SUBJECT CODE: 504   **SUBJECT: OOSE**

Unit 1-Object Oriented Concepts, Modeling and UML

1. A model is a _____ of reality.
A) Complication
B) Simplification
C) Realization
D) Generalization
Ans:B

2. Models help us to_____ a system as it is or the way it is wanteD)
A) Analyze
B) Design
C) Visualize
D) Measure
Ans:C

3. In which principle, the models created explain the identification of a problem and find its solution?
A) The Choice of Model is Important
B) Levels of Precision May Differ
C) The Best Models are connected to Reality
D) No Single Model is Sufficient
Ans:A

4. Algorithmic and object-oriented are the two common ways for modeling _____
A) Non-software Systems
B) Software Systems
C) Vocabulary of a System
D) Client/Server System
Ans:B

5. _____ helps to communicate the overall system architecture unambiguously.
A) Flow charts
B) Designing
C) SRS
D) Templates
Ans:B

6. _____ defines the system's actions and how different parts contribute to it.
A) Behavior
B) Structure
C) Model
D) Use case
Ans:A

7. _____ can be done for both simple and complex systems.
A) Generalization n
B) Specification cm,
C) Modeling
D) Collaboration
Ans:A

8. The best kind of models helps to choose _____
A) Degree of detail
B) Design view
C) Single model
D) Choice of model
Ans:A

9. A set of _____ models are used to approach a complex system.
A) Dependent w"
B) Independent
C) Both dependent and independent
D) Different
Ans:B

10. An Object-oriented program is structured as a community of interacting agents, called _____
A) Objects
B) Classes
C) Functions
D) Statements
Ans:A

11. UML is useful to _____ a system as it is or as we want it to be.
A) Visualize
B) Specify
C) Document
D) All of the above
Ans:D

12. A collection of operations that specify the services rendered by a class or component known as_____
A) Class
B) Interaction
C) Interface
D) Collaboration
Ans:C

13. _____ is an abstraction of a set of functions that the system performs.
A) Class
B) Interaction
C) Use case
D) Collaboration
Ans:C

14. _____ is a physical element that exists at runtime and represents a computational resource.
A) Node
B) Actor

C) Name

D) Object

Ans:A

15. Which one of the following is not a structural thing?

A) Class

B) Package

C) Use case

D) Node

Ans:B

16. _____ can represent the invocation of an operation, a step in a business p an entire business process.

A) State machine

B) Interaction

C) Use case

D) Activity

Ans:D

17. The explanatory parts of the UML model are known as _____

A) Behavioral things

B) Grouping things

C) Structural things

D) Annotational things

Ans:D

18. A link is an instance of _____

A) Generalization

B) Association

C) Dependency

D) Realization

Ans:B

19._____ are used to create new building blocks from existing blocks.

A) Tagged Values

B) Stereotypes

C) Constraints

D) Diagrams

Ans:B

20. In which phase is the scope of the project defined?

A) Inception

B) Elaboration

C) Construction

D) Transition

Ans:A

21. Which one of the following GOAD artifacts is the MOST useful?

A) Use cases

B) Interaction diagrams

C) Activity diagrams

D) Package diagrams

Ans:A

22. All public methods in business model objects are defined directly or indirectly because of a _____ requirement.

A) Use case

B) Dependency

C) Association

D) Sequence

Ans:A

23. UML interfaces are used to _____

A) Define an API for all classes

B) Program in Java, but not in C++ or Smalltalk

C) Define executable logic to reuse across classes

D) Specify required services for types of objects

Ans:D

24. An actor is _____

A) A person

B) A job title

C) A role

D) A system

Ans:C

25. The system icon identifies _____

A) The boundaries of the system

B) The scope of the project so

C) The context of the system

D) Another system in the role of an actor

Ans:C

26. A person may function in _____

A) Only one role le

B) Many roles

C) One role per system

D) One role per use case

Ans:B

27. Devices and other systems _____

A) May be actors

B) May only receive output from a use case

C) May only provide input to a use case

D) Are out of scope because we are describing only one system at

Ans:A

28. Associations _____

A) May exist only between actors and use cases

B) Identify the flow of data between actors and use cases

C) Identify interactions between actors and use cases

D) Identify dependencies between actors and use cases

Ans:C

29. Use cases _____

A) Identify business processes

B) Identify system goals

C) Describe workflow

D) Prioritize system procedures

Ans:B

30. The association stereotype «Extends» indicates _____
A) Delegation of part of a task to another use case
B) The target use case is a subprocess of the source use cases
C) A specialized form of a use case
D) A deviation from the UML standard
Ans:C

31.who consider diagrams as a type of Class diagram, component diagram, object diagram, and deployment diagram?
A) structural
B) behavioral
C) non-behavioral
D) non structural
Ans : A

32._____are Weak entities are represented in UML diagrams by using aggregations.
A) qualified
B) non-qualified
C) non-qualified
D) qualified
Ans : D

33._____ represented by In UML diagrams, relationship between component parts and object.
A) ordination
B) aggregation
C) segregation
D) increment
Ans : B

34.which type they considered Activity diagram, use case diagram, collaboration diagram, and sequence diagram?
A) non-behavioral
B) non-structural
C) structural
D) behavioral

Answer d

35. which diagram is used to show interactions between messages are classified as?
A) activity
B) state chart
C) collaboration
D) object lifeline
Answer c

36.which diagrams are used to distribute files, libraries, and tables across topology of the hardware
A) deployment
B) use case
C) sequence
D) collaboration
Ans : A

37.which diagram that helps to show Dynamic aspects related to a system?
A) sequence
B) interaction
C) deployment
D) use case
Ans : B

38.simple name in UML Class and objects consist of _____.
A) Letters
B) Digits
C) Punctuation Characters
D) All of the mentioned
Ans : D

39.which of the following Composite name consists of in a UML Class and object diagram?
A) Delimiter
B) Simple names
C) Digits
D) All of the mentioned
Ans : D

40.which of these abstractions class consist?

A) Set of the objects

B) Operations

C) Attributes

D) All of the mentioned

Ans : D

41.which of these compartments divided in class?

A) Name

B) Attribute

C) Operation

D) All of the mentioned

Ans : D

42.which of the following attribute is a data item held by?

A) Class

B) Object

C) All of the mentioned

D) None of the mentioned

Ans : C

43.Mentioned as _____ attributes for conceptual modelling?

A) Initial Values

B) Names

C) All of the mentioned

D) None of the mentioned

Ans : C

44.An operation can be described as_____.

A) Object

B) Class

C) Functions

D) Object & Class

Ans : D

45._____are part of the class operation specification format.
A) name
B) parameter list
C) return-type list
D) all of the mentioned
Ans : D

46.which among the optional statement is true?
A) Associations may also correspond between instances of three
B) Association lines may be unlabeled
C) All of the mentioned
D) None of the mentioned
Ans : C

47.Multiplicity for an association _____.
A) association is the number of instances with a single instance
B) association is the number of instances with a number instance
C) All of the mentioned
D) None of the mentioned
Ans : A

48._____among these are the rules to be considered to form Class diagrams.
A) Class symbols least a name compartment
B) The compartment can be in random order
C) Attributes and operations can be listed
D) None of the mentioned
Ans : A

49._____are part of the class operation specification format.
A) name
B) parameter list
C) return-type list
D) all of the mentioned
Ans : D

50.these are the heuristics _____.

A) Name classes attributes with noun phrases

B) Name operations with verb phrases

C) Stick to binary associations

D) All of the mentioned

Ans : D

Unit 2- Basic and Advanced Structural Modeling

1.Select the diagram that is used to model the vocabulary of a system.
A) Object Diagram
B) Activity Diagram
C) Both a and b
D) Interaction Diagram
E) Class diagram
Ans : E

2.Select which one is model static data structures.
A) Object diagrams
B) Class diagrams
C) Activity diagrams
D) Interaction diagrams
E) All of the above
Ans : B

3.Select the engineering From the following _____that is theoretically feasible but programmatically o restricted value.
A) class diagram
B) activity diagram
C) object diagram
D) interaction diagram
(E), Both a and c
Ans : C

4.Select where the class diagrams are not convenient
A) simple interactions model
B) the vocabulary of a system model
C) simple collaborations model
D) logical database schema model
E) All of the above

Ans : C

5.Select from the following which is used to show one static frame in the dynamic storyboard.
A) Class diagram
B) Activity diagram
C) Object diagram
D) Interaction diagram
Ans : C

6.Select the diagrams that are used to explain data structures, and the static snapshots parts of the things place in the class diagrams.
A) use case
B) Collaboration
C) Object
D) Sequence
E) None of these
Ans : C

7.Select the view which is shown by object Object diagram.
A) logical
B) dynamic
C) static
D) process
E) All of these
Ans : C

8.Select from the following _____ has to be reverse-engineered.
A) visibility
B) relationship
C) target
D) constraints
E) All of these
Ans : C

9.Which of the following diagram is used to model the distribution of objects?

A) Object Diagram

B) Activity Diagram

C) State Chart Diagram

D) Interaction Diagram

Ans : A

10._____select from the following in which engineering and reverse engineering can be applicable

A) tagged values

B) stereotypes

C) class diagram

D) adornments

E) Both a and b

Ans : C

11.Which one is used to display a set of objects and their relationships?

A) Object diagram

B) Class diagram

C) Use case diagram

D) Activity diagram

E) All of the above

Ans : A

12.Select the structure that is model by the Objects diagram

A) object

B) class

C) Use Case

D) activity

E) Both A and B

Ans : A

13.Use case descriptions consist of interaction_____?

A) Use case

B) product

C) Actor

D) Product & Actor

Ans: D

14. Which of these statements are truly acceptable?
A) A precondition is an assertion guaranteed to be true when the operation finishes
B) A post-condition is an assertion guaranteed to be true when the activity or operation begins
C) An event which causes a use case to begin is trigger
D) None of the mentioned
Ans: C

15. What are the types of prototypes?
A) Horizontal prototypes
B) Vertical Prototypes
C) All of the mentioned
D) None of the mentioned
Ans: C

16. Diagrams which are used to distribute files, libraries, and tables across topology of hardware are called
A) deployment diagrams
B)use case diagrams
C) sequence diagrams
D) collaboration diagrams
Ans: A

17. How many views of the software can be represented through the Unified Modeling Language (UML)?
A)Four
B)Five
C)Nine
D) None of the above
Ans: B

18. Which of the following views represents the interaction of the user with the software but tells nothing about the internal working of the software?
A)Use case diagram
B)Activity diagram
C)Class diagram

D) All of the above

Ans: a

19. What are the notations for the Use case Diagrams?

A) Use case

B) Actor

C) Prototype

D) Use case and Actor

Ans: D

20. Which among the following can be heuristic for Use case diagram?

A) The product can be made actor

B) Never name actors with noun phrases

C) Name Use cases with verb phrases

D) All of the mentioned

Ans: C

21. Which of the following statements is true?

i. There are 5 views that are represented through the Unified Modelling Language (UML).

ii. These 5 views in UML are represented through 9 UML diagrams.

A) Only i is true

B) Only ii is true

C) Both i and ii are true

D) None of them is true

Ans: C

22. UML diagram that shows the interaction between users and system, is known as

A) Activity diagram

B) E-R diagram

C) Use case diagram

D) Class diagram

Ans : C

23. UML diagram that specifies sequences/ steps of operations to be performed

A)Activity diagram

B)Use case diagram

C)Class diagram

D)E-R case diagram

Ans : B

24. Which of the following statement is true?
A) Use case diagram is a dynamic model of interaction between actors and product in a use case
B) Use case Description is a static model of use case supported by a product
C) All of the mentioned
D) None of the mentioned
Ans : D

25. A UML diagram that facilitates requirements gathering and interacts between system and external users, is called as
A)Flowchart diagram
B)Sequence diagram
C) Use case diagram
D) Data flow diagram
Ans: C

26. A person may function in _____
A) Only one role le
B) Many roles
C) One role per system
D) One role per use case
Ans:B

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B) May only receive output from a use case
C) May only provide input to a use case
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C) non-qualified
D) qualified
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Ans : D

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A) Set of the objects

B) Operations

C) Attributes

D) All of the mentioned

Ans : D

41.which of these compartments divided in class?

A) Name

B) Attribute

C) Operation

D) All of the mentioned

Ans : D

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A) Class

B) Object

C) All of the mentioned

D) None of the mentioned

Ans : C

43.Mentioned as _____ attributes for conceptual modelling?

A) Initial Values

B) Names

C) All of the mentioned

D) None of the mentioned

Ans : C

44.An operation can be described as_____.

A) Object

B) Class

C) Functions

D) Object & Class

Ans : D

45._____are part of the class operation specification format.

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B) parameter list

C) return-type list

D) all of the mentioned

Ans : D

46.which among the optional statement is true?

A) Associations may also correspond between instances of three

B) Association lines may be unlabeled

C) All of the mentioned

D) None of the mentioned

Ans : C

47.Use case description consists of the following…

A) Actors

B) Number and Use case name

C) Need and stakeholder

D) Both a and b

E) All of the above

Ans : E

48.Select the true statement from the following.

A) The first condition is has guaranteed to be true if the activity finishes

B) The next or post-condition is guaranteed to be true if the activity begins

C) Trigger is an event that is used to give a start to a use case to begin.

D) Both a and b

Ans : C

49.Select the true statement for the use case description format.

A) Underline text indicates to another use case

B) Extensions section utilize a complex numbering scheme

C) Indentation is used in a line to bring extensions easy to read

D) Both a and b

E) All of the above

Ans : E

50.Select the interaction that the use case description has.

A) Product and Actor

B) Use case

C) Actor

D) Product

Ans : A

Unit 3- Basic Behavioral and Architectural Modeling

1.Deployment diagram consists _____?
A) Computational resource
B) Communication path in the mid of resource
C) Artifacts that run resource
D) All of the above
E) None of these
Ans: D

2.Select the statement that is incorrect about the deployment diagram.
A) path of connections among nodes are represented through communication paths
B) Artifacts are deployed inside nodes where they place and run
C) interconnection paths are shown through dotted lines
D) None of the mentioned
E) Both a and c
Ans: C

3.Select which one is correct.
A) Artifact names and instances both are underlines
B) Artifacts instances and types have twin names
C) both a and b
D) All of these
E) None of the mentioned
Ans: B

4.Select true abut artifacts
A) An artifact has a spatio temporal location
B) An Artifact consider as a physical entity
C) Both a and b
D) only b
E) None of these
Ans: C

5.Select the ways in which artifacts can be deployed

A) Artifact symbol can reside along with node symbol

B) The artifact symbol can show outside the node but be linked to it by a dependency arrow from the artifact

C) We can list the Artifact name inside the node symbol

D) All of the above

E) None of these

Ans: D

6.Select which one is true?

A) A logical architecture is the understanding of effects like code and data files occupy and running on computational assets

B) A architecture of physical is the arrangement of a product's main element

C) A logical structure allow many elements to interact with each other

D) both a and b

E) None of the mentioned

Ans: E

7.Select which are the common notations for deployment diagrams

A) Components

B) Stereotypes

C) Nodes and Artifacts

D) Both a and c

E) None of the above

Ans: C

8.Select the nodes used in the deployment diagram.

A) Device and Execution Environment

B) Execution Environment

C) Artifact

D) Device

E) Both a and c

Ans: A

9.Choose the way to show nodes in a deployment diagram?
A) The name may be left off, specify an unnamed instance of the type
B) Nodes instances are highlighted identifiers of the form name: type
C) The type may be left off, specify a named instance along with an unspecified type
D) Both a and b
E) All of these
Ans: E

10. What is multiplicity for an association?
A) The multiplicity at the target class end of an association is the number of instances that can be associated with a single instance of source class
B) The multiplicity at the target class end of an association is the number of instances that can be associated with a number instance of source class
C) All of the mentioned
D) None of the mentioned
Ans: A

11. Which among these are the rules to be considered to form Class diagrams?
A) Class symbols must have at least a name compartment
B) Compartment can be in random order
C) Attributes and operations can be listed at any suitable place
D) None of the mentioned
Ans: A

12. Which of these are the heuristics ?
A) Name classes, attributes, and roles with noun phrases
B) Name operations and associations with verb phrases
C) Stick to binary associations
D) All of the mentioned
Ans: D

13. An object symbol is divided into what parts ?
A) Top compartment
B) Bottom Compartment
C) All of the mentioned
D) None of the mentioned

Ans: C

14. What is UML?
A) UML is Unified Modeling Language.
B) Graphical language for visualizing artifacts of the system.
C) Allow to create a blue print of all the aspects of the system.
Ans: A

15. Diagrams in unified modified language which are used to test class diagrams for accuracy purpose are called
A) deployment diagrams
B) component diagrams
C) object diagrams
D) package diagrams
Ans: A

16. In Unified Modeling Language, diagrams which captures system static structure and provide foundation for other models is called
A) deployment diagrams
B) class diagrams
C) component diagrams
D) object diagrams
Ans: B

17. In Unified Modeling Language, diagrams that organize system elements into groups are classified as
A) package diagrams
B) organized diagram
C) system diagrams
D) class diagrams
Ans: A

18. In component diagrams, building block which is represented with two rectangles laid on left side is classified as
A) type of components
B) interfaces
C) dependency relationships

Ans: C

Explanation : An object is divided into top and bottom compartments.

19. Which among the following are not the valid notations for package and component diagram?
A) Notes
B) Box
C) Extension Mechanisms
D) Packages
Ans: B

20. Which of the following is false?
A) A note is a dog-eared box connected to any model element by a dashed line
B) The main way to extend UML is by constraints, properties, etc
C) A dependency relation holds between two entities D and I where change in I does not affect D
D) All of the mentioned
Ans: C

21. Which of these depicts the true definition for the UML extensions?
A) A constraint is the statement that must be true of the entities designated by one or more model elements
B) A property is a characteristic of the entity designated by a model element
C) A stereotype is a UML model element given more specific meaning
D) All of the mentioned
Ans: D

22. Which of the following in incorrect in reference to dependency?
A) Module D uses module I when a correct version of I must be present for D to work correctly
B) Module D depends for compilation on module I
C) Class I imports elements from package D
D) None of the mentioned
Ans: C

23. What is collection of model elements called?
A) Box
B) Dependency
C) UML packages
D) Package members
Ans: D

24. A package diagram consists of the following?
A) Package symbols
B) Groupings of Usecases, classes, components
C) Interface
D) All of the mentioned
e) a, b
Ans: E

25. What types of units does Component follow?
A) Modular Unit
B) Replaceable Unit
C) Unit with well defined interface
D) All of the mentioned
Ans: D

26. Components can be represented by which of the following?
A) Component symbols
B) Stereotypes
C) Rectangular boxes
D) a, b
e) a, c
Ans: D

27. What does a component diagram consists of?
A) Components, their Relationship to the environment
B) Packages and dependency
C) Internal structure
D) a, b
e) a, c

Ans: E

28. Which of these is true with respect to interfaces?
A) Interfaces in component diagram defines relationship between components and environment
B) Interfaces realized by a class or a component are required interfaces
C) Interface on which a class or component depends are called provided interfaces
D) All of the mentioned
Ans: A

29. What is delegation connector?
A) A delegation connector ties a component interface to one or more internal classes or components
B) Delegation connectors are solid arrows stereotyped <>
C) A delegation connector may also extend from an internal class to an external interface
D) All of the mentioned
Ans: D

30. Which of these are diagrammatic heuristics?
A) Use notes, constraints, properties and stereotypes to add information to UML models
B) Use Stereotypes to name dependencies
C) Use packages to group elements in static models
D) All of the mentioned
Ans: D

31. Which of the following is true ?
A) A logical architecture is the realization of product as code and data files residing and executing on computational resource
B) A physical architecture is the configuration of product's major constituents
C) All of the mentioned
D) None of the mentioned
Ans: D

32. Which among these are the common notations for deployment diagrams?
A) Artifacts and nodes
B) Stereotypes
C) Components
D) All of the mentioned

Ans: A

33. Which of the following is true?
A) A UML artifact is any physical representation of data used or produced during software development or software product operation
B) A node is a computational resource
C) All of the mentioned
D) None of the mentioned
Ans: C

34. Which of these are types of nodes used in deployment diagram?
A) Device
B) Execution Environment
C) Artifact
D) a,b
e) a,c
Ans: D

35. Which are the ways to represent nodes in a deployment diagram?
A) Nodes instances are underlined identifiers of the form name:type
B) The name may be left off,indicating an unnamed instance of the type
C) The type may be left off, indicating a named instance with an unspecified type
D) All of the mentioned
Ans: D

36. What does a deployment diagram consists of?
A) Computational resource
B) Communication path between resource
C) Artifacts that execute resource
D) All of the mentioned
Ans: D

37. Which of the following is incorrect in deployment diagram?
A) Communication connections between nodes are shown by communication paths
B) Communication paths are represented by dotted lines
C) Artifacts are deployed inside nodes where they reside and execute
D) None of the mentioned

Ans: B

38. Which of these is correct?
A) Artifacts instances and types have same names
B) Artifact names and instances are underlines
C) All of the mentioned
D) None of the mentioned
Ans: A

39. What is true about the artifacts?
A) An Artifact is a physical entity
B) An artifact has spatio temporal location
C) All of the mentioned
D) None of the mentioned
Ans: C

40. What are the ways in which artifacts can be deployed?
A) Artifact symbol can be placed within node symbol
B) The artifact symbol can appear outside the node but be attached to it by dependency arrow from the artifact
C) Artifact name can be listed inside the node symbol
D) All of the mentioned
Ans: D

41. Detailed design is further classified into which of the following?
A) Mid-Level Design
B) Low-Level Design
C) All of the mentioned
D) none of the mentioned
Ans: C

42. Mid-level design is the activity of specifying software at the level of medium-sized components such as?
A) Compilation units or classes
B) Their Properties, Relationship
C) Interaction of units
D) All of the mentioned

Ans: D

43. Which of these is correct?
A) Low-level design is the activity of filling in small details at the lowest levels of abstraction
B) Low-level design uses DeSCRIPTR specification
C) Mid-level design uses DeSCRIPTR-PAID specification
D) All of the mentioned
Ans: D

44. Which of the following is carried out for the detailed design process?
A) Both SRS and SAD are taken as input for the detailed design stage
B) Design is finalized and then Design alternatives are evaluated
C) Detailed design is the output for the process
D) a, c
e) All of the mentioned are correct and in sequence
Ans: D

45. A design document is a complete engineering design specification composed of?
A) Software Architecture Document(SAD)
B) Detailed Design Document(DDD)
C) All of the mentioned
D) None of the mentioned
Ans: C

46. Which of the following statements are true?
A) The SAD specifies a program's software architecture
B) DDD specifies a program's detailed design
C) There is a standard template for DDD
D) a, b
e) a, c
Ans: D

47. The DDD template consists of which of the following?
A) Mid level Design and Low level Design
B) Mapping between models
C) Detailed Design Rationale

D) All of the mentioned

Ans: D

48. Which of these statements states Generalization connector?
A) A generalization connector is more like a link line between objects than an association line between classes
B) The generalization connector always indicates that two particular classes participate in the generalization relation, as a link line shows that two objects participate in a particular relation
C) Never place a name, role names, or multiplicities on a generalization connector
D) All of the mentioned
Ans: D

49. Which of the following is correct?
A) A concrete operation is an operation without a body, which cannot be called
B) An abstract operation has a body, which can be called
C) A concrete class is a class that cannot be instantiated
D) All of the mentioned
e) None of the mentioned
Ans: E

50. A provided interface can be shown in which of these ways?
A) To attach the stick of an interface lollipop symbol to a class or component
B) To connect a stereotyped class symbol representing the interface to the providing class or component using a special realization connector
C) Both the ways mentioned above
D) None of the mentioned
Ans: C

Unit 4- Object Oriented Analysis

1. A model is a _____ of reality.
A) Complication
B) Simplification
C) Realization
D) Generalization
Ans:B

2. Models help us to_____ a system as it is or the way it is wanteD)
A) Analyze
B) Design
C) Visualize
D) Measure
Ans:C

3. In which principle, the models created explain the identification of a problem and find its solution?
A) The Choice of Model is Important
B) Levels of Precision May Differ
C) The Best Models are connected to Reality
D) No Single Model is Sufficient
Ans:A

4. Algorithmic and object-oriented are the two common ways for modeling _____
A) Non-software Systems
B) Software Systems
C) Vocabulary of a System
D) Client/Server System
Ans:B

5. _____ helps to communicate the overall system architecture unambiguously.
A) Flow charts
B) Designing
C) SRS
D) Templates
Ans:B

6. _____ defines the system's actions and how different parts contribute to it.
A) Behavior
B) Structure
C) Model
D) Use case
Ans:A

7. _____ can be done for both simple and complex systems.
A) Generalization n
B) Specification cm,
C) Modeling
D) Collaboration
Ans:A

8. The best kind of models helps to choose _____
A) Degree of detail
B) Design view
C) Single model
D) Choice of model
Ans:A

9. A set of _____ models are used to approach a complex system.
A) Dependent w"
B) Independent
C) Both dependent and independent
D) Different
Ans:B

10. An Object-oriented program is structured as a community of interacting agents, called
_____
A) Objects
B) Classes
C) Functions
D) Statements
Ans:A

11. UML is useful to _____ a system as it is or as we want it to be.
A) Visualize
B) Specify
C) Document
D) All of the above
Ans:D

12. A collection of operations that specify the services rendered by a class or component
known as_____
A) Class
B) Interaction
C) Interface
D) Collaboration
Ans:C

13. _____ is an abstraction of a set of functions that the system performs.
A) Class
B) Interaction
C) Use case
D) Collaboration
Ans:C

14. _____ is a physical element that exists at runtime and represents a computational
resource.
A) Node
B) Actor
C) Name
D) Object

Ans:A

15. Which one of the following is not a structural thing?
A) Class
B) Package
C) Use case
D) Node
Ans:B

16. _____ can represent the invocation of an operation, a step in a business p an entire business process.
A) State machine
B) Interaction
C) Use case
D) Activity
Ans:D

17. The explanatory parts of the UML model are known as _____
A) Behavioral things
B) Grouping things
C) Structural things
D) Annotational things
Ans:D

18. A link is an instance of _____
A) Generalization
B) Association
C) Dependency
D) Realization
Ans:B

19._____ are used to create new building blocks from existing blocks.
A) Tagged Values
B) Stereotypes
C) Constraints
D) Diagrams

Ans:B

20. In which phase is the scope of the project defined?
A) Inception
B) Elaboration
C) Construction
D) Transition
Ans:A

21. Which of the following statements is true?
i. There are 5 views that are represented through the Unified Modelling Language (UML).
ii. These 5 views in UML are represented through 9 UML diagrams.
A) Only i is true
B) Only ii is true
C) Both i and ii are true
D) None of them is true
Ans: C

22. UML diagram that shows the interaction between users and system, is known as
A) Activity diagram
B) E-R diagram
C) Use case diagram
D) Class diagram
Ans : C

23. UML diagram that specifies sequences/ steps of operations to be performed
A)Activity diagram
B)Use case diagram
C)Class diagram
D)E-R case diagram
Ans : B

24. Which of the following statement is true?
A) Use case diagram is a dynamic model of interaction between actors and product in a use case
B) Use case Description is a static model of use case supported by a product

C) All of the mentioned
D) None of the mentioned
Ans : D

25. A UML diagram that facilitates requirements gathering and interacts between system and external users, is called as
A)Flowchart diagram
B)Sequence diagram
C) Use case diagram
D) Data flow diagram
Ans: C

26. A person may function in _____
A) Only one role le
B) Many roles
C) One role per system
D) One role per use case
Ans:B

27. Devices and other systems _____
A) May be actors
B) May only receive output from a use case
C) May only provide input to a use case
D) Are out of scope because we are describing only one system at
Ans:A

28. Associations _____
A) May exist only between actors and use cases
B) Identify the flow of data between actors and use cases
C) Identify interactions between actors and use cases
D) Identify dependencies between actors and use cases
Ans:C

29. Use cases _____
A) Identify business processes
B) Identify system goals
C) Describe workflow

D) Prioritize system procedures

Ans:B

30. The association stereotype «Extends» indicates _____

A) Delegation of part of a task to another use case

B) The target use case is a subprocess of the source use cases

C) A specialized form of a use case

D) A deviation from the UML standard

Ans:C

31.who consider diagrams as a type of Class diagram, component diagram, object diagram, and deployment diagram?

A) structural

B) behavioral

C) non-behavioral

D) non structural

Ans : A

32._____are Weak entities are represented in UML diagrams by using aggregations.

A) qualified

B) non-qualified

C) non-qualified

D) qualified

Ans : D

33._____ represented by In UML diagrams, relationship between component parts and object.

A) ordination

B) aggregation

C) segregation

D) increment

Ans : B

34.which type they considered Activity diagram, use case diagram, collaboration diagram, and sequence diagram?

A) non-behavioral

B) non-structural

C) structural

D) behavioral

Answer d

35. which diagram is used to show interactions between messages are classified as?

A) activity

B) state chart

C) collaboration

D) object lifeline

Answer c

36.which diagrams are used to distribute files, libraries, and tables across topology of the hardware

A) deployment

B) use case

C) sequence

D) collaboration

Ans : A

37.which diagram that helps to show Dynamic aspects related to a system?

A) sequence

B) interaction

C) deployment

D) use case

Ans : B

38.simple name in UML Class and objects consist of _____.

A) Letters

B) Digits

C) Punctuation Characters

D) All of the mentioned

Ans : D

39.which of the following Composite name consists of in a UML Class and object diagram?

A) Delimiter

B) Simple names

C) Digits

D) All of the mentioned

Ans : D

40.which of these abstractions class consist?
A) Set of the objects
B) Operations
C) Attributes
D) All of the mentioned
Ans : D

41.which of these compartments divided in class?
A) Name
B) Attribute
C) Operation
D) All of the mentioned
Ans : D

42.which of the following attribute is a data item held by?
A) Class
B) Object
C) All of the mentioned
D) None of the mentioned
Ans : C

43.Mentioned as _____ attributes for conceptual modelling?
A) Initial Values
B) Names
C) All of the mentioned
D) None of the mentioned
Ans : C

44.An operation can be described as_____.
A) Object
B) Class
C) Functions
D) Object & Class
Ans : D

45._____are part of the class operation specification format.
A) name
B) parameter list
C) return-type list
D) all of the mentioned
Ans : D

46.which among the optional statement is true?
A) Associations may also correspond between instances of three
B) Association lines may be unlabeled
C) All of the mentioned
D) None of the mentioned
Ans : C

47.Multiplicity for an association _____.
A) association is the number of instances with a single instance
B) association is the number of instances with a number instance
C) All of the mentioned
D) None of the mentioned
Ans : A

48._____among these are the rules to be considered to form Class diagrams.
A) Class symbols least a name compartment
B) The compartment can be in random order
C) Attributes and operations can be listed
D) None of the mentioned
Ans : A

49._____are part of the class operation specification format.
A) name
B) parameter list
C) return-type list
D) all of the mentioned
Ans : D

50.these are the heuristics _____.

A) Name classes attributes with noun phrases

B) Name operations with verb phrases

C) Stick to binary associations

D) All of the mentioned

Ans : D

Unit 5- Object Oriented Design

1.Deployment diagram consists _____?
A) Computational resource
B) Communication path in the mid of resource
C) Artifacts that run resource
D) All of the above
E) None of these
Ans: D

2.Select the statement that is incorrect about the deployment diagram.
A) path of connections among nodes are represented through communication paths
B) Artifacts are deployed inside nodes where they place and run
C) interconnection paths are shown through dotted lines
D) None of the mentioned
E) Both a and c
Ans: C

3.Select which one is correct.
A) Artifact names and instances both are underlines
B) Artifacts instances and types have twin names
C) both a and b
D) All of these
E) None of the mentioned
Ans: B

4.Select true abut artifacts
A) An artifact has a spatio temporal location
B) An Artifact consider as a physical entity
C) Both a and b
D) only b
E) None of these
Ans: C

5.Select the ways in which artifacts can be deployed

A) Artifact symbol can reside along with node symbol

B) The artifact symbol can show outside the node but be linked to it by a dependency arrow from the artifact

C) We can list the Artifact name inside the node symbol

D) All of the above

E) None of these

Ans: D

6.Select which one is true?

A) A logical architecture is the understanding of effects like code and data files occupy and running on computational assets

B) A architecture of physical is the arrangement of a product's main element

C) A logical structure allow many elements to interact with each other

D) both a and b

E) None of the mentioned

Ans: E

7.Select which are the common notations for deployment diagrams

A) Components

B) Stereotypes

C) Nodes and Artifacts

D) Both a and c

E) None of the above

Ans: C

8.Select the nodes used in the deployment diagram.

A) Device and Execution Environment

B) Execution Environment

C) Artifact

D) Device

E) Both a and c

Ans: A

9.Choose the way to show nodes in a deployment diagram?
A) The name may be left off, specify an unnamed instance of the type
B) Nodes instances are highlighted identifiers of the form name: type
C) The type may be left off, specify a named instance along with an unspecified type
D) Both a and b
E) All of these
Ans: E

10. What is multiplicity for an association?
A) The multiplicity at the target class end of an association is the number of instances that can be associated with a single instance of source class
B) The multiplicity at the target class end of an association is the number of instances that can be associated with a number instance of source class
C) All of the mentioned
D) None of the mentioned
Ans: A

11. Which among these are the rules to be considered to form Class diagrams?
A) Class symbols must have at least a name compartment
B) Compartment can be in random order
C) Attributes and operations can be listed at any suitable place
D) None of the mentioned
Ans: A

12. Which of these are the heuristics ?
A) Name classes, attributes, and roles with noun phrases
B) Name operations and associations with verb phrases
C) Stick to binary associations
D) All of the mentioned
Ans: D

13. An object symbol is divided into what parts ?
A) Top compartment
B) Bottom Compartment
C) All of the mentioned
D) None of the mentioned

Ans: C

14. What is UML?
A) UML is Unified Modeling Language.
B) Graphical language for visualizing artifacts of the system.
C) Allow to create a blue print of all the aspects of the system.
Ans: A

15. Diagrams in unified modified language which are used to test class diagrams for accuracy purpose are called
A) deployment diagrams
B) component diagrams
C) object diagrams
D) package diagrams
Ans: A

16. In Unified Modeling Language, diagrams which captures system static structure and provide foundation for other models is called
A) deployment diagrams
B) class diagrams
C) component diagrams
D) object diagrams
Ans: B

17. In Unified Modeling Language, diagrams that organize system elements into groups are classified as
A) package diagrams
B) organized diagram
C) system diagrams
D) class diagrams
Ans: A

18. In component diagrams, building block which is represented with two rectangles laid on left side is classified as
A) type of components
B) interfaces
C) dependency relationships

Ans: C

Explanation : An object is divided into top and bottom compartments.

19. Which among the following are not the valid notations for package and component diagram?
A) Notes
B) Box
C) Extension Mechanisms
D) Packages
Ans: B

20. Which of the following is false?
A) A note is a dog-eared box connected to any model element by a dashed line
B) The main way to extend UML is by constraints, properties, etc
C) A dependency relation holds between two entities D and I where change in I does not affect D
D) All of the mentioned
Ans: C

21. Which of these depicts the true definition for the UML extensions?
A) A constraint is the statement that must be true of the entities designated by one or more model elements
B) A property is a characteristic of the entity designated by a model element
C) A stereotype is a UML model element given more specific meaning
D) All of the mentioned
Ans: D

22. Which of the following in incorrect in reference to dependency?
A) Module D uses module I when a correct version of I must be present for D to work correctly
B) Module D depends for compilation on module I
C) Class I imports elements from package D
D) None of the mentioned
Ans: C

23. What is collection of model elements called?
A) Box
B) Dependency
C) UML packages
D) Package members
Ans: D

24. A package diagram consists of the following?
A) Package symbols
B) Groupings of Usecases, classes, components
C) Interface
D) All of the mentioned
e) a, b
Ans: E

25. What types of units does Component follow?
A) Modular Unit
B) Replaceable Unit
C) Unit with well defined interface
D) All of the mentioned
Ans: D

26. Components can be represented by which of the following?
A) Component symbols
B) Stereotypes
C) Rectangular boxes
D) a, b
e) a, c
Ans: D

27. What does a component diagram consists of?
A) Components, their Relationship to the environment
B) Packages and dependency
C) Internal structure
D) a, b
e) a, c

Ans: E

28. Which of these is true with respect to interfaces?

A) Interfaces in component diagram defines relationship between components and environment

B) Interfaces realized by a class or a component are required interfaces

C) Interface on which a class or component depends are called provided interfaces

D) All of the mentioned

Ans: A

29. What is delegation connector?

A) A delegation connector ties a component interface to one or more internal classes or components

B) Delegation connectors are solid arrows stereotyped <>

C) A delegation connector may also extend from an internal class to an external interface

D) All of the mentioned

Ans: D

30. Which of these are diagrammatic heuristics?

A) Use notes, constraints, properties and stereotypes to add information to UML models

B) Use Stereotypes to name dependencies

C) Use packages to group elements in static models

D) All of the mentioned

Ans: D

31. Which of the following is true ?

A) A logical architecture is the realization of product as code and data files residing and executing on computational resource

B) A physical architecture is the configuration of product's major constituents

C) All of the mentioned

D) None of the mentioned

Ans: D

32. Which among these are the common notations for deployment diagrams?

A) Artifacts and nodes

B) Stereotypes

C) Components

D) All of the mentioned

Ans: A

33. Which of the following is true?
A) A UML artifact is any physical representation of data used or produced during software development or software product operation
B) A node is a computational resource
C) All of the mentioned
D) None of the mentioned
Ans: C

34. Which of these are types of nodes used in deployment diagram?
A) Device
B) Execution Environment
C) Artifact
D) a,b
e) a,c
Ans: D

35. Which are the ways to represent nodes in a deployment diagram?
A) Nodes instances are underlined identifiers of the form name:type
B) The name may be left off,indicating an unnamed instance of the type
C) The type may be left off, indicating a named instance with an unspecified type
D) All of the mentioned
Ans: D

36.which diagrams are used to distribute files, libraries, and tables across topology of the hardware
A) deployment
B) use case
C) sequence
D) collaboration
Ans : A

37.which diagram that helps to show Dynamic aspects related to a system?
A) sequence
B) interaction
C) deployment
D) use case

Ans : B

38.simple name in UML Class and objects consist of _____.
A) Letters
B) Digits
C) Punctuation Characters
D) All of the mentioned
Ans : D

39.which of the following Composite name consists of in a UML Class and object diagram?
A) Delimiter
B) Simple names
C) Digits
D) All of the mentioned
Ans : D

40.which of these abstractions class consist?
A) Set of the objects
B) Operations
C) Attributes
D) All of the mentioned
Ans : D

41.which of these compartments divided in class?
A) Name
B) Attribute
C) Operation
D) All of the mentioned
Ans : D

42.which of the following attribute is a data item held by?
A) Class
B) Object
C) All of the mentioned
D) None of the mentioned
Ans : C

43.Mentioned as _____ attributes for conceptual modelling?
A) Initial Values
B) Names
C) All of the mentioned
D) None of the mentioned
Ans : C

44.An operation can be described as_____.
A) Object
B) Class
C) Functions
D) Object & Class
Ans : D

45._____are part of the class operation specification format.
A) name
B) parameter list
C) return-type list
D) all of the mentioned
Ans : D

46.which among the optional statement is true?
A) Associations may also correspond between instances of three
B) Association lines may be unlabeled
C) All of the mentioned
D) None of the mentioned
Ans : C

47.Multiplicity for an association _____.
A) association is the number of instances with a single instance
B) association is the number of instances with a number instance
C) All of the mentioned
D) None of the mentioned
Ans : A

48._____among these are the rules to be considered to form Class diagrams.
A) Class symbols least a name compartment
B) The compartment can be in random order

C) Attributes and operations can be listed

D) None of the mentioned

Ans : A

49._____are part of the class operation specification format.

A) name

B) parameter list

C) return-type list

D) all of the mentioned

Ans : D

50.these are the heuristics _____.

A) Name classes attributes with noun phrases

B) Name operations with verb phrases

C) Stick to binary associations

D) All of the mentioned

Ans : D