# OMG

## Exam OMG-OCUP2-INT200

### OMG Certified UML Professional 2 (OCUP 2) - Intermediate Level

**Version: 6.0**

**[ Total Questions: 154 ]**

**Question No : 1**

What is the difference between a tag definition and a tagged value?

**A.** The properties of metaclasses are sometimes referred to as tag definitions. When a metaclass is applied to a model element, the values of the properties may be referred to as tagged values.
**B.** The properties of stereotypes are sometimes referred to as tagged values. When a stereotype is applied to a model element, the values of the properties may be referred to as tag definitions.
**C.** The properties of stereotypes are sometimes referred to as tag definitions. When a stereotype is applied to a model element, the values of the properties may be referred to as tagged values.
**D.** They are synonyms.

**Answer: C**

**Question No : 2**

What interface restrictions does a port have?

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

**Answer: B**

**Question No : 3**

What determines whether a clause executes?

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

**Answer: D**

## Question No : 4

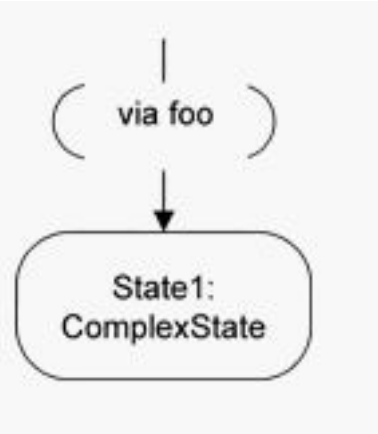
What types of features may a component possess?

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

**Answer: C**

## Question No : 5

What does via foo in the exhibit designate?




**A.** the sending of a foo message on the transition
**B.** transient pseudostate named foo
**C.** a Boolean guard equal to the logical value of foo
**D.** an action foo associated with the transition
**E.** a transition terminating on the foo entry point

**Answer: E**

## Question No : 6

What elements can have variables in activity diagrams?

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

**Answer: C**

**Question No : 7**

What characteristic does a ConnectableElement possess?

**A.** can be connected to other elements by connectors
**B.** represents the end of a communication channel
**C.** can own connectors
**D.** can have associations

**Answer: A**

**Question No : 8**

What does a run-to-completion processing for state machines mean?

**A.** The thread executing the state machine cannot be pre-empted by the scheduler.
**B.** The executions of orthogonal regions are serialized.
**C.** Interrupts are disabled while the state machine is running.
**D.** No other event will be processed until the current event is fully processed.

**Answer: D**

**Question No : 9**

How many arrows can connect to a partition?

**A.** two

**B.** none
**C.** one
**D.** any number

**Answer: B**

## Question No : 10

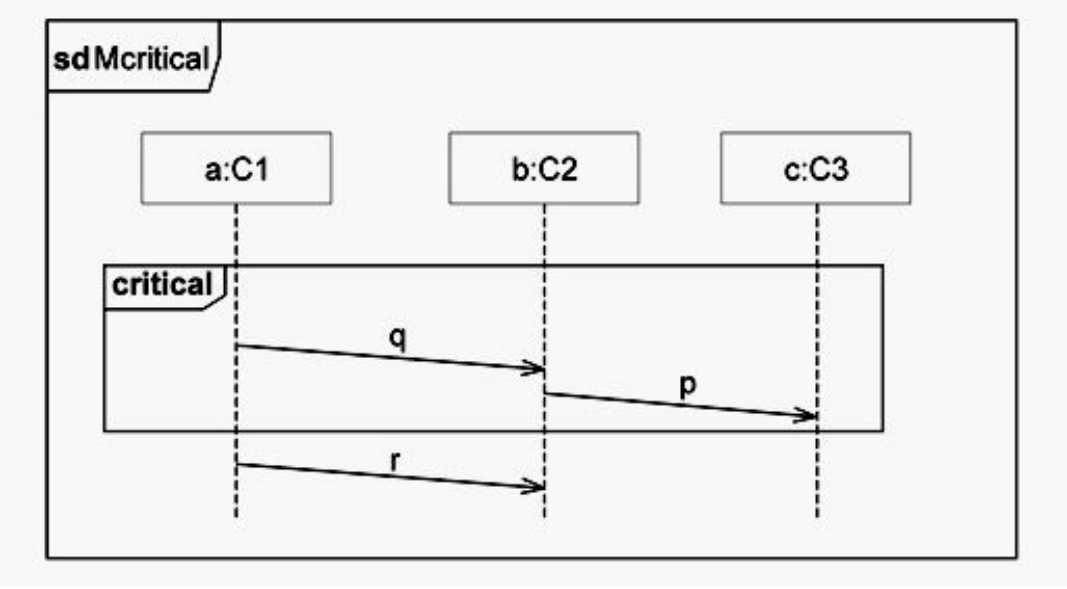
What is NOT true of a profile?

**A.** A profile can be removed at any time from a model.
**B.** Applying a profile means that it is allowed, but not required to apply the stereotypes that are part of the profile.
**C.** A profile can be combined with others applied on the same model.
**D.** Applying a profile means that it is required to apply the stereotypes that are part of the profile.

**Answer: D**

## Question No : 11

In the exhibit, what is true for Mcritical?




**A.** Whenever q and p have been sent, r can be sent.
**B.** r can be sent whenever p has been sent.

**C.** There are legal traces according to Mcritical where r is absent.
**D.** The reception of p must precede sending of r.

**Answer: D**

## Question No : 12

What characteristic does a behavior port possess?

**A.** owns the behavior of the classifier that owns the port
**B.** defines the behavior that the owning classifier must realize
**C.** has its own behavior that is distinct from the behavior of the classifier
**D.** relays any incoming messages directly to the behavior of the owning object
**E.** must have a protocol state machine
**F.** is a kind of behavior

**Answer: D**

## Question No : 13

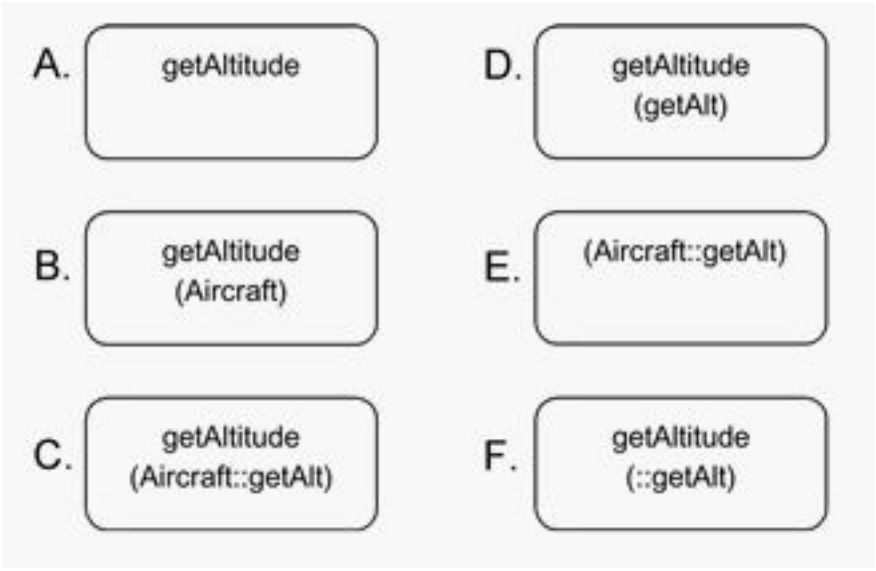
What is NOT a correct assertion?

**A.** Stereotypes extending a model element can be retracted at any time.
**B.** Un-applying a profile from a model deletes all related stereotypes extending the model.
**C.** Stereotypes extending a model element are immutable.
**D.** A model element can be extended by several stereotypes at the same time.

**Answer: C**

## Question No : 14 CORRECT TEXT

What are valid representations of a CallOperationAction? (Choose two)




**Answer:** A. C

## Question No : 15

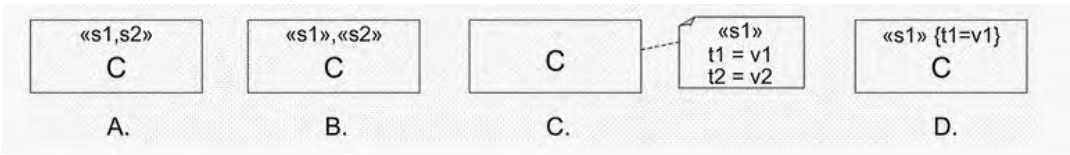
What does the lower bound of the multiplicity of a part in a structured classifier indicate? The minimum number of _____.

**A.** links that can be connected to that part
**B.** connectors that can be connected to that part
**C.** instances corresponding to that part that can exist when the classifier is instantiated
**D.** times that an instance corresponding to that part can be created during the lifetime of the structured classifier instance

**Answer: C**

## Question No : 16 CORRECT TEXT

What stereotype notation is NOT correct?




**Answer:** D.

## Question No : 17

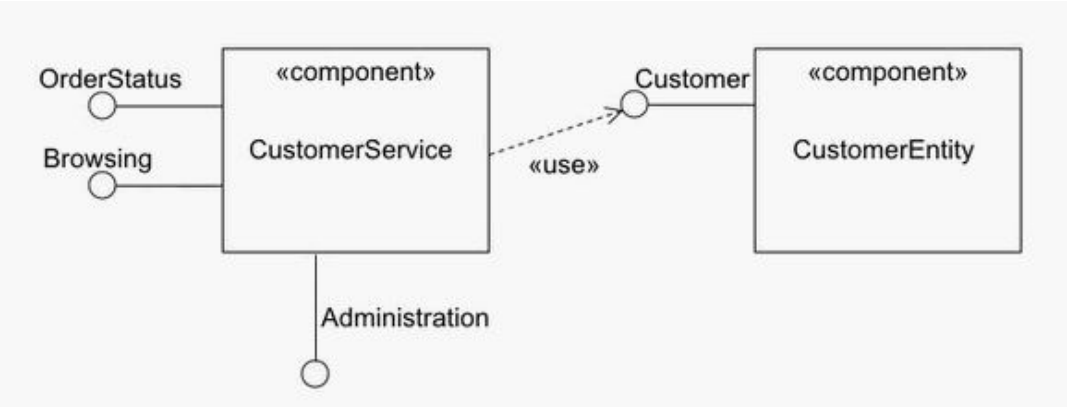
What does a region in a state machine represent?

**A.** part of a composite state or a state machine containing transitions and vertices
**B.** separate thread of execution
**C.** contained state machine
**D.** concurrent state
**E.** concurrent object owned by the context object of the state machine

**Answer: A**

## Question No : 18

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




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

**Answer: A**

## Question No : 19

What is true for part decomposition in interaction diagrams?

**A.** must always be owned by the same interaction as the decomposed lifeline
**B.** cannot be reused as decomposition from another lifeline
**C.** must match the constructs of the decomposed lifeline
**D.** always refers to methods of the decomposed lifeline

**Answer: C**

## Question No : 20

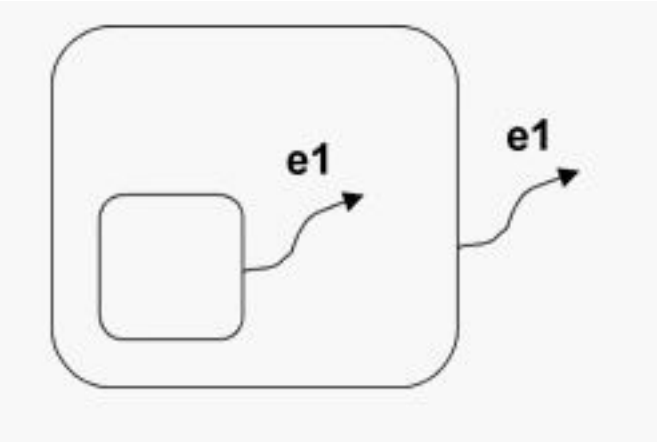
What kind of element is a central buffer?

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

**Answer: D**

## Question No : 21

Triggers on two different transitions originating from two states at different levels of the same state are simultaneously enabled (as shown in the exhibit). What does this mean?




**A.** The state machine is not well-formed.

**B.** The less deeply nested transition takes precedence over those with more depth.
**C.** More deeply nested transitions take precedence over those with less depth.
**D.** Both transitions are taken in arbitrary order.

**Answer: C**

## Question No : 22

How many arrows can point from a flow final node?

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

**Answer: B**

## Question No : 23

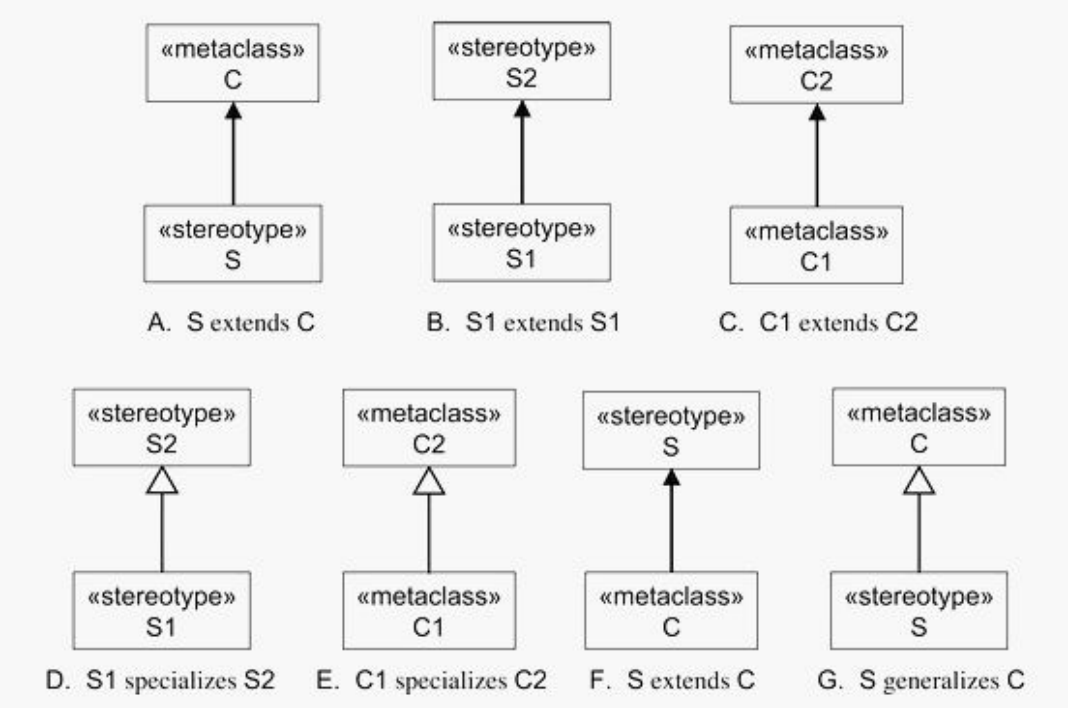
How can the internals of a component be presented?

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

**Answer: B**

## Question No : 24 CORRECT TEXT

Which figures are correct models for extension and generalization/specialization? (Choose three)




**Answer:** A.D.E

## Question No : 25

What does a run-to-completion processing for state machines mean?

**A.** The executions of orthogonal regions are serialized.
**B.** Interrupts are disabled while the state machine is running.
**C.** The thread executing the state machine cannot be pre-empted by the scheduler.
**D.** No other event will be processed until the current event is fully processed.

**Answer: D**

## Question No : 26

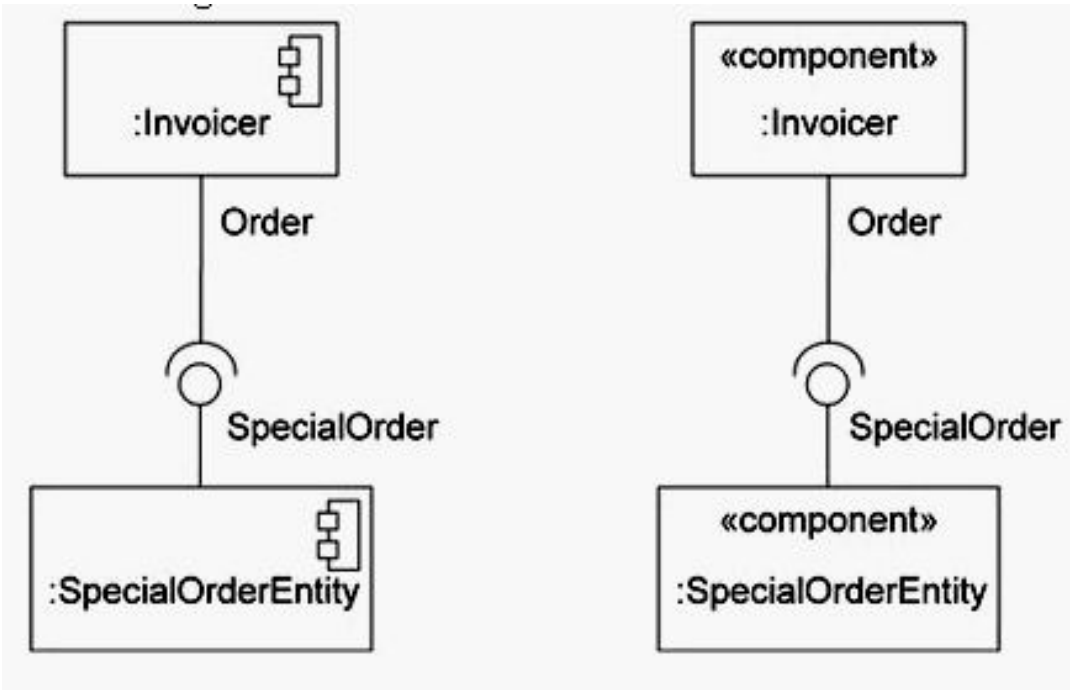
What might a connector specify?

**A.** messages
**B.** classes
**C.** dependencies
**D.** associations
**E.** links

**Answer: E**

**Question No : 27**

What is the semantic difference between the two figures in the exhibit?




**A.** One is a UML 2.0 diagram, while other is a UML 1.5 diagram.
**B.** There is no semantic difference.
**C.** One is a deployment diagram, while the other is a class diagram.
**D.** One is a white-box view, while the other is a black-box view.

**Answer: B**

**Question No : 28**

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

**A.** Assembly connectors provide white box views of components, while delegation connectors provide black box views.
**B.** 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.

**C.** A delegation connector can be used to model the internals of a component, while an assembly connector cannot.

**D.** An assembly connector connects two components while a delegation connector connects the internal contract of a component with its external parts.

**Answer: B**

## Question No : 29

What may a profile NOT own?

**A.** new associations
**B.** associations that redefine existing associations
**C.** stereotypes
**D.** metaclasses

**Answer: A**

## Question No : 30

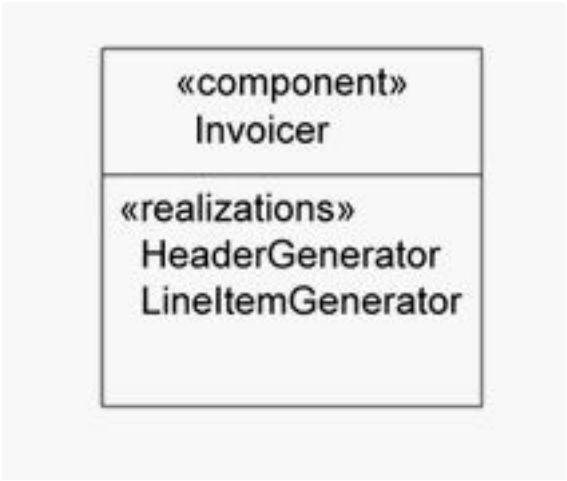
What kind of relationship is an extension in UML 2.0?

**A.** reification
**B.** generalization
**C.** association
**D.** dependency

**Answer: C**

## Question No : 31

What most accurately describes the semantics modeled by the exhibit?




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

**Answer: D**

**Question No : 32**

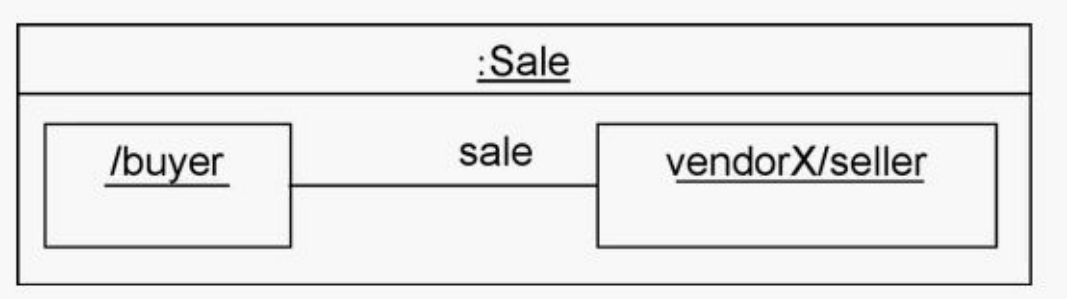
What is the difference between a stereotype and a metaclass?

**A.** A metaclass is a limited kind of a stereotype that can only be used in conjunction with one of the stereotypes it limits.
**B.** Stereotypes can be specialized, but metaclasses cannot be specialized.
**C.** Metaclasses can be specialized, but stereotypes cannot be specialized.
**D.** A stereotype is a specialization of a metaclass that can be used by itself, whereas a metaclass must be used with a stereotype.
**E.** A stereotype is a limited kind of a metaclass that can be only be used in conjunction with one of the metaclasses it extends.

**Answer: E**

**Question No : 33**

What is wrong with the Sale instance diagram shown in the exhibit?

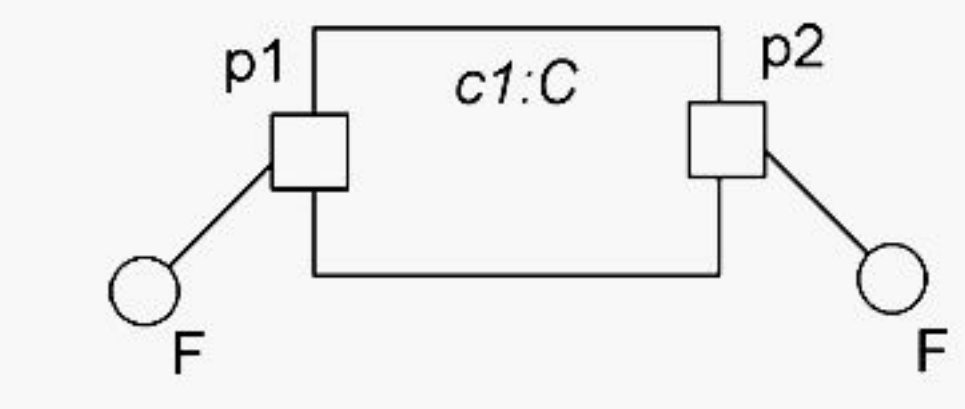



**A.** Link should be shown with a dashed line.
**B.** Link name should be underlined.
**C.** Types of the buyer and seller parts are missing.
**D.** Sale instance name is missing.
**E.** buyer instance name is missing.

**Answer: B**

**Question No : 34**

What does the composite structure exhibit show?




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

**Answer: B**

**Question No : 35**