The interface cannot be provided via a port.
- C. The interface does not require a delegation connector.
- D. The interface is not publicly visible on the component.
- E. The interface is the primary interface for the component.
- F. The interface is the primary provided interface for the component.

Answer: A

QUESTION: 13

Refer to the exhibit.

How many interfaces does the CustomerService component make visible to its clients?



- A. 0
- B. 1
- C. 2
- D. 3
- E. 4

Answer: D

QUESTION: 14

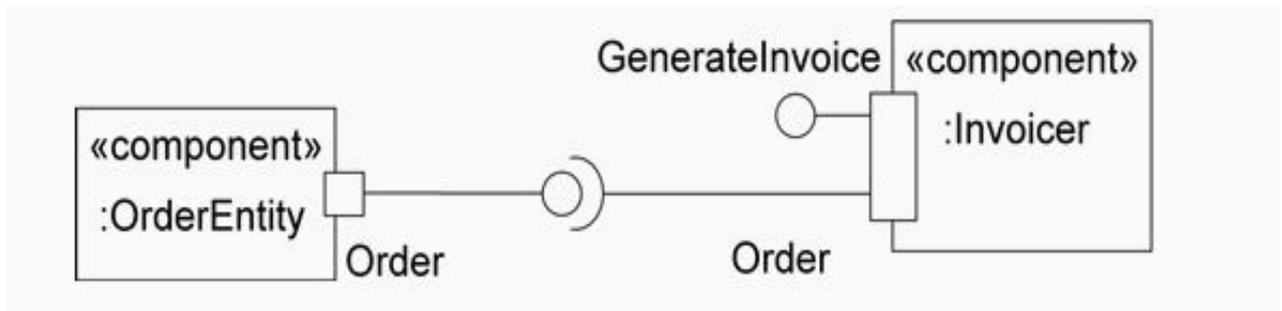
What best describes the distinction between a delegation connector and an assembly connector?

- A. A delegation connector can be used to model the internals of a component, while an assembly connector cannot.
- B. Assembly connectors provide white box views of components, while delegation connectors provide black box views.
- C. An assembly connector connects two components while a delegation connector connects the internal contract of a component with its external parts.
- D. An assembly connector connects the required interface or required port of one component with the provided interface or provided port of another component, while a delegation connector connects the external contract of a component with its internal parts.

Answer: D

QUESTION: 15

What best describes the semantics modeled by the exhibit?

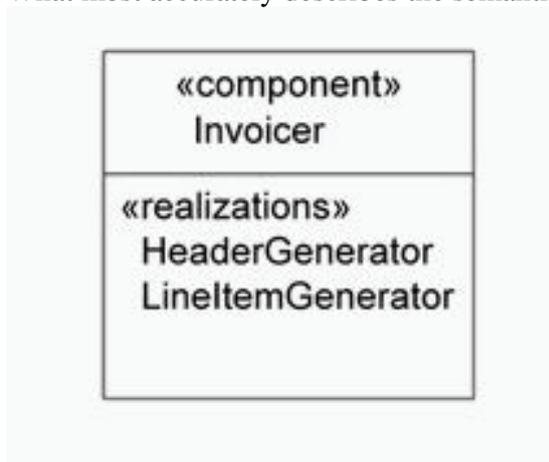


- A. This is an illegal diagram.
- B. The OrderEntity component is part of the internals of the Invoicer component.
- C. The Invoicer has a complex connector that connects the GenerateInvoice interface with the Order interface.
- D. The Invoicer has a complex port that provides the interface GenerateInvoice and requires the interface Order.

Answer: D

QUESTION: 16

What most accurately describes the semantics modeled by the exhibit?



- A. HeaderGenerator and LineItemGenerator realize Invoicer.
- B. Invoicer realizes HeaderGenerator and LineItemGenerator.
- C. HeaderGenerator and LineItemGenerator are Invoicer ports.
- D. An Invoicer component is composed of a HeaderGenerator component and a LineItemGenerator component.

Answer: A

QUESTION: 17

How can the internals of a component be presented?

- A. using a complex component connector
- B. component provides port or a component requires port
- C. in a compartment of the component box or a component requires port
- D. in a compartment of the component box or via boxes nested within the component box

Answer: D

QUESTION: 18

Which must be true in order to use a delegation connector to connect two components?

- A. The components must have complex ports.
- B. One component must be a subtype of the other.
- C. The components must be related to each other via a dependency.
- D. One component must be part of the internal realization of the other component.

Answer: D

QUESTION: 19

Assume component A provides an interface P and requires an interface R. In order for a component B to be substituted for component A, what must be true?

- A. Components must be related to each other via a dependency.
- B. The interface that A requires must be type conformant with respect to the interface that B provides.
- C. The interface that B requires must be type conformant with respect to the interface that A provides.
- D. The interface that B requires must be type conformant with respect to the interface that A requires, and the interface that B provides must be type conformant with respect to the interface that A provides.

Answer: D

QUESTION: 20

A component may legally participate in which relationship(s)?

- A. dependencies
- B. associations and generalizations
- C. dependencies and generalizations
- D. dependencies, associations, and generalizations

Answer: D

QUESTION: 21

What types of features may a component possess?

- A. attributes and operations
- B. attributes, but not operations
- C. operations, but not attributes
- D. neither attributes nor operations

Answer: A

QUESTION: 22

A protocol state machine can be used to describe which aspect of a component?

- A. internals of a component
- B. configuration of an assembly
- C. signal flow among connectors
- D. external contract of a component

Answer: D

QUESTION: 23

What must be true for a connector to be well formed if a delegation connector delegates to more than one target port?

- A. The interfaces of the target ports must have no features in common.
- B. The interface of each of the target ports must be signature compatible with the interface that is the type of the source port.
- C. The union of the interfaces of the target ports must be signature compatible with the interface that is the type of the source port.
- D. The interface of at least one of the target ports must be signature compatible with the interface that is the type of the source port.

Answer: C

QUESTION: 24

What will be deleted when performing a DestroyObjectAction on an object that participates in a composition association with many components?

- A. object
- B. component objects
- C. object and all its links
- D. object and all its component objects
- E. object, all its links, and all linked objects

Answer: A

QUESTION: 25

What situation results from performing a CreateObjectAction on an abstract class?

- A. undefined behavior
- B. exception being raised
- C. error log entry being created
- D. object of the specified class being created
- E. arbitrary object of one of its subclasses being created

Answer: A

QUESTION: 26

What situation results from an ApplyFunctionAction?

- A. produces output values
- B. performs any set of UML actions
- C. reads objects and produces output values
- D. writes objects and produces output values
- E. reads objects, write objects, and produces output values

Answer: A

QUESTION: 27

What value should insertAt be set to when adding a new value to the end of a 5-element ordered structural feature using an AddStructuralFeatureValueAction?

- A. -1
- B. 0
- C. any integer greater than 5
- D. infinity

Answer: D

QUESTION: 28

What objects receive a signal sent by a BroadcastSignalAction?

- A. all objects
- B. objects are determined by semantic variation
- C. all objects that have a reception for the signal
- D. objects that are on the same node as the actions
- E. objects that are instantiated from classes in the package of the action

Answer: B

QUESTION: 29

What action would destroy all association links for an object in one operation?

- A. DestroyLinkAction
- B. DestroyObjectAction
- C. ClearAssociationAction
- D. ClearStructuralFeatureAction
- E. RemoveStructuralFeatureAction

Answer: C

QUESTION: 30

What is true when invoking a CreateObjectAction?

- A. Behaviors can be executed.
- B. The classifier cannot be abstract.
- C. Initial expressions can be evaluated.
- D. State machine transitions can be triggered.
- E. The classifier cannot be an association class.

Answer: B

QUESTION: 31

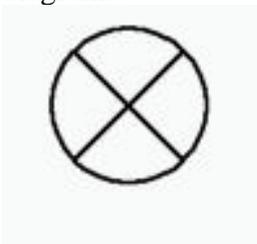
What is NOT a valid VariableAction?

- A. SetVariableAction
- B. ClearVariableAction
- C. ReadVariableAction
- D. AddVariableValueAction
- E. RemoveVariableValueAction

Answer: A

QUESTION: 32

What does a circle with an X in it (as depicted in the exhibit) represent inside UML 2.0 activity diagrams?



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

Answer: F

QUESTION: 33

What kind of element is a central buffer?

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

Answer: E

QUESTION: 34

What kinds of arrows connect to central buffers?

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

Answer: A

QUESTION: 35

What does an activity partition contain? (Choose two)

- A. nodes
- B. edges
- C. states
- D. classes
- E. lifelines
- F. messages

Answer: A, B

QUESTION: 36

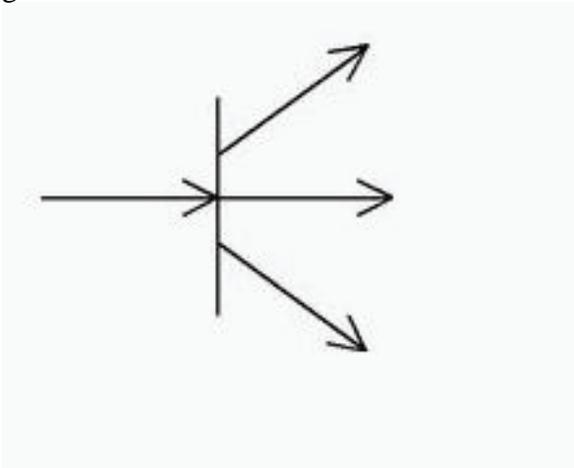
How many arrows can connect to a partition?

- A. none
- B. one
- C. two
- D. any number

Answer: A

QUESTION: 37

In the exhibit, if the incoming arrow provides a value, how many of the outgoing arrows will be given values?

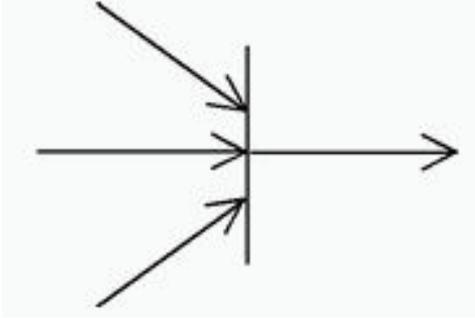


- A. none
- B. one
- C. two
- D. three

Answer: D

QUESTION: 38

In the exhibit, how many of the arrows must provide values for the outgoing arrow to be given a value?

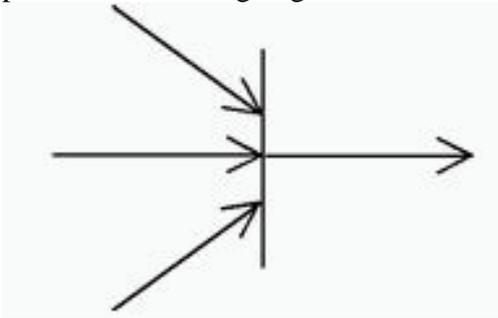


- A. none
- B. one
- C. two
- D. three

Answer: D

QUESTION: 39

In the exhibit, if the incoming arrows provide three control values, how many control values are provided to the outgoing arrow?



- A. none
- B. one
- C. two
- D. three

Answer: B

QUESTION: 40

If a central buffer has one value and three outgoing arrows go to three actions, how many of the actions will receive the value?

- A. none
- B. one
- C. two
- D. any number

Answer: B

QUESTION: 41

What elements can have variables in activity diagrams?

- A. actions
- B. activities
- C. partitions
- D. structured nodes
- E. structured edges

Answer: D

QUESTION: 42

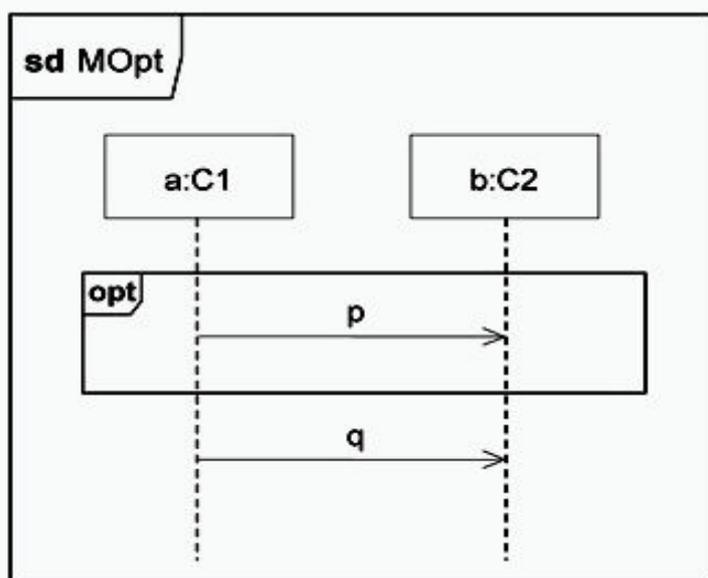
What determines whether a clause executes?

- A. guards
- B. classes
- C. behaviors
- D. test nodes
- E. parameters

Answer: D

QUESTION: 43

In the exhibit, what is true about the diagram MOpt?

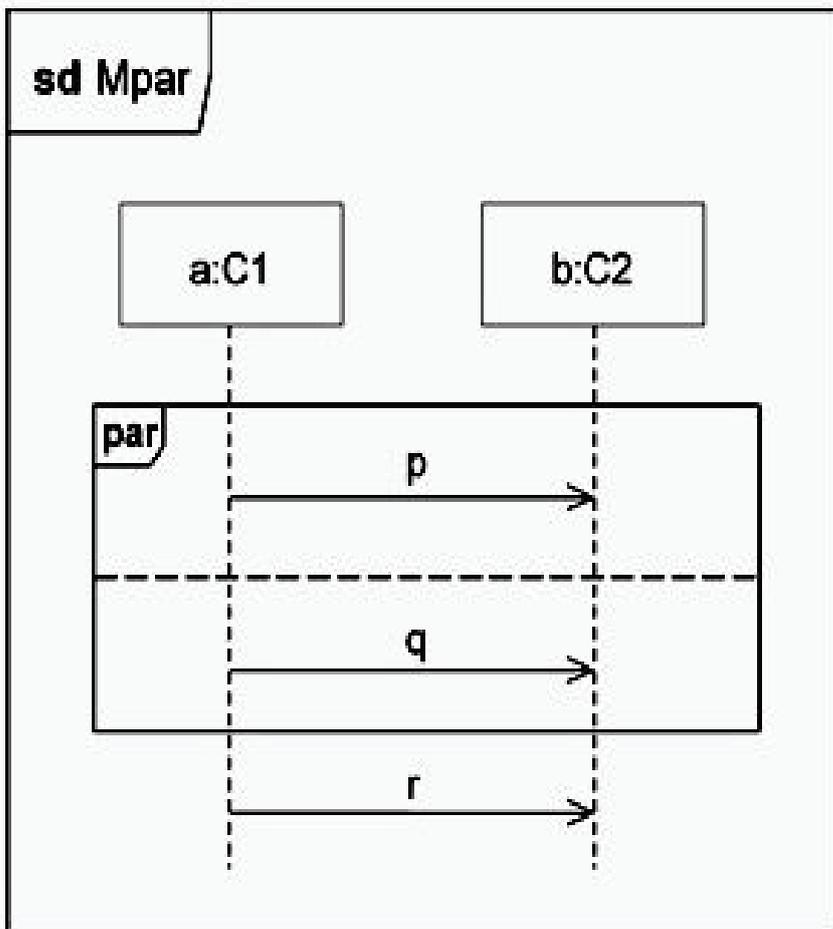


- A. All traces of MOpt include message p.
- B. All traces of MOpt include message q.
- C. Receiving p will come before sending q.
- D. No traces of MOpt include both messages p and q.

Answer: B

QUESTION: 44

In the exhibit, what is true about Mpar?

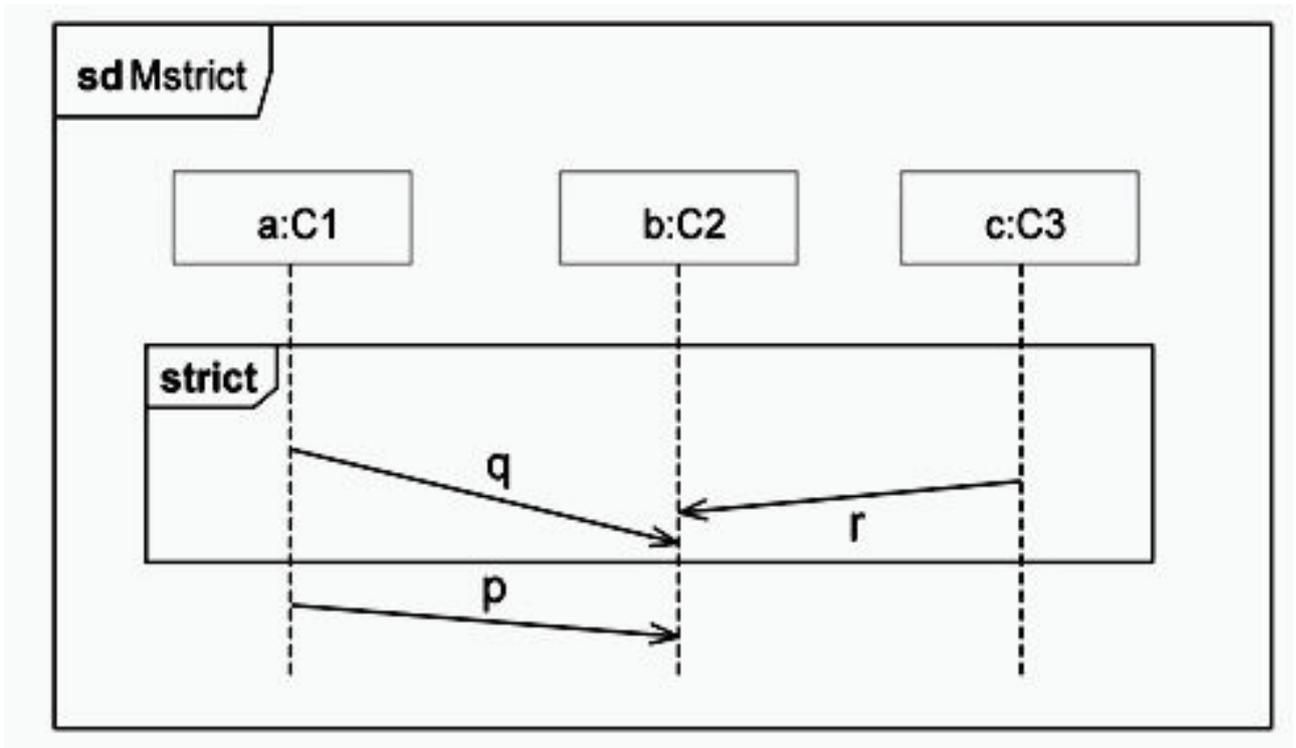


- A. Every trace contains all three messages.
- B. Sending p must always precede sending q.
- C. Receiving p must always precede receiving q.
- D. There are legal traces that do not contain message q.

Answer: A

QUESTION: 45

In the exhibit, what is true about Mstrict?



- A. The whole Mstrict has only one legal trace.
- B. Sending r precedes sending p in all legal traces.
- C. Sending q precedes reception of r in all legal traces.
- D. Within the strict combined fragment, sending a signal will immediately be followed by the reception of that signal.

Answer: C

QUESTION: 46

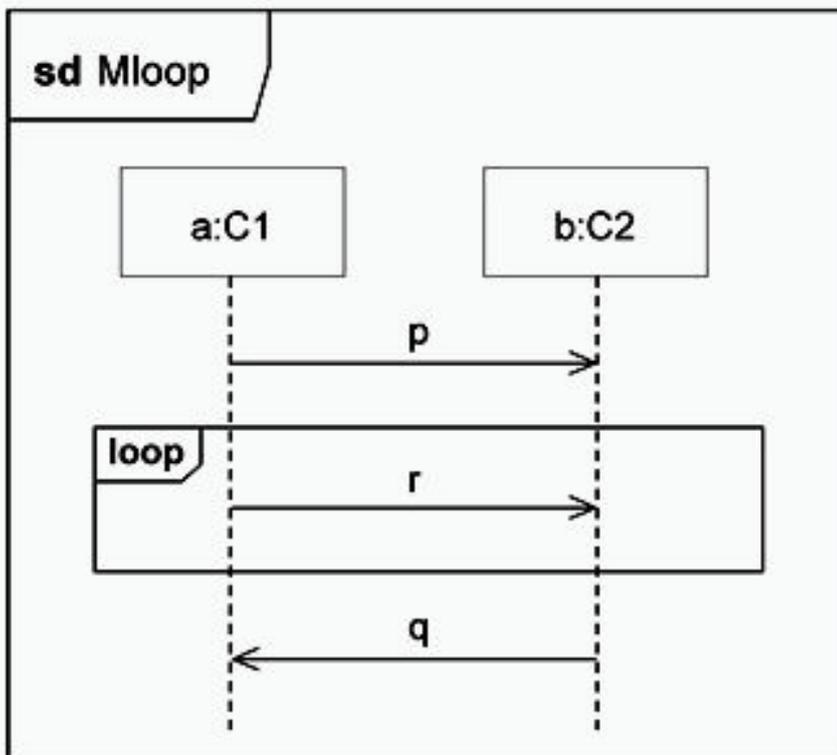
What does it mean when message m is ignored in a combined fragment?

- A. If m happens, the system should abort.
- B. Nothing happens within the fragment until m appears.
- C. Message m appears only in illegal traces of the fragment.
- D. One or more m messages may appear at any point within the fragment.

Answer: D

QUESTION: 47

Assume !p denotes sending of p, ?p the reception of p. In the exhibit, what traces are valid? (Choose three)

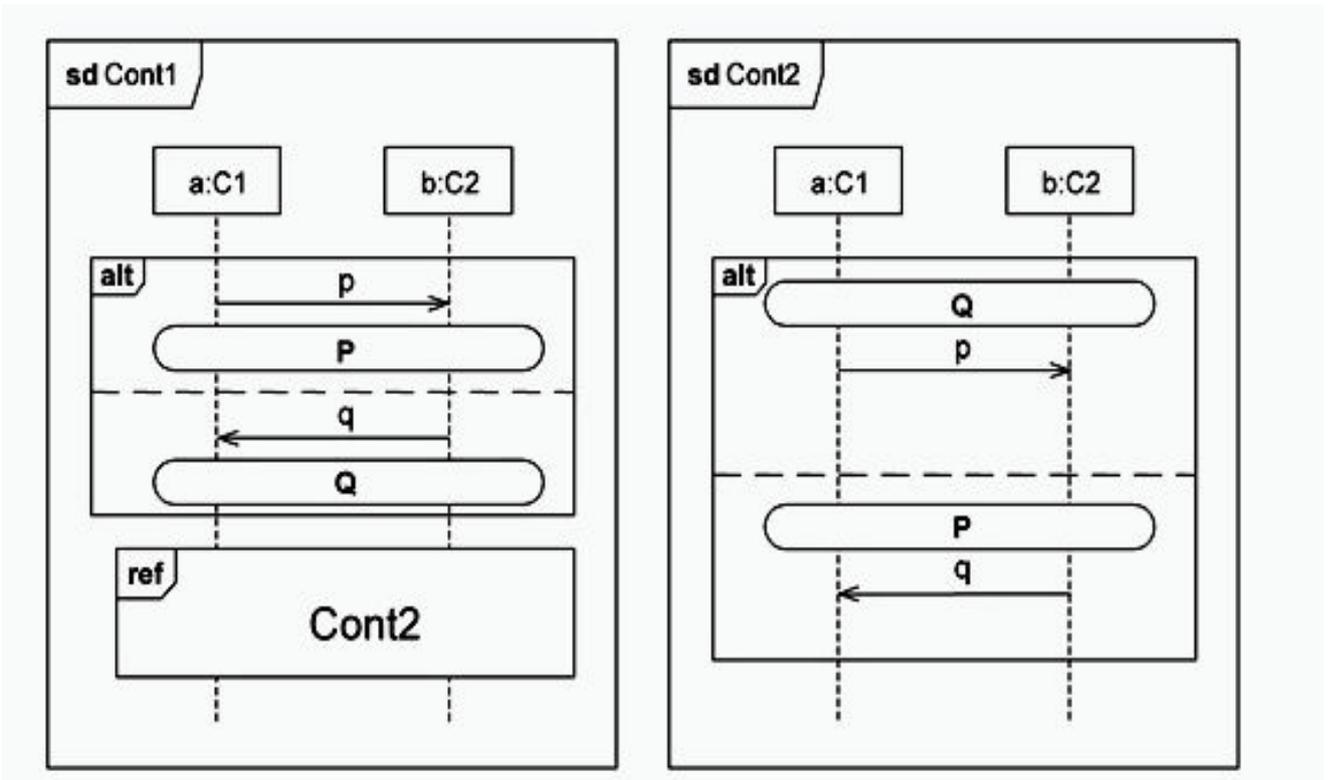


- A. <!p, ?p, !q, ?q>
- B. <!p, ?p, !r, !r, ?r, ?r, !q, ?q>
- C. <!p, ?p, !r, ?r, !r, !q, ?r, ?q>
- D. <!p, !r, ?p, ?r, !r, !q, ?r, ?q>
- E. <!p, !r, ?p, ?r, !r, ?r, !r, ?r, !q, ?q>
- F. <!p, !r, ?p, ?r, !r, ?r, !r, ?q, !r, ?q>

Answer: A, B, E

QUESTION: 48

In the exhibit, what are the valid traces for Cont1?



- A. either two p messages or two q messages
- B. either p followed by q or q followed by p
- C. only a p message followed by a q message
- D. any combination of two p messages and two q messages

Answer: B

QUESTION: 49

What is the notation for gates?

- A. circular disc at the interaction frame
- B. point on the fragment frame with an optional name
- C. small arrow either into or out from the fragment frame
- D. small rectangle on the fragment frame with associated name

Answer: B

QUESTION: 50

Where is an interaction constraint placed?

- A. always at the top of an interaction
- B. directly outside the combined fragment
- C. above the first event within an interaction operand

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